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GENERAL

3488. Correl, Alexis. Reflections on life. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1953. 205 p. \$3.00.—A translation from the French "Reflexions sur la conduite de la vie" (see 26:6607).

3489. Hospers, John. An introduction to philosophical analysis. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1953. xii, 532 p. \$5.95.—A philosophy textbook suitable for introductory courses. There are 8 sections covering the following general topics: semantics: necessary knowledge; empirical knowledge; law, cause, and freedom; life, mind, and deity; perception; ethics; and esthetics.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3490. Ronsom, Dorothy. Psychobiological periodic table of chemical elements. Sci. Mon., N. Y., 1952, 74, 358-365.—The author discusses theoretical relationships among variables of a "timeless consciousness" (based upon Jungian and Herbartian concepts) and such physical concepts as Planck's constant, e, π , and the value of sensory threshold (15 × 10 2). Involved also are a periodic table assignment of chemical elements which play some part in biological and psychophysiological processes. In her discussion the author proposes the use of electron microphotographs as material for projective test stimuli.—(C.M. Louttit)

3491. Rau, Catherine. Theories of time in ancient philosophy. Phil. Rev., N. Y., 1953, 62, 514-525.— A comparative review of the philosophical concepts of time as developed by Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus, Lucretius, Plotinus and St. Augustine. In the author's opinion, Augustine comes off best, for he alone "gives a clear, adequate, fully argued, critical theory—one not limited to sophism, of course, for 'privatc' times can be correlated to construct 'public' time."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3492. U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine.

Progress report and the results of a decade of research at the School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Florida. US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Progr. Rep., 1953, n.p.—A classified listing of the 308 reports of research published by the US Naval School of Aviation Medicine in a 10-year period. The listing serves to point out the nature and extent of the research done. Research progress reports as of 31 December 1952 are reproduced.—(A. J. Sprow)

3493. Wilson, David C. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The psychiatric implications of Jefferson's attitude toward freedom of the mind. Neuropsychiatry, 1953, 3, 31-41.—Analysis of Jefferson's writings suggests that some of the problems of the schizo-

phrenic are attributable to his not being understood, Coercion of the mind can have no therapeutic purpose.—(W. L. Wilkins)

THEORY & SYSTEMS

3494. Adams, Joe. Concepts as operators. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 241-251.—A number of distinctions are made with regard to the field of concept formation and the effects of concepts upon personality functioning. The distinctions imply a close relation between traditional psychological approaches and some recent hypotheses which have arisen in related fields; particularly sociology, philosophy, anthropology, and linguistics. Illustrations of how the terminology applies to current research are given. 38 references.

—(E. G. Aiken)

3495. Alexander, Franz (Chicago (Ill.) Inst. for Psychoanalysis.), & Ross, Helen (Eds.) 20 years of psychoanalysis: a symposium in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis. New York: W. W. Norton, 1953. 309 p. \$3.75 .- Part I consists of the proceedings of the scientific meetings held in Chicago on October 11, 1952. The 7 papers deal with ways in which the basic concepts of psychoanalysis have influenced medicine and medical teaching, psychiatry and the social sciences. Discussions of papers are included. Part II (4 papers) gives an account of training and research as conducted at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis during the 20 years of its existence. List of publications by members is included. The separate papers are abstracted in this issue .- (N. H. Pronko)

3496. Anderson, John. The Freudian revolution.

Aust. J. Phil., 1953, 31, 101-106.—As a revolution in ideas, Freudianism emphasized "conationalism as opposed to cognitionalism, the treatment of mind as a set of drives or urges and not as an abstract cogniser, the possessor of little bits of cognised content called 'ideas.'" Anderson credits Freud's work for having given "... a tremendous impetus to rigorous thinking on human affairs, to the establishment of a real psychological science."—(W. Coleman)

3497. Ayer, A. J. One's knowledge of other minds. Theoria, 1953, 19, 1-20.—If the condition for knowing what another person thinks or feels is that one satisfies all the descriptions that another person satisfies then one can really never know other minds. However, one can assume a uniform connection between certain properties which a person possesses and the experience which he undergoes. One can infer

that a person is in pain because of his facial expression, an injury to his body, and his nervous system.

—(K. F. Muenzinger)

3498. Bokon, David. (U. Missouri, Columbia.)
Learning and the scientific enterprise. Psychol.
Rev., 1953, 60, 45-49.—Understanding of the processes of human learning can be advanced by a study of the nature of the scientific enterprise. The "methodological" distinction between scientist and subject prevents adequate study of the learning of the scientist and leads to such erroneous notions as that of the stimulus as an "independent variable." Variables do not exist as variables, but are constituted as such by the scientist; and the stimulus does not exist except by virtue of the organism's responses.—(C. F. Scofield)

3499. Behan, Richard A. Expectancies and Hullian theory. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 252-256.—"The present paper is written to show that the Hullian theory of behavior is capable of including an expectancy concept which may be likened to that of Tolman. It is proposed to derive this concept of expectancy as a theorem to Hull's 1943 postulate set. Then, in the language that Hull has preferred, the notion of expectancy will be a corollary." The deduction which the author presents provides the necessary connections with other constructs in the theory. It becomes connected with all of the constructs in Hull's theory which contribute to Experiments.

3500. Brun, R. The biological aspect of Freudian psycho-analysis. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34 (Suppl.), 83-95.—Existential analysis is found wanting because it is, unlike psychoanalysis, an antibiological interpretation of the essence of man. Faulty, too, is the tendency of some writers to ascribe unconscious psychological mechanisms to biological phenomena. More scientific observation of biological occurrences permits a more profitable interchange between psychoanalysis and physiology. Psychoanalysis must revert to its scientific principles and methods. This can be done by exact and objective study of the instinctual processes in the human and animal. 41 references.—(G. Elias)

3501. Buckle, Donald. The instinctual basis of anal eroticism. A note on the relations between ethology and psycho-analytic theory. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 289-294.—Since the psycho-analytic formulation of anal eroticism is based on the paradigm of development of the anal reflexes and anal control, it is pertinent to reevaluate the basis of the theory in terms of developments in "behavioral biology" resulting from the work of ethologists. These developments are summarized and implications for the segment of psychoanalytic theory are considered.—(C. L. Winder)

3502. Coldwell, Willard E. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) The mathematical formulation of a unified field theory. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 64-72.

The author's experiments and the work of Weber, Fechner, and Helson are analyzed to support a theory of adaptive differentiation, in which the stimulus is

viewed as a field of energy represented by a difference acting upon an organism. The theory is formulated mathematically, and 6 tentative postulates presented and discussed in the light of existing psychophysical data.—(C. F. Scofield)

3503. Conestrelli, Leandro. La psicologia e il suo ogetto attraverso la critica interna. (Psychology and its goal with respect to internal criticism.) Ricerca Scient., 1953, 23, 1917-1936.—Theoretical, methodological, and applied problems in human psychology give rise to a need for criticism within this discipline. The author examines the nature of psychology and believes there has been internal criticism which has resulted in a more molar consideration of man's behavior and a reduction in the contrast between subjective and objective points of view. Special attention is paid to the theoretical and practical responsibilities of psychologists in dealing with human problems.—(P. V. Marchetti)

3504. Cormichael, Peter A. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) The metaphysical matrix of science. Phil. Sci., 1953, 20, 208-216.—Metaphysics, "the science of being," is defined by its employment of general and formal terms, i.e., terms designating categories, classes, variables, relations, and orders. Since scientific discourse includes such terms, science is metaphysical. "At an unsophisticated or wholly empirical stage of science it may be that metaphysics is missing: that some registry of events and objects is the whole affair." But this is hardly science as we understand it today.—(H. Ruja)

3505. Chessick, Richard D. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The application of neurological studies in an approach to some philosophical problems. Phil. Sci., 1953, 20, 300-312.—The organism's responses to external stimuli depend not only on those stimuli but on the "physico-chemical field conditions in the nervous system at the time." The author applies this principle to the "mind-brain" problem, aesthetics, and cosmology. 19 references.—(H. Ruja)

3506. Dollenboch, Korl M. (U. Texas, Austin.)
The place of theory in science. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 33-39.—Controversy over theory is futile. Theories may span gaps in our knowledge or may serve as tools for the formulation of problems. "Carry theory lightly that you may follow where fact may lead."
—(C. F. Scofield)

3507. Davis, R. C. (Indiana U., Bloomington.)
Physical psychology. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 7-14.

—The rationale of a psychology restricted to physically defined variables is explored, and the consequences of such a "physical psychology," as reflected in theory and the organization of content, are suggested. There is no barrier to a physical description of all sorts of behavior. 16 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

3508. Deshayes, M. L. Conscience et comportement. (Conscience and behavior.) J. Psychol. norm. path., 1953, 46, 269-277.—The study of concrete examples, as simple and elementary as possible, leads the author to the rejection of objective psychology's standpoint which considers as insignificant and even as unexisting every state of consciousness not manifest as actual behaviour. Introspection still remains the most reliable means of research. The introduction of experimental methods will have contributed however to the modification and renovation of introspection of old in giving it a "less superficial, more intimate, meditative, and penetrating character."—(A. Pinard)

3509. Edel, Abraham. (City Coll., New York.) Concept of values in contemporary philosophical value theory. Phil. Sci., 1953, 20, 198-207.—Value theory today has four tasks: (1) analysis, which "examines usage and works out conceptual schemes and methodological guides"; (2) description, which is either phenomenological or behavioral or both; (3) causal, which seeks out the conditions and contexts in which values arise; (4) criteria development, which is "the process of evaluation engaged in and not merely described from outside." Quite likely, "value theory will be successfully carried out only to the extent that it becomes the collective effort of the spirit of philosophy in conjunction with the body of science." 19 references.—(H. Ruja)

3510. Flugel, J. C. The death instinct, homeostasis and allied concepts; some problems and implications. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34 (Suppl.), 43-71.-The Freudian doctrine of the death instinct has the following aspects: impulse towards death, stability principle, tension theory of feeling, repetition compulsion, identification with the primitive source of aggression. and contrast of Thanatos and Eros. It is hard to find evidence for the existence of an impulse towards death. "Peace" or stability, rather than death, is desired. The stability principle has been recognized, though often under different names like homeostasis and equilibrium. This concept fits well with the tension theory of feeling; it does not support the aggression theory. There is much evidence to indicate that aggression results from frustration. Portrait of Flugel facing p. 43. 60 references.—(G. Elias)

3511. From, Franz. Om oplevelsen af andres adfærd; et bidrag til den menneskelige adfærds fænomenologi. (Concerning the experiencing of other persons' behavior; a contribution to the phenomenology of human behavior.) Copenhagen: Nyt Nordisk Forlag, 1953. 200 p. Kr. 12.75 .- A phenomenological analysis of the "other persons' behavior" is not only important but also a necessary preliminary to the study of the "real" person. Drawing from everyday life experiences and from a few experimental situations, From shows that "psychic" qualities i.e. purpose, meaning, personality, mood, "inner life" etc. inhere phenomenally in the behavior of the perceived other. Actions, cues of previous human activity, language, animal-behavior and inanimate objects, all may evoke the direct experience of something "psychic" part and parcel of the sensory data. This type of phenomenal experience, termed "psychoid," is analyzed, indicating the role played by the structure of the situation, past experience, set etc. 73-item bibliography .- (L. Goldberger)

3512. George, F. H. Formalization of language systems for behavior theory. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 232-240.—This article is directed primarily at the problem of developing a more precise language for the discussion of theory. At the same time the desire is expressed to avoid too narrow postulational techniques. It is recommended that behavior theorists accept a broad postulational form in which the undefined terms, postulates, logical constructs, etc. are stated. Then the many-meaninged, multiordinal terms which emerge in the theorems can be treated by a glossary definition, supplemented by a contextual definition. 16 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

3513. George, F. H. (Bristol U., Eng.) Logical constructs and psychological theory. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 1-6.—The differences in the reinforcement theories of Hull and Tolman are largely the result of different methods of theory construction. Analysis of theory building in psychology reveals that our models are confused with respect to their levels of abstraction and dimensions, and that ambiguity arises from the use of logical constructs and the existence of undefined terms. The continual replacement of logical constructs is necessary. In learning theory, molar analysis must be supplemented by molecular analysis to solve the problems of reinforcement. 28 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

3514. Hebb, D. O. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) On human thought. Canad. J. Psycbol., 1953, 7, 99-110.—Scientific understanding means (1) having a model or theory of the phenomena to be understood yet lacking detail and apparent contradiction of reality, and (2) seeing the incompleteness and defects of the theory. Exploration of new theory should challenge and guide us. Effect on whole range of behavior must be questioned. Important area for theory construction is thought, especially its motivation.—(E. D. Lawson)

3515. Kattsoff, Louis O. (U. North Carolina, Chapel Hill.) Facts, phenomena, and frames of reference in psychology. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 40-44.—If a fact is such only in a frame of reference, then no fact could occur which could cause a given frame of reference to be rejected. A statement of existence must have a reference beyond the system in which it occurs, and its verification must be independent of any particular frame of reference. Such a statement in a given system must be transformable into a statement in another system in such a manner as to be equally true. If a fact in one system is not transformable into a fact in another system, the latter system must be rejected as inadequate or wrong.—(C. F. Scofield)

3516. Kouwer, B. J. Moderne magie. (Modern magic.) Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1953, 8, 400-414.

—A parallel has been drawn between "the mysterious" as a fundamental experience of the human being and the object of phenomenology, i.e. the "essence" of phenomena. From this the conclusion has been drawn that phenomenology must have the characteristics of a magical attitude. The form of phenomenological descriptions was analysed in its "liturgical" func-

tion. The conclusion has been drawn that phenomenology itself is not a scientific method, but that it might be necessary for science, particularly for the "anthropological" sciences. 15 references.—(Courtesy Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol.)

3517. Kubie, Lowrence S. Psychoanalysis as a basic science. In Alexander, F., & Ross, H., 20 years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3495), 120-154.—Psychoanalysis has contributed to the standardization of the conditions under which psychological observations are made; the use of interpretations both as a working hypothesis and as a controlled variable in an otherwise constant situation; the understanding and control of unconscious emotional forces operating between observer and observed; the use of free association as a technique for the random sampling of behavior and the unconscious symbolic forces that make Man the Scientist fallacy-prone. Discussion by John D. Benjamin and Thomas M. French.—(N. H. Pronko)

3518. Lindvall, Carl Mauritz. Observable differences in classroom practices: an analysis of a method for measuring differences in classroom learning situations and an investigation of certain factors related to these differences. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 356-357.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, U. Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 172 p., \$2.15, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5240.

3519. Montsch, Jack L., & Behan, Richard A. A more rigorous theoretical language. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 189-196.—"The purpose of the present paper is to discuss the relevance of an explicit metalanguage in contemporary psychological theorizing." An attempt is made to show the importance of specifying the rules concerning meaning and denotation of terms used in theory construction, and to set forth rules for the admission of constructs as adequate for theory construction. The authors' criticisms are supported by examples of what they consider to be unfortunate construct usage in modern psychological theorizing.—(E. G. Aiken)

3520. Mace, C. A. (U. London, Eng.) Homeostasis, needs and values. Brit. J. Psychol., 1953, 44, 200-210.—The author discusses "... one psychological approach to the theory of values. It rests upon: (i) a generalized concept of a goal-directed tendency provisionally described as a 'need'; (ii) the recognition of the ever expanding nature of the system of needs and the orientation of learning theory under the paradigm of the acquired taste; (iii) a concept of 'the integration of personality' defined in terms of the mutual adjustment of needs."—(L. E. Thune)

3521. Mosserman, Jules H. Psycho-onalysis and biodynamics. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34 (Suppl.), 13-42.—The author's researches with experimentally induced disorganized behavior in animals and their subsequent rehabilitation are discussed in the light of psychoanalytical theory. Masserman's theoretical system (biodynamics) is outlined and compared with related psychoanalytical concepts. 160 references.—(G. Elias)

3522. Meerloo, Joost A. M. On ambivalence. Psychoanalysis, 1953, 2(1), 16-22.—Ambivalence, the conception that man is built up of contrasting principles, is a very old one. But of the analysts only Abraham and Graber published extensive monographs on it. Four different fields of influences join in the conception of ambivalence: the physical, biological, psychological, and social fields. In each of these Meerloo examines the polarities within which there is a dialectic conquest, and gives special attention to the social factors influencing and directing man's ambivalent feelings.—(L. E. Abt)

3523. Mirsky, I. Arthur. Psychoanalysis and the biological sciences. In Alexander, F., & Ross H., 20 years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3495) 155-185. -Goal directed behavior results from organismic biochemical and physiological factors in transaction with the human environment. The application of psychoanalysis as an investigative tool will yield a measure of the subject's integrative capacity and will reveal the particular psychodynamic constellation underlying the persistent infantile wish. Biological techniques will reveal the system prone to failure or to the prevention of an adequate integrative capacity. The proper application of psychoanalysis in psychotherapy will make it unnecessary for the patient to view the environment "through the screen of his infantile wishes." 33 references. Discussion by George C. Ham and John Romano. - (N. H. Pronko)

3524. Montagu, M. F. Ashley. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) Time-binding and the concept of culture. Sci. Mon., N. Y., 1953, 77, 148-155.—Considers Korzybski's conception of time-binding, the capacity for which distinguishes man from all other living things, and discusses certain consequences which follow from the general theory of time-binding or culture for the development of a science of human nature and the science and art of human relations. 28 references.—(A. J. Sprow)

3525. O'Neil, W. M. (U. Sydney, Australia.) Hypothetical terms and relations in psychological theorizing. Brit. J. Psychol., 1953, 44, 211-220.- "It is the primary intent of this paper to argue for the recognition of three formal types of hypotheses...the bypothetical relation, the uncharacterized bypothetical term and the characterized bypothetical term." The laws of association are examples of hypothetical relations. Faculties, abilities, determining tendencies, and instincts, wishes and tensions conceived as energies or sources of energy are examples of uncharacterized hypothetical terms. Trace, when conceived as "a lowered threshold of synaptic resistance in certain sensory-motor arcs, or of a neural circuit in the cerebral association areas" serves as an example of a characterized hypothetical term .- (L. E. Thune)

3526. Persons, Talcott. Psychoanalysis and social science: with special reference to the Oedipal problem. In Alexander, F., & Ross, H., 20 years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3526), 186-232.—With certain modifications, psychoanalytic theory and the theory of social systems complement each other as shown

in their illustrative application to the problem area of the Oedipus complex. The simultaneous mobilization of these two great bodies of thought toward a common goal promises increased understanding and control of human action. Discussion by David Shakow and John P. Spiegel.—(N. H. Pronko)

3527. Penrose, L. S. Psycho-analysis and experimental science. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34 (Suppl.), 74-82.—Psychoanalysis is a discipline in which scientific advances are liable to be thwarted by overemphasis on unessential theoretical considerations. Every point needs revision in the light of work in neighboring fields to greater extent than psychoanalysts have been doing. Systematic studies of experimental pathology, the sex quantity, human genetics, and of the anatomy of the ego and of the id would further psychoanalysis a good deal. 25 references.—(G. Elias)

3528. Piers, Gerhart. Psychoanalytic psychology. In Alexander, F., & Ross, H., 20 years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3495), 258-267.—A sketch of the development of psychoanalytic psychiatry at the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis is presented beginning with the contributions of Alexander, and their continuity in the work of French, Benedek, and others. Contributions of the group to analytic technique and to the social sciences and the arts are also touched on.—(N. H. Pronko)

3529. Révész, G. Over de beperkte geldigheid van de Gestaltpsychologische wetten. (About the restricted validity of Gestaltpsychological laws.) Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1953, 8, 282-290.-Through investigations and theoretical considerations with regard to the world of shape of the sense of touch, author came to the conviction that the rules, which are deduced from "Gestalt" psychological investigations, have no general validity; i.e. "Gestalt" psychological investigations made by competent persons, are exact in themselves, but the "Gestalt" theory, based upon these experiences, is unacceptable. The results which author obtained during his investigations and the empirically based considerations make a thorough revision of the "Gestalt" theory necessary .- (M. Dresden)

3530. Ritchie, Benbow R. The circumnavigation of cognition. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 216-221.—The author applies the new methods of theory construction, and more specifically an analysis recently used by Kendler, to a problem outside of the social sciences. The specific problem chosen was the question as to whether the earth is round or flat.—(E. G. Aiken)

3531. Rosenzweig, Soul. Idiodynamics and tradition. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 209-210.—The author attempts to rebut a series of arguments by Seeman & Galanter (see 27: 4724) with relation to an earlier article by the author. Some three arguments are given specific consideration.—(E. G. Aiken)

3532. Thomson, R., & Sluckin, W. Cybernetics and mental functioning. Brit. J. Phil. Sci., 1953, 4, 130-146.—The authors are interested in classifying and

interpreting discussions of the cybernetic hypothesis which seem to go beyond its supporting evidence. A survey of such topics as problem-solving, learning, thinking, and purposeful behavior exposes considerable metaphysical preoccupation on the part of writers on cybernetics. It is suggested that the principal value of cybernetics is to be found in those writings which confine themselves to the negative feed-back hypothesis of neurophysiology.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

3533. Zvonarević, M. (Psihologijski institut, Zagreb, Yugoslavia.) Psihologija i neki problemi marksizma. (Psychology and some problems of marxism.) Savremena škola, 1953, 8, 17-34.—It is a study on the role of psychology in proving the theorem of Marxism, and on the point to which extent does Marxism facilitate the understanding of scientific psychology facts. The author explains the historical development and the notion of perception in the light of dialectic materialistic philosophy. He sets forth the process by which human brain reflects the objective world. He disputes the concept of "physiological idealism" by J. Müller, who has "interpreted in the wrong way the facts which are correct in themselves, neglecting the historical, evolutionary and social conditionality of our sensory organs."-(B. Petz)

(See also abstracts 3694, 3728, 3853, 4181, 4693)

METHODS & APPARATUS

3534. Bechtoldt, Harold P., & Mager, R. F. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Stimulus presentation devices for use in studies of discrimination abilities. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-23, 35 p.—Detailed descriptions are presented of 2 versatile devices for research involving the learning or discrimination of a series of visual stimuli. Both devices allow wide variations in the pacing of the stimuli and both response latency and error are recorded. The essential control of one device is accomplished by holes punched in the tape which bears the stimuli. 4 response keys can be used with this device. The other apparatus utilizes two 35 mm filmstrip projectors. 2 response keys are present and 2 stepping switches provide the scoring sequences. Wiring diagrams are included .- (W. F. Grether)

3535. Benjamin, A. Cornelius. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Some theories of the development of science. Pbil. Sci. 1953, 20, 167-176.—Analysis of theories of the development of science of Comte, Lewin, C. J. Keyser, and F. S. C. Northrop results in a four-fold classification of the kinds or levels of science: (1) descriptive, in which the scientist confines himself to "mere observation and classification"; (2) constructive, in which he introduces fictions and ideal types; (3) theoretical, in which he formulates hypotheses and theories; and (4) postulational, in which he breaks his contact with the empirical and elaborates formal systems. Although these four stages do not express his-

torical stages exactly, there is temporal order in them. 25 references.—(H. Ruja)

3536. Berkshire, James R., & Highland, Richard W. (H. R. R. C., Chanute AFB, Ill.) Forced-choice performance rating—a methodological study. Personnel Psychol., 1953, 6, 355-378,-Six kinds of forcedchoice forms for rating Air Force technical instructors were compared under experimental conditions and under instructions to give as high a score as possible. 4 of the forms and a graphic rating scale were further compared under operational conditions. From the results it can be tentatively suggested that (1) the favorableness index fits into the forced-choice rationale better than does the preference index, (2) all statements within a forced-choice block should have approximately the same favorableness index, (3) there should be at least four statements in each block, (4) the rater should check the two most descriptive statements rather than the most and least, (5) it is probably better to combine with the forced-choice rating procedure some more conventional kind of rating form, -(A. S. Thompson)

3537. Bilodeau, Edward A., & Ferguson, Thomas G. (Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) A device for presenting knowledge of results as a variable function of the magnitude of the response. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 483-487.—This device uses the experimenter to present knowledge of results of a task involving manipulation of a lever as a variable function of the magnitude of the response.—(J. A. Stern)

3538. Blet, Georges. Une nouvelle solution du problème de l'atténuation des luminances. (A new solution to the problem of luminance attenuation.)

Rev. Opt. (théor. instrum.), 1953, 32, 204-212.—In certain techniques such as the measurement of visual sensitivity during dark adaptation, there is a need for continuous variation in test field luminance with high precision over a wide range of luminances down to very low levels. A device is described which permits 10,000-fold continuous luminance attenuation following an exponential law.—(R. W. Burnham)

3539. Corpenter, A., & Conrad, R. An apparatus providing signals at "random" intervals. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 5, 87-88.—A device is described for generating signals with an approximately random distribution in time, with practically no repetition of the pattern and a controllable average rate of occurrence. The physical nature of the signals is not fixed and it is possible in some arrangements to enable the subject to predict when they will occur.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3540. Chernomordikov, V. V. Novyi sposob izuchenifa uslovnykh refleksov u cherepakh. (New method of studying conditioned reflexes in turtles.) Fixiol. Zb. SSSR, 1953, 39 (1), 102-104.—Apparatus, involving a mouth-piece and equipped for kymographic registration, is described for the study of conditioned reflexes in turtles.—(I. D. London)

3541. Dzidziguri, T. D., & Dzhordzhikifa, V. D. Uproshchënnyi sposob dlitel'noi graficheskoi registratsii v fiziologicheskom eksperimente. (Simplified

method of lengthy graphic registration in the physiological experiment.) Fiziol. Zb. SSSR, 1953, 39(1), 105-106.—A modification of the ordinary kymograph is sketched.—(I. D. London)

3542. Festinger, Leon, & Katz, Daniel. (Eds). Research methods in the behavioral sciences. New York: Dryden Press, 1953. xi, 660 p. \$5.90 .- The use of scientific methodology and the invention of particular techniques for use in the social and behavioral sciences is a development of recent times. In this textbook the editors have presented specially written chapters by 19 authors describing the methodologies as of the present. The 13 chapters with authors and bibliographies are: T. M. Newcomb, Interdependence of social-psychological theory and methods; A. A. Campbell and George Katona, The sample survey: a technique for social-science research, 50 refs.; D. Katz, Field studies, 23 refs.; J. R. P. French, Jr., Experiments in field settings, 44 refs.; L. Festinger, Laboratory experiments, 30 refs.; L. Kish, Selection of the sample, 22 refs.; Helen Peak, Problems of objective observation, 44 refs.; R. C. Angell and R. Freedman, Use of documents, records, census materials, and indices, 63 refs.; C. F. Cannell and R. L. Kahn, Collection of data by interviewing, 18 refs.; R. W. Heyns and A. F. Zander, Observation of group behavior, 14 refs.; D. P. Cartwright, Analysis of qualitative material, 53 refs.; C. H. Combs, Theory and methods of social measurement, 35 refs.; K. Smith, Distribution-free statistical methods and the concept of power efficiency, 18 refs.; R. Likert and R. Lippitt, Utilization of social science, 41 refs. -(C. M. Louttit)

3543. Kaplan, Sylvan J. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.), & Gentry, George. A general test apparatus for infrahuman primates. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-3501-0003, Rep. No. 3, iii, 6 p.—A general test apparatus, developed for the purpose of studying primate discrimination behavior, is described. It is useful for testing man, chimpanzees, and monkeys on visual, auditory, and kinesthetic discrimination tasks.

3544. Katz, David. Zur Frage der Problemfindung in der Psychologie. (The question of problem discovery in psychology.) Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 484-489, -- How does one get out of ruts in psychological research? The writer answers, using his own experience in typological research with Galton composite photographs. After having photographed faces for years in full face and profile positions with merely neutral expressions, the observation of many "errors" or deviations from these requirements suggested the addition of a semi-profile position, and smiling, laughing, and earnest poses. The new types obtained with this additional angle and 3 poses have led to further research of considerable importance, suggesting the value of "observation of errors" for the discovery of new problems in psychology.—(E. W. Eng)

3545. Lafitte, P. (U. Melbourne, Australia.) The statistical analysis of interview records. Aust. J.

Psychol., 1952, 4, 126-140.—A conservative method of statistical analysis is described to deal with the complexity of assumptions that must be made in the analysis of interview records. The method is applied to the analysis of certain interviews with factory workers. The results are compared with those of two common methods of analysis and shown to give the same information and more besides.—(C. F. Scofield)

3546. Lebo, Dell. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) A simplified method for measuring emotional defecution in the rat. Science, 1953, 118, 352-353.—It is suggested that a clean, standard rat cage placed in an unfamiliar room will elicit emotional defecation in a manner similar to that of Hall's open field test with a saving of space, expense, and experimenter's time.—(A. J. Sprow)

3547. Lloyd, J. P. Francis, Houlton, A. C. L., & Purvis, Victor. An improved apparatus for scotometry. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1953, 36, 1130.—An improved projection scotometer is presented with variable lighting for the screen and projection illumination for the fixation spot.—(D. Shaad)

3548. Luthe, Wolfgang. (U. Montréal, Que., Can.)
An apparatus for the analytical study of handwriting movements. Canad. J. Psychol., 1953, 7, 133-139.

—A new apparatus, Electroscriptograph (ESG), using electrical principles instead of mechanical-pneumatic principles for handwriting analysis is described.

Three simultaneous measurements can be taken:
(1) point-pressure (pressure of the writing instrument against the writing surface), (2) grip-pressure, and
(3) the difference between point and grip pressure.
1000 subjects have been tested under normal and stress conditions.—(E. D. Lawson)

3549. McCleary, Robert A., & Rothschild, Gerard H. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) A performance situation employing light-aversion to allow concurrent observation of food intake and learning in the mouse. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Special Rep., iii, 6 p.—A new discrimination box for observing learning in the white mouse is described. The animal subjects are motivated only by the desire to avoid light (light-aversion). Sample data on 40 albino mice are presented. A feeder-unit for obtaining accurate measures of food intake in the mouse is also described.

3550. Neely, J. C. A speed-of-perception measurement apparatus. Brit. J. Ophthal., 1953, 37, 439-443. —Equipment for testing speed of visual recognition is described.—(D. Shaad)

3551. O'Neil, W. M. (U. Sydney, Australia.) Some comments on the experimental method. Australian J. Psychol., 1952, 4, 141-148.—The conventional concept of an experiment is discussed, and the role of the experiment in scientific inquiry appraised. Three roles for any fact-finding method are described. The experimental method is fitted to play two of them, and the non-experimental method the third.—(C. F. Scofield)

NEW TESTS

(See abstracts 4370, 4371, 4383)

STATISTICS

3552. Sayons, K., & Brown, A. E. (U. Manitoba, Winnipeg, Can.) Distorting mirror: note on a new apparatus for investigation of the self. Canad. J. Psychol., 1953, 7, 86-87.—In order to experimentally examine the self-percept, a metal mirror capable of being distorted at will by the subject in a measurable and recordable way has been built. Subjects report instrument easy to operate and satisfaction with images produced. Further experimentation being conducted.—(E. D. Lawson)

3553. Abelson, Robert P. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) A note on the Neyman-Johnson technique. Psychometrika, 1953, 18, 213-218.—Two methods for testing the significance of the difference of the mean scores of two groups on some criterion variable, where the differential effects of one or more variables which are correlated with the criterion must be statistically eliminated, are discussed. One is the analysis of variance, the other is the N-J technique (see 10: 5538). In this report, a computational procedure using the advantages of both is presented.—(M. O. Wilson)

3554. Allison, Roger B., Jr. (ETS, Princeton, N. J.) Battery validity as a function of the time devoted to each test. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 288-296.—Through the use of an experimental test battery, the writer demonstrated that adjusting amount of time devoted to a single test may improve or lower predictive efficiency. Testing time is an important variable in testing theory, and should be considered in both theoretical and empirical research.—(W. Coleman)

3555. Auble, Donavon. Extended tables for the Mann-Whitney statistic. Bull. Inst. educ. Res. Indiana Univ., 1953, 1 (2), iii, 39 p.—One of the better non-parametric procedures for testing the significance of a difference between two independent random samples is the one developed by Mann and Whitney. The tables for their U statistic have heretofore been too small for general utility. These tables are extended so that this procedure could be more generally employed. Tables listing the .001, .005, .01, .02, .025, .04, .05, and .10 critical values of U for groups of size 20 or less are presented. Satisfactory approximating formula is available for larger sample sizes. 49 references.—(G. C. Carter)

3556. Ayers, J. D. (Defence Research Medical Laboratories, Toronto, Ont., Can.) A simple technique for estimating optimum time limits. Canad. J. Psycbol., 1953, 7, 81-85.—"Optimum time limits [for administration of tests] can be ascertained very simply by analysing the concomitant variations in means, variance, and reliability for several time limits." 4 tables illustrating examples are included.—(E. D. Lawson)

3557. Beech, Donald G. Experiences of correlation analysis. Appl. Statist., 1953, 2, 73-85.—Some ex-

periences in the field of ceramics are used to illustrate practical points that arise in correlation analysis. The dangers of extrapolation, the use of correlation analysis to test the validity of a theoretical relationship, and the estimation of a constant of proportionality from data are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

3558. Berkeley, Marvin H. (Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) A comparison between the empirical and rational approaches for keying a heterogeneous test. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-24, iv, 38 p.-Selection and weighting of items on Biographical Inventory CE608C, for prediction of an external criterion, was made by two different methods: empirical keying, and homogeneous keying. The inventories resulting from the two methods of keying were validated and crossvalidated against four criteria of success in Officer Candidate School. The validity coefficients on the first sample ranged from .43 to .58 for the empirical keys, and .28 to .35 for the homogeneous keys. Crossvalidation coefficients on an external sample ranged from .17 to .30 for the empirical keys, and .15 to .26 for the homogeneous keys .- (W. F. Grether)

3559. Binet, F. E. The fitting of the positive binomial distribution when both parameters are estimated from the sample. Ann. Eugen., Lond., 1953, 18, 117-119.—"The alternatives of fitting a Poisson or binomial distribution are considered" with reference to the recent work of Neyman and Fisher.—(Z.

3560. Burke, C. J. (Indiana U., Bloomington.)
Additive scales and statistics. Psychol. Rev., 1953,
60, 73-75.—Statistical methods begin and end with
numbers. The use of sample mean and standard deviation does no violence to data, whatever the properties of the measurement scale.—(C. F. Scofield)

3561. Burros, Raymond H. The linear operator of Bush and Mosteller. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 213-214.—This paper attempts to correct a semantic misunderstanding about the two parameters in the linear operator of Bush & Mosteller (see 26: 3262, 5154). The author concludes, "Unless experimental evidence forces us to abandon the linear operator, its simplicity is a strong argument for its continued use."—(E. G. Aiken)

3562. Cohen, A. C., Jr., (U. Georgia, Athens.) Estimating parameters in truncated Pearson frequency distributions without resort to higher moments. Biometrika, 1953, 40, 50-57.—Computations for applying the method developed to practical problems can be carried out with the aid only of ordinary tables of areas and ordinates of appropriate Pearson curves. However, for any routine applications it would be extremely helpful to have tables of F, and F and possibly also of g, g, g, and g, for the principal Pearson distributions. Asymptotic variances of estimates given, although somewhat unwieldy in form, are of the order of (1/n) and can be approximated by the so-called delta method as described by Cramér (1946). Further investigation of the small sample variances

of estimates of this paper remains to be undertaken.
—(G. C., Carter)

3563. Cox, D. R., & Smith, W. L. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The superposition of several strictly periodic sequences of events. Biometrika, 1953, 40, 1-11.

—Statistical properties of the pooled output are investigated. Methods are suggested for distinguishing it from a random series and for estimating N from experimental data. Applications are indicated to experimental psychology and to neuro-physiology.—(G. C. Carter)

3564. Crawley, Margaret G., & Johnson, Woodbury. (U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) A simplified method of obtaining sums of squares and sums of products for use in statistical formulae. U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 057.16.03, 6 p.—A method is presented by which sums of scores, sums of squares, and sums of products may be obtained directly from tabulating machines without use of summary cards or especially arranged work decks. This procedure reduces the chances of error in reproducing cards and summarizing ultimate results. Many variations of the basic procedure are possible which serve to increase the efficiency and accuracy of other methods of progressive digiting.

3565. Dickenson, Henry F. (Lincoln Memorial U., Harrogate, Tenn.) Correlations meaning, through known co-variant commonalities. J. educ. Res., 1953, 47, 71-75.—An account of coin-tossing experiments designed to demonstrate that product moment r should be interpreted as a percentage of perfect co-variance.

—(C. Mayfield)

3566. Dubois, Philip H., Loevinger, Jane, & Smith, Thomas L. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) The method of edge-punching for use on dichotomous items. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-22, iii, 11 p.—A system of handling dichotomous variables (e.g., pass/fail items) by means of punch card equipment is described. The method, called "edge-punching," involves punching two items in each column alloted to item data. Applications of edge-punching are illustrated by descriptions of the handling of raw data and the computation of variances and covariances.—(W. F. Grether)

3567. du Mas, Frank M. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) Quick methods for the analysis of the shape, elevation and scatter of profiles. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 345-348.—"Applied and theoretical clinical psychologists agree that the three main properties of profiles—shape, elevation, scatter—should be considered when comparing profiles.... Two very quick, rough, simple methods are suggested which compare profiles in shape, elevation and scatter." The techniques used in Method II require the assumptions "that all of the distributions of subtest scores are the same and that subtests are independent."—(L. B. Heathers)

3568. Faverge, J.-M. Problèmes statistiques posée par la validation des examens enregistrés sur cartes perforées. (Statistical problems raised by the valida-

tion of examinations recorded on punch-cards.) Bull. Cent. étud. recb. Psychotech., 1952, No. 2, 15-18.

—A study of the effect of the following procedures on the coefficient of validity: (1) division of one or both variables in sections; (2) loss of subjects; (3) grouping of scores.—(G. Lavoie)

3569. Feldman, Marvin J. (U. Buffalo, N. Y.) The effects of the size of criterion groups and the level of significance in selecting test items on the validity of tests. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1953, 13, 273-278.

—Empirical data are presented to demonstrate that "the size of the criterion groups seems to determine in large part the amount of shrinkage in validity to be expected in cross-validation." A minimum N of 40 is recommended for comprising criterion groups. Use of different confidence levels in selecting items has an effect on validity. Further studies are needed to establish operating principals for determining the optimal level of significance with varying sized criterion groups and different types of test material.

—(W. Coleman)

3570. Fraser, D. A. S. (U. Toronto, Ont., Can.) The Behrens-Fisher problem for regression coefficients. Ann. math. Statist., 1953, 24, 390-402.—For two normal populations with unknown variances and means depending linearly on p+q regression variables, a Behrens-Fisher generalization is to test the equality of q regression coefficients in one population with a corresponding set in the second population. When q=1 a general class of similar regions is obtained for the hypothesis, and for regions restricted to this class a most powerful or most powerful unbiased test is found. When q>1 several tests are presented and discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

3571. Frederiksen, Norman, & Satter, G. A. The construction and validation of an arithmetical computation test. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 209-227.-Development of an arithmetical computation test is described as an illustration of several methods of test construction and validation considered fairly unique. The following procedures and findings are presented: "1. The tabulation and analysis of freeanswer responses as a source of distracters for multiple-choice items. 2. A comparison of measures of item difficulty under free-answer and multiplechoice conditions. 3. The use of item-analysis data for multiple-choice responses in selecting distracters. 4. The use of answer not given as an item-response. 5. The correlation between numerical and verbal ability in a heterogeneous population. 6. The use of machine scoring with a test which does not require a separate answer sheet and which provides space for figuring. 7. A method of validating a test which does not require waiting for criterion data to become available."-(W. Coleman)

3572. Fruchter, Benjamin. (U. Texas, Austin.)
Differences in factor content of rights and wrongs
scores. Psychometrika, 1953, 18, 257-265.—"The
right-response and wrong-response scores of speeded
aptitude tests were factor analyzed to determine
whether they differ in factorial content. The informa-

tion thus obtained was used to derive scoring formulas that yield purer measures of a factor than do scoring formulas derived in other ways."—(M. O. Wilson)

3573. Gordner, Eric F. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) The importance of reference groups in scaling procedure. Proc. 1952 Conf. Test. Probl., Educ. Test. Serv., 1953, 13-21.—Some of the more common scaling methods are presented. The importance of the role of the reference population is emphasized. An empirical study on the comparability of arithmetic reasoning K-scales based on two national samples of elementary school children taken 12 years apart and obtained from two distinct though similar instruments is used to show that stable results can be obtained with different large reference populations.—(G. C. Carter)

3574. Goodman, Leo A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) A further note on "Finite Markov processes in psychology." Psychometrika, 1953, 18, 245-248.—It is the purpose of this paper to clarify the proof of F.M.P.I.P. (see 27: 4747) and to examine the general problem in further detail (see 28: 3585).—(M. O. Wilson)

3575. Gordon, Mary Agnes; Fangman, Robert L., & Guida, Alfred W. (Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) A computational procedure for testing the similarity of regressions. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-27, iii, 27 p.—"It is the purpose of this report to explain and illustrate a computational procedure that has been developed and standardized for use by clerical computers in which three measures of the similarity of regressions are obtained. The first statistic, GA, tests the hypothesis that all standard errors of estimate are equal; the second statistic, GB, tests the hypothesis that all regression lines are parallel; and the third statistic, GC, tests the hypothesis that all regression lines have the same intercept."—(W. F. Grether)

3576. Green, Bert Franklin, Jr. Latent class analysis: a general solution and an empirical evaluation. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 597-598.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Princeton U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 123 p., \$1.54, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5142.

3577. Guttman, Louis. On Smith's paper on "'Randomness of error' in reproducible scales." Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 505-511.-Use of Lazarsfeld's latent structure theory with modifications from papers soon to be published by Guttman is advocated for qualitative data. The newer procedures will deal more effectively with the problem of deviation or "error" than present factor analysis procedures. "The usual correlation coefficients have now been shown not to be adequate for qualitative data. That is why the newer techniques of scalogram analysis, and other approaches appropriate to non-scalable data, deal directly with the multivariate frequency distributions concerned, and not with any correlation coefficients which are calculated from, but do not adequately represent, these distributions." (See 27: 5540.)-(W. Coleman)

3578. Guttman, Louis. Reliability formulas that do not assume experimental independence. Psychometrika, 1953, 18, 225-239.—"The purpose... is to present some general reliability formulas that make no assumptions at all about experimental independence. These formulas, then, apply to the reliability of the sum of any item scores, whether independence holds or not."—(M. O. Wilson)

3579. Halperin, Max. The use of χ^2 in testing effect of birth order. Ann. Eugen., Lond., 1953, 18, 199-206.— χ^2 , often used to test whether the presence of a given characteristic in an individual is related to birth order, is found to be inadequate. "An alternative test is proposed which asymptotically has a χ^2 distribution with (k-1) degrees of freedom where k is the size of the largest family being studied. The proposed test involves only the statistics used in the pseudo- χ^2 usually calculated, but does involve somewhat more computational labour."—(Z. Luria)

3580. Harris, Chester W. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.)
Relations among factors of row, deviation, and double-centered score matrices. J. exp. Educ., 1953, 22, 53-58.—The author develops relations among factors of raw scores, deviation scores and double-centered scores which can be expressed in matrix form. A notation is described which permits writing deviation scores as the matrix product of raw scores and an idempotent matrix. Various uses of this notation are presented. The resolution of conventional deviation scores into the products of factors and factor scores is summarized and matrix equations relating the factors of raw scores to the factors of deviation scores are shown. Double-centered matrices are also considered.—(E. F. Gardner)

3581. Helmstodter, Gerold C., & Ortmeyer, Dole H. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Some techniques for determining the relative magnitude of speed and power components of a test. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 280-287.—3 techniques are proposed for determining precisely the relative parts that speed and power play in determining the scores for a particular group. The 3 include (1) variance criterion, (2) item difficulty criterion, and (3) subject criterion. All three indices were applied in a study with 7 of the Army Alpha subtests, producing "essentially the same results."—(W. Coleman)

3582. Horst, Paul. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Relationships between several Kuder-Richardson reliability formulas. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 497-504.

—Derivations for Kuder-Richardson Formulas 14 and 20 are presented. Horst demonstrates that K-R 20 can not give a higher estimate of reliability than K-R 14. If all item variances are equal K-R 20 will give an equal estimate of reliability as K-R 14.—(W. Coleman)

3583. HsG, E. H. (Catholic U. America, Washington, D. C.) Nomograph for tetrachoric r. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 339-346.—A new nomograph for tetrachoric r is presented utilizing a graphic solution on a single chart. Its rationale and a description of the nomograph are included along with an example of its use.—(W. Coleman)

3584. Hyronius, Hannes. (U. Gothenburg, Germany.) On the use of ranges, cross-ranges and extremes in comparing small samples. J. Amer. statist. Ass., 1953, 48, 534-545.—Three tests presented are primarily thought of as being useful in routine work in statistical quality control. Under such circumstances it may sometimes be considered useful to apply the V-test as a first guide in "hunting for troubles." Usually, however, it seems better to use the separate T- and U-tests. The tests might accordingly be referred to as the TU-tests or, if the V-test is also being considered, the TUV-tests. T gives a test for possible differences in location. U gives a test for possible differences in variation. V gives a test for possible differences in location or in variation or in both. - (G. C. Carter)

3585. Kao, Richard C. W. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Note on Miller's "Finite Markov processes in psychology." Psychometrika, 1953, 18, 241-243.

—The validity of Miller's F.M.P.I.P. (see 27: 4747) is challenged—the mathematical proof, that is, not the psychological interpretation. (See 28: 3574.)

—(M. O. Wilson)

3586. Keen, Joan, & Page, Denys J. Estimating variability from the differences between successive readings. Appl. Statist., 1953, 2, 12-23.—The method described is not only convenient for use in control chart work but it also allows control chart procedures to be extended easily to situations, such as often arise in practice, in which the ordinary procedures do not apply. Several practical examples are given.

—(G. C. Carter)

3587. Kempthorne, O., & Barclay, W. D. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) The partition of error in randomized blocks. J. Amer. statist. Ass., 1953, 48, 610-613.—Two problems are discussed. The first problem is the extent to which Bartlett's test, which is based on asymptotic theory, can be applied to samples of the sizes normally encountered. The second problem is the behavior of Tukey's test under randomization: if this is not satisfactory, the test procedure is not reliable for randomized experiments in which plot errors are large.—(G. C. Carter)

3588. King, E. P. On some procedures for the rejection of suspected data. J. Amer. statist. Ass., 1953, 48, 531-533.-Most of the statistical tests that have been recommended for the detection of a single outlier involve the difference between the largest (or smallest) observation and some measure of the location of the remaining members of the sample. In many situations, there is no a priori basis for anticipating which extreme will be under suspicion. The test statistic in such cases actually employs the "more deviant" extreme, and this recordering is seldom taken into account. For two statistics commonly used to detect the presence of a single outlier, the effect of this "two-sided" hypothesis is approximately, but not exactly, to double the significance level of the standard test procedure .- (G. C. Carter)

3589. Klein, Lawrence R. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) A textbook of econometrics. Evanston, Ill.: Row, Peterson, 1953. ix, 355 p. \$6.00.—Econometrics tells how to go about measuring economic relations. This text covers statistical fundamentals, methods of estimation and computation of estimates, methods of sector analysis, and statistical problems of aggregative, input-output, and other models. An appendix on matrix algebra is included. Knowledge of calculus is assumed throughout.—(W. Edwards)

3590. Konijn, H. S. (U. California, Berkeley.) On certain classes of statistical decision procedures.

Ann. math. Statist., 1953, 24, 440-448.—Classes of decision procedures which in certain ways put a bound on the associated losses of incorrect terminal decision or cost of experimentation are considered. Conditions are given under which these classes fulfill the conditions that Wald imposes on classes of decision procedures in his general theory.—(G. C. Carter)

3591. Kubany, Albert J. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) A validation study of the error-choice technique using attitudes on national health insurance. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 157-163.—Applied to attitudes on National Health Insurance, the error-choice technique differentiated almost completely between a group of medical students and a group of graduate students in social work. Individual scores were predicted "quite well." The method consists in "presenting to a subject an attitude inventory under the guise of an information inventory. Two incorrect alternative responses are offered." The respondent's attitude is revealed by the direction of his choice. Odd-even reliability was .87 uncorrected.—(W. Coleman)

3592. Leslie, P. H., Chitty, Dennis, & Chitty, Helen. (Oxford U., Eng.) The estimation of population parameters from data obtained by means of the capture-recapture method. Biometrika, 1953, 40, 137-169 .- Two populations of small rodents, Microtus agrestis and Clethrionomys glareolus, living on the same area, were sampled by means of a live-trapping technique over a period of nearly 2 years. The resulting data are analysed here in some detail in order to see whether any valid estimates of population parameters can be made by the theoretical methods described in two earlier papers. These methods are based on the assumptions that the sampling of the population is entirely at random and that all classes of marked and unmarked animals are caught with equal facility .- (G. C. Carter)

3593. Lotkin, Mark, & Remage, Russell. (U. Delaware, Newark.) Scoling and error analysis for matrix inversion by partitioning. Ann. math. Statist., 1953, 24, 428-439.—The partitioning method seems to be capable of yielding more accurate results than do other methods. By stopping, at any desired step, to improve the intermediate inverses until satisfactory accuracy is attained, the growth of the rounding error may be kept in check. An effective scaling scheme permitting the inversion routine to be carried out by high speed computing machinery is described. A careful examination is made of the accuracy attainable by the proposed scheme; together with an error squaring iteration procedure it is found capable of yielding accura-

cies sufficient for most practical purposes .-- (G. C. Carrer)

3594. Marks, Melvin R. One- and two-tailed tests. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 207-208.—The author attempts to rebut the arguments of Hick (see 27: 4744) which the latter presented recently in his analysis of an article by author Marks. Some six arguments and rebuttals are presented.—(E. G. Aiken)

3595. Mother, Kenneth. Biometry and the inductive method. Endeavour, 1953, 12, 140-143.—Biology has been slow in reaching a quantitative stage because of the difficulty, or even impossibility, of experimental control of the many variables. Modern mathematical statistics have provided methods of dealing with the variables apart from their experimental control. Quantitative experimentation and concepts are, as a result, becoming more commonplace.—(C. M. Louttit)

3596. Michael, William B., Hertzka, Alfred F. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.), & Perry, Norman C. Abacs for the rapid estimation of a tetrachoric coefficient from a phi coefficient calculated from use of contrasted groups. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 478-485.—The writers describe the use of three abacs in item-analysis work that permit a rapid estimate of the size of a tetrachoric coefficient r_t from knowledge of the value of a phi coefficient ϕ_p for known levels of item difficulty for certain proportions of individuals within each of the contrasted groups. The abacs are included with examples of their use.—(W. Coleman)

3597. Moshmon, Jock. (Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory.) Critical values of the log-normal distribution. J. Amer. statist. Ass., 1953, 48, 600-609.

—A common statistical problem is that of testing a null hypothesis using a statistic drawn from some unknown distribution. The general configuration of the probability density function is known from empirical evidence. It is suggested that for certain applications, the logarithmic-normal distribution be used to approximate the unknown distribution by equating the first three moments. It is convenient to have a table of critical values of the log-normal distribution, standardized for the first two moments and tabulated for various values of the skewness. 22 references.—(G. C. Carter)

3598. Murty, V. N. Analysis of a triple rectangular lattice design. Biometrics, 1953, 9, 422-424.—A numerical illustration of the analysis of triple rectangular lattice design following the methods of K. R. Nair is presented. The data for illustration have been taken from p. 295 of Experimental Designs by Cochran and Cox. The Intra Block error is zero in this example.—(G. C. Carter)

3599. Nagle, Bryont F. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) Criterion development. Personnel Psychol., 1953, 6, 271-289.—The fundamental problems in the construction of the criterion, by a survey of the literature of the past 10 years, are relevancy, reliability, and combining part criteria. Relevancy has been analyzed by comparing the variance in the criterion with that in

the ultimate criterion. Combining part criteria raises the problems of comparability of scale units and weighting sub-criteria. The four steps in criterion development are: define the activity, analyze the activity, define elements of success, develop criteria to measure these elements. 31 references.—(A. S. Thompson)

3600. Olkin, Ingram. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Note on "The Jacobians of certain matrix transformations useful in multivariate analysis." Biometrika, 1953, 40, 43-46.—General techniques for the evaluation of the Jacobian of a matrix transformation were outlined by Deemer & Olkin (1951). In particular, (1) the Jacobian of a non-linear transformation is equal to the Jacobian of the linear transformation in the differentials, (2) by the introduction of suitable variables, the Jacobian is equal to a product of Jacobians which are easily calculated. This note is concerned with a number of transformations not considered in the earlier paper. Certain of the transformations considered will be recognized as extensions of those given previously, while others are quite different. The notation and results of the first paper are assumed. All matrices in this note are square of order p.-(G. C. Carter)

3601. Owen, Donald B. (Purdue U., Lafayette, Ind.) A double sample test procedure. Ann. math. Statist., 1953, 24, 449-457.-Three different testing procedures which involve a minimum of modification of the usual single sample tests of the hypotheses considered are given. Tests are made by taking samples at two stages for testing the mean of a normal distribution. Examples show that tests can be chosen so that the expected number of observations is less than the number required for the ordinary single sample test and indeed can give considerable savings. There is a definite ceiling on the number of observations required for the tests presented and they have many interesting properties that make them desirable from the standpoint of saving of observations and simplicity .- (G. C. Carter)

3602. Proschan, Fronk. Confidence and tolerance intervals for the normal distribution. J. Amer. statist. Ass., 1953, 48, 550-564.—Confidence and tolerance intervals for the normal distribution are presented for the various cases of known and unknown mean and standard deviation. Practical illustration and interpretation of these intervals are given. Tables are presented permitting a comparison among the intervals. Finally the relationship between the two types of intervals is described.—(G. C. Carter)

3603. Reid, A. T. (U. Chicago, Ill.) On stochastic processes in biology. Biometrics, 1953, 9, 275-289.

—The role of the theory of stochastic processes in the methodology of mathematical biology is discussed. Work dealing with application of stochastic processes in biology is reviewed. Other workers are encouraged to utilize the theory of stochastic processes in formulating mathematical models of various biological phenomena. Various applications are suggested. 40 references.—(G. C. Carter)

3604. Richmond, W. Kenneth. (Glasgow U., Scotland.) Educational measurement: its scope and limitations. A critique. Brit. J. Psychol., 1953, 44, 221-231 .- "... the crying need of the mid-twentieth century is not so much for fact-finding as for greater philosophical insight in knowing what to do about the facts. The trouble about modern science is that it has proved highly successful in extending man's control over nature without adding to his understanding of nature." "The climate of opinion being what it is, most of us must doff our caps to those who use formidable statistical jargon, but assuredly the day will come when, once again, it will be acknowledged that the language of 'mere descriptive words' is capable of refinements which are not to be despised and appraisals which no predictional arithmetic can compass."-(L. E. Thune)

3605. Rider, Paul R. (Washington U., Seattle.) The distribution of the product of ranges in samples from a rectangular population. J. Amer. statist. Ass., 1953, 48, 546-549.—For the distribution of the product of the ranges of two independent samples a general formula is given. This formula fails to hold if the sample sizes are the same or if they differ by unity, and special consideration has to be given to these two cases. The distribution of the product of the ranges of k independent samples of equal size is derived. Simple formulas for the moments about the origin are given for all of these distributions.—(G. C. Carter)

3606. Rippe, Dayle D. Application of a large sampling criterion to some sampling problems in factor analysis. Psychometrika, 1953, 18, 191-205.—"A technique is presented to test the completeness of factor solutions and also to test the significance of common-component loadings. The chi-square test involved is based upon the asymptotic normal properties of the residuals." 14 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

3607. Schipper, Lowell M., & Gruenberger, Fred. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) A method of calculation of serial correlation coefficients utilizing the IBM card-programmed electronic calculator. USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-10, iii, 11 p.—This bulletin presents a method of calculating serial correlation coefficients using the International Business Machine Card-Programmed Electronic Calculator (CPC). This method was developed and used for calculations of 50 such coefficients on data obtained in a rotary-pursuit experiment in which the dependent variable measured was time on target (in hundredths of a second) in 90 successive 20-second trials.

3608. Stonley, Julian C. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.), & Diller, Leonard. Improper t-tests, with special reference to the Diller-Beechley note. J. clin. Psycbol., 1953, 9, 391-393.—"When conducting t-tests involving correlated means, investigators sometimes do not include the covariance term in the standard-error formula and thereby enhance their chances of failing to reject the null hypothesis when it is in fact false. A study by Diller and Beechley (see 25: 8080)

illustrates this flaw and others that led them to several faulty conclusions."—(L. B. Heathers)

3609. Torgerson, Warren Stanley. A theoretical and empirical investigation of multidimensional scoling. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 602.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Princeton U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 130 p., \$1.63, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5172.

3610. Tucker, Ledyard R. Scales minimizing the importance of reference groups. Proc. 1952 Con/. Test. Probl., Educ. Test. Serv., 1953, 22-33.—Four propositions are discussed. Proposition I indicates the possibility of ambiguities among meanings that may be attached to a single score. In Proposition II, consideration is given to the significance of differences between two scores. In proposition III, the information given by each score would imply a single interpretation. Proposition IV emphasizes the point that a unitary continuum may be achieved in a variety of ways.—(G. C. Carter)

3611. U. S. Bureau of Standards. Probability tables for the analysis of extreme-value data. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953. iii, 32 p. 25¢. (Bur. Stand. Appl. Math. Ser. No. 22.)—E. J. Gumbel in an introduction discusses the problems of extreme-value data and the use of the statistical tables. The 6 tables are: Cumulative probability function and density function of extremes; Inverse of the cumulative probability function of extremes; Probability density of extremes as a function of the cumulative probability; Probability points y_m for mth extremes; Cumulative probability function Ψ and density function ψ for the reduced range R; Reduced range R as a function of the cumulative probability Ψ .—(C. M. Louttit)

3612. U. S. Bureau of Standards. Tables of normal probability functions. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1953. ix, 344 p. \$2.75. (Bur. Stand. Appl. Math. Ser. No. 23.)—This is a reissue with corrections of tables published earlier in 1942 and 1948. Values to 15 decimal places are given for the ordinates and areas of the normal probability functions at intervals of 0.0001 in the range of x between 0 and 1, and at intervals of 0.001 for x between 1 and 7.8; with a supplementary table for larger values of x. Table II gives values of ordinate functions and [1-area function] for x values between 6 and 10 at intervals of 0.01.—(C. M. Louttit)

3613. Vincent, Douglas F. The origin and development of factor analysis. Appl. Statist., 1953, 2, 107-117.—It is pointed out that factor analysis was developed largely by psychologists for use in psychology, but it is a statistical method that has been applied to other fields. The contributions of Spearman, Pearson, Burt, Thurstone, Thomson, and Hotelling are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

3614. Webster, Harold. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.)
Approximating maximum test validity by a nonparametric method. Psychometrika, 1953, 18, 207212.—"The Gleser-DuBois conditions (see 25: 7186)
for selecting from a number of test items those which
will maximize the correlation between total test score

and criterion will degenerate into expressions requiring only item counts on total distributions and the upper halves of distributions. A grouping convention for scores near medians is recommended.... A procedure is outlined, and some applications are discussed."—(M. O. Wilson)

(See also abstracts 4037, 4169, 4172, 5082)

REFERENCE WORKS

3615. Kinney, Mary R. Bibliographical style manuals: a guide to their use in documentation and research. ACRL Monogr., 1953, No. 8, 21 p. 60¢. (From U. Illinois Library, Chicago 11, Ill.)—A description and evaluation of published style manuals for bibliographic citations. Separate sections for subject areas in the humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, and library science. Psychology is included in the science section.—(C. M. Louttit)

3616. Kupper, William H. Dictionary of psychiatry and psychology; an illustrated condensed encyclopedia of psychiatry, neurology and psychology.

Paterson, N. J.: Colt Press, 1953. 194 p. \$4.50.

—Containing more than 1500 items, this is "...somewhat of a combination dictionary and encyclopedia and is filled with bits of practical information ordinarily omitted from standard dictionaries and is fattened with modern literature references...."—(A. J. Sprow)

3617. Tomas, C. L. (Ed.) Ergologie. Documents protiques. Organe de la VIII e section, Science du Travail, de l'Institut des Hautes Etudes de Belgique. Brussels, Belgium: 65 Rue de la Concorde. Vol. 1, No. 1, June, 1952. Quarterly. 100 fr. in Belgium, 125 fr., foreign.—"Ergologie does not pretend to be a review. It is a collection of documents on psychotechnology. In each of the quarterly numbers, the same outline will be followed. Under the same classifications, specialists will find documents of a very practical character." The five categories to be covered are: editorial, original research, methodology, discussion section of publications and in answer to readers' queries, and organization (of institutions, enterprises, foundations).—(R. W. Husband)

3618. Worden, Alastair N., & Cross, B. A. (Eds.) (Cromwell House, Huntingdon, Eng.) The British Journal of Animal Behaviour. London: Bailliere, Tindall & Cox. Vol. 1, No. 1, January 1953. Quarterly. 27s. 6d. annual subscription. \$5.00 U.S.A. and Canada.—The official journal of the Association for the Study of Animal Behaviour replacing the Bulletin of Animal Behaviour is intended for the publication of papers on all aspects of animal behavior and cognate subjects.

ORGANIZATIONS

3619. American Society of Group Psychotherapy and Psychodrama. Membership list of... [1952]. Group Psychother., 1953, 5, 253-262.

3620. American Speech and Hearing Association.
Annual Directory. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1953,

(Sept.) Suppl., 102 p .- The annual directory lists officers and committees of the A. S. H. A., members (including their degrees, professional affiliation, mailing address, and clinical certification), fellows and associates, and a geographical directory of members.

3621. Pasquasy, R. La XIVe session de la Société suisse de Psychologie. (The fourteenth meeting of the Swiss Psychological Association). Rev. belg. Psychol. Pedag., 1953, 15, 31-42.—The fourteenth meeting of the Swiss Psychological Association was held at Berne, September, 1952; The principal topic was the formation of character. This meeting was followed immediately by the second international Rorschach Congress, at which there was a general tendency to return to a classic concept of the Rorschach method with improvements: validation cannot be general,-(R. Piret)

3622. Rockefeller Foundation. Annual report, 1952. New York: Rockefeller Foundation, 1953. xv, 465 p. -This report of the work of the Foundation for 1952 includes brief description of projects for which grants were made. 18 of the grants were for projects in psychology or closely related thereto including work in psychiatry, child psychiatry, personality, vision, psychotherapy, interpersonal and intergroup relations, and human resources .- (C. M. Louttit)

3623. World Federation for Mental Health. Annual report with proceedings of the 5th annual meeting 1952. London: WFMH Secretariat (19 Manchester St.), 1953. 112 p .- Includes lists of officers, member organizations, individual associates, reports of director and treasurer of the WFMH. Proceedings of the 5th annual meeting include reports presented and summary of discussions, and a report on the International Seminar on Mental Health and Infant Development held at Chichester in 1952.—(C. M. Louttit)

HISTORY & BIOGRAPHY

. Henry Alden Bunker, M. D., 1890-3624. -1953. Psychoanal. Rev., 1953, 40, 291.—Obituary. -. George S. Stevenson. Amer. J. Psychother., 1953, 7, facing p. 415 .- Portrait.

3626. Alexander, Franz. A review of two decades. In Franz, A., & Ross, H., 20 years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3495), 13-27.—Instead of Freud's fear of the increasing "dilution" of psychoanalysis, the last 20 years have seen its gradual "penetration" into medicine, psychiatry, and the social sciences. This has resulted from the change in attitude toward self and others, the former indicated by emphasis on selfexamination and freedom from dogmatism and indoctrination, the latter by an avoidance of defensive attitudes and by a definite program of reuniting with the medical community which Freud left .- (N. H. Pronko)

3627. Beaglehole, Ernest. Sir Thomas Hunter. Bull. Brit. psychol. Soc., 1953, 21, 1-2 .- Obituary.

3628. Bleuler, Manfred. Eugen Bleuler's conception of schizophrenia—an historical sketch. Bull. Isaac Ray med. Libr., 1953, 1, 47-60.-In this lecture, Bleuler summarizes the scientific and personal

background of his father's contribution in the field of schizophrenia. The elementary principles which he discovered are enumerated, his work with schizophrenics at the Bürgholzli Clinic-observations which were published in 1912 in "The group of schizophrenias" -is described, and criticisms of his conceptions of schizophrenia are commented upon .- (A. J. Sprow)

3629. Blitsten, Dorothy R. The social theories of Harry Stack Sullivan; the significance of his concepts of socialization and occulturation, digested from his various papers and integrated as a selection for social scientists. New York: William-Frederick Press, 1953. 186 p. \$3.50 .- Through selections from the papers of Harry Stack Sullivan (1892-1949) this volume sets forth, for social scientists, Sullivan's formulations on personality and the social order. The text deals principally with the interpersonal factors which influence the stages of personality development. Some attention is devoted also to the impact of personal anxiety on society as well as to some of the difficulties involved in research with human behavior .- (C. T. Bever)

3630. Capek, Milic. (Carleton Coll., Northfield, Minn.) The reappearance of the self in the last philosophy of William James. Phil. Rev., N. Y., 1953, 62; 526-544.—A rather vivid psycho-philosophical development and ultimate resolution of William James' concept of the self. 39 references .- (M. A. Seidenfeld)

3631. Form, Vergilius. (Ed). Puritan sage: collected writings of Jonathan Edwards. New York: Library Publishers, 1953. xxvii, 640 p. \$7.50.-In his introduction the editor reviews the life and writings of Edwards. The text includes 27 works. Of psychological interest are the juvenile paper "Of Insects," and the studies of the mind, religious affections, and freedom of the will. Edwards was influenced by Locke, but his psychology showed an originality that ensures his significance for the history of psychology in America .- (C. M. Louttit)

3632. Freud, Sigmund. Trois lettres inédites de Sigmund Freud à Theodore Reik. (Three unpublished letters from Sigmund Freud to Theodore Reik.) Psyche, Paris, 1953, 8, 369-371.—Three letters from Freud to Reik, written in 1938 shortly after Reik ar-

rived in the United States .- (G. Besnard)

3633. Jones, Ernest. The life and work of Sigmund Freud. Vol. 1. 1856-1900. The formative years and the great discoveries. New York: Basic Books, 1953. xiv, 428 p. \$6.75.—This biography by a co-worker aims "to record the main facts of Freud's life while they are still accessible, and ... to try to relate his personality and the experiences of his-life to the development of his ideas." This first volume covers childhood and adolescence, courtship and marriage, his career as a medical student and neurologist, the Breuer and Fliess periods, his self-analysis, and "The interpretation of dreams" including his theory of the mind.—(A. J. Sprow)

3634. Knight, Margaret. (U. Aberdeen, Scotland.) The permanent contribution of William James to paychology. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 77-86.

— James' major contributions to scientific psychology are detailed as: (1) emphasis upon the close association of psychology and physiology; (2) pioneer work in experimental psychology; (3) enlarging the scope of psychology; (4) rejection of atomism and associationism; (5) interest in applied psychology; (6) bringing psychology to the notice of a large non-professional public. Special commendation is accorded his literary style.—(R. C. Strassburger)

3635. Kubie, Lawrence S. Herbert A. Wiggers: 1907-1953. Psychoanal. Quart., 1953, 22, 321-323. —Obituary, portrait.

3636. Lersch, P. Gustav Kafka zum Gedächtnis. (In memory of Gustav Kafka.) *Jb. Psychol. Psychother.*, 1953, 1, 375-376.—Obituary.

3637. Meerloo, Joost A. M. Clinton P. Mc Cord: 1881-1953. Psychoanal. Quart., 1953, 22, 421.

—Obituary.

3638. Mendieta y Nóñez, Lucio. Juan Bautista Vico, precursor de la sociología. (Juan Bautista Vico, forerunner of sociology.) Rev. mex. Sociol., 1953, 15, 27-35.—Juan Bautista Vico, who was born in Naples in 1668 and died in the same city in 1743, is considered the first author who exposed with clarity the basis of a new discipline whose objective was the study of social uniformities. His method is also considered analytical and objective.—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

3639. Meyerson, I. David Kotz, 1884-1953. J. Psychol. norm. path., 1953, 46, 379-381.—Obituary. 3640. Meyerson, I. Charles Lalo, 1877-1953. J. Psychol. norm. path., 1953, 46, 382-384.—Obituary. 3641. Monnier, A.-M. Louis Lapicque, 1866-1952. J. Psychol. norm. path., 1953, 46, 371-378.—

3642. Moreno, J. L. (Moreno Institute, New York.) How Kurt Lewin's "Research Center for Group Dynamics" started and the question of paternity. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 1-6.—A review by Moreno of his position with respect to the "paternity" of the idea of group dynamics. Reference is made to a quotation giving Dr. Moreno credit for introducing the terms group psychotherapy, sociometry, psychodrama, sociodrama, roleplaying, action dynamics, and warming-up technique into the literature.—(V. Johnson)

3643. Oberndorf, Clarence P. A history of psychoanalysis in America. New York: Grune & Stratton, 1953. vii, 280 p. \$5.00.—The author, who has been a practicing psychoanalyst for over 40 years, traces the history of Freudian ideas and practices in the United States (and especially New York City) from a definitely autobiographical point of view. In the final 2 chapters personal evaluation and comments are made of post-World War II psychoanalysis and the current tendencies. The appendix includes a chronology, a biographical directory, data on officers, meetings and affiliates of the American Psychoanalytic Association, and a list of the Congresses of the International Psychoanalytic Association.—(C. M. Louttit)

3644. Pear, T. H. David Katz. Brit. J. Psychol.,

1953, 44, 197-199.—Obituary.
3645. Révész, G. Edgar Rubin. Acta psychol.,

1953, 9, 254.—Obituary.

3646. Révész, G. In memorium Gustav Kafka. Acta psychol., 1953, 9, 183-188,—Obituary. English translation, p. 186-188.

3647. Révész, G. In memoriam Gustav Kafka. Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 373-375.—Obituary

and portrait.

3648. Schlag, Oskar R. Max Pulvers Lebenswerk. (The life work of Max Pulver.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 20, 5-16.—An eulogy of the life and work of Max Pulver, with special emphasis on his contributions to graphology. Portrait.—(H. P. David)

3649. Shor, Joel. A well-spring of psychoanalysis. Psychoanalysis, 1953, 2(1), 27-33.—In the garden facing the windows at 19 Berggasse, Freud's most permanent office, Shor discovered a statuette that seemed to offer a symbolic expression of certain theoretical aspects of Freud's life-work. The sculpture is a 19th Century version of Aphrodite caught bathing and modestly covering herself. Shor speculates that the statuette may have reminded Freud of not only the oedipal problem but pre-oedipal attachment, penis envy, breast envy, and related psychoanalytic notions and conceptions.—(L. E. Abt)

3650. Spitz, René A. Géza Rôheim: 1891-1953. Psychoanal. Quart., 1953, 22, 324-327.—Obituary.

3651. Wagner-Simon, Therese, & Morgenthaler, W. Leopold Szondi zum 60. Geburtstag. (In honor of Leopold Szondi's 60th birthday.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 3-4.—Portrait and brief biographical sketch of Szondi's life in honor of his 60th birthday.—(H. P. David)

(See also abstracts 3510, 4543)

PROFESSIONAL PROBLEMS OF PSYCHOLOGY

3652. Ackerman, Nathan W. Selected problems in supervised analysis. Psychiatry, 1953, 16, 283-290. —The function of supervised analysis, the basis of the psychoanalytic training program, is discussed as as an interpersonal complexity involving student and personal analyst, student and supervisory analyst, as well as student and patient. Some countertransference problems are illustrated briefly by a series of supervisory experiences.—(C. T. Bever)

3653. Boudouin, Charles. Propos du champ et de la charrue. (Observations on the field and the plow.) Psyché, Paris, 1953, 8, 372-381.—A discussion of the pros and cons of the practice of psychoanalysis by medically trained and lay persons.—(G. Besnard)

3654. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) An inverted factor analysis study of student-rated introductory psychology instructors. J. exp. Educ., 1953, 14, 333-336.—10 introductory psychology instructors were rated by their undergraduate students on 14 five-choice rating scales covering different facets of instructor personality. The basic data for each in-

structor were a profile of 14 standard scores. 3 factors were obtained by an invezted factor analysis and 3 pairs of factor descriptions of introductory psychology instructors reported. Validity of the factor descriptions was examined by correlating the factor loadings of the instructors with the ranking of the instructors on the 3 factors by 4 judges.—(E. F. Gardner)

3655. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The relation of level of course achievement to students' instructor and course ratings in introductory psychology. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 437-448.

—Data are presented showing a significant r between student ratings of instructors and the student's achievement level in the course. "Classes whose mean achievement is high show negative correlations and classes whose achievement level is low show large positive correlations between individual student achievement and individual student rating of the instructor." The mean achievement level of the class rating a given instructor should be considered in reacting to student evaluations of instructors. 18 references.—(W. Coleman)

3656. Beslais, A. La psychologie scolaire et l'enseignement du premier degré. (School psychology and instruction at the primary school level.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 379-381.—To insure the best possible collaboration of school psychologists and instructors at the primary school level, Zazzo recommended as an absolute requirement that school psychologists be recruited only from among instructors, that they continue to depend administratively on the school principal and to live side by side with their teaching colleagues. The present author would elaborate on the necessity of laying the foundation for this collaboration in the Normal Schools for primary work where the future school psychologist and the future teacher in primary work are trained together with the former receiving more emphasis on the knowledge of the child by way of physiological psychology, differential psychology, psychoanalysis, pathological psy-

chology, psychometry.—(F. C. Sumner)
3657. Blanchet,—. Psychologue scolaire et
médecin. (The school psychologist and the physician.)
En/ance, 1952, 5, 436-438.—With normally intelligent
children there are numerous problems which call for
close collaboration between the school psychologist
and the physician: (1) the over-driven child; (2) the
physically defective but mentally normal child; (3) the
child representing a "social case"; (4) the poorly
nourished child, the poorly housed child, the child
living in a morally unhealthy environment; (5) the
child as influenced by unhygienic school environments; (6) the child not provided with leisure suitable
to his peculiar needs. Each of these problems is
briefly discussed.—(F. C. Sumner)

3658. Bouilly, N. Les journées d'un psychologue scolaire. (A day's work of a school psychologist.) Enjance, 1952, 5, 411-414.—The author reports a typical day's work as school psychologist at the elementary level in Aubervilliers, an industrial town. The

work covers: regular testing of children as to scholastic aptitude; detection of retarded children; responding to precise requests coming from teaching personnel and attempting to solve problems of maladjustment of this or that child; research work involving group testing; discussion of individual cases with teacher, principal or parent; practical training of students preparing for the diploma in psycho-pedagogy, etc.—(F. C. Sumner)

3659. Brunner, Josef. Aufgaben und Arbeitsweise eines schulpsychologischen Dienstes. (Duties and methods of a school psychologist.) Heilpädag. Werkbl., 1953, 22, 241-244.—Duties include selection for school entrance, handling of academic and behavioral problems within individuals and classes, expansion of psychological knowledge to teachers and parents.—(M. H. Nagy)

3660. Collignon, R. La vie d'un centre de lycée: J. Decour. (The life of a lyceum center: J. Decour.) En/ance, 1952, 5, 415-417.—The daily activity of a school psychologist at the lyceum center: J. Decour does not according to the author differ noticeably from that of the elementary school psychologist of Aubervilliers: the same diversity of tasks, the same somewhat chaotic feverishness in their execution. What is different is rather the dosage of the occupations than the nature of the problems.—(F. C. Sumner)

3661. Diamond, Bernard L. (Mt. Zion Hosp., San Francisco, Calif.), & Welhofen, Henry. Privileged communication and the clinical psychologist. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 388-390.—The authors discuss the problems that may arise in trying to maintain confidentiality of interview data in relation to the lack of legal recognition of the privileged nature of communications between patients and lay therapists.—(L. B. Heathers)

3662. Fisher, Kenneth A. Psychoanalysis: art or system? A dialogue. Psychoanalysis, 1953, 1(4), 54-69.—This is written in the form of a conversation between two psychoanalysts and concerns their reactions to prolonged supervision of their analytic training during the early years of their practice. Conflicting and contradictory ideas are expressed about such supervisory work, from the idea that it represents bondage and dependence on the training analyst to the opposite.—(L. E. Abt)

3663. Fleming, Joan. The role of supervision in psychiatric training. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1953, 17, 157-169.—"Three types of learning experience which the student in psychiatry may expect from supervision of his clinical work are: (1) an imitative learning in which he identifies with the supervisor; (2) a corrective learning in which he becomes aware of mistakes and handicaps; (3) a creative learning in which he increases his understanding of the dynamics of interpersonal relationships and develops skills in making out of the relationship between himself and his patients a constructive, therapeutic experience.—(W. A. Varvel)

3664. Fax, William W. (Lincoln (Ill.) State Sch.), & Sloan, William. The function of the psychology

department in a school for the mentally retarded. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 323-326.—The psychology department in a school for the retarded has as its chief function the diagnostic evaluation of the patients and also periodic re-evaluations. The authors feel that these should include recommendations for training and that they should be prognostic. Mere IQ evaluations are described as sterile and fruitless. Psychological studies should be holistic and should consider the total personality of the patient.—(V. M. Staudt)

3665. Gallot, C. Aperçu de l'activité d'un psychologue scoloire attaché à un établissement du premier degré à Lyon. (A glance at the activity of a school psychologist attached to an elementary school in Lyons.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 424-430.—The activity of the author as school psychologist in an elementary school in Lyons turns about three points: (1) becoming acquainted with the child in his individual peculiarities as well as in his psychological development; (2) determining of the intellectual, characterological or social causes of the school behavior; (3) school orientation of the children.—(F. C. Sumner)

3666. Gozzane, Mario. Relations entre la psychologie et la psychiatrie. (Relations between psychology and psychiatry.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 125-126.—Abstract.

3667. Israel, Maryse. L'enseignment de la psychologie clinique aux psychiatres. (The teaching of clinical psychology to psychiatrists.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 147-149.—At the Institute of Psychiatry, in London, England, the teaching of clinical psychology to psychiatrists has four aspects: the teaching of general psychological theory, demonstration and explanation of psychological techniques, discussion of psychological methods in relation to work with patients and evaluation of research work.—(G. Besnard)

3668. Kimble, Gregory A. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Psychology as a science. Sci. Mon., N. Y., 1953, 77, 156-160.—Presents in simple language the ideas that are basic to modern behaviorism in trying to develop a body of scientific knowledge. Discusses S-R and R-R laws, intervening variables, and mechanistic, field theoretical, and physiological concepts developed.—(A. J. Sprow)

3669. Le Men, J. La vie du psychologue scolaire grenoblois. (The life of the Grenoble school psychologist.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 418-423.—The author, a school psychologist in Grenoble, reports a special problem worked on, namely that of aiding the overworked school principal in a quandary as to the spotty performance of his pupils towards the end of the year, to locate the trouble. The class in question was group-tested as to intelligence, and achievement in mathematics and in French. The results are presented in the form of tables showing the relation of actual ages, mental ages, French levels and mathematical levels. Mental levels were above normal almost without exception but mathematical achievement was decidedly and consistently below normal with French in the majority of cases below normal.—(F. C. Sumner)

3670. Lodge, George T. (VA Hosp., Lebanon, Pa.) How to write a psychological report. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 400-402.—A work outline is presented to help students learn to write an integrated, meaningful report on a patient from a battery of tests.—(L. B. Heathers)

3671. Merlet, Lucette. Evolution des activités des psychologues scolaires parisiens du premier degré de 1947 à 1952. (The evolution of activities of Parisian school psychologists at the primary school level from 1947 to 1952.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 439-446.—From statistics kept on the activities of school psychologists in Parisian primary schools from 1947 to 1952 it is seen that the activities have increased by leaps and bounds both in number and diversity.—(F. C. Sumper)

3672. Miller, Frank W. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Counselor-training programs in colleges and universities. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 132-134.—
Data are presented from a survey of 157 schools offering counselor-training programs. The variations in the programs point up a need for the development of a set of standards by which the counselor training programs can be guided.—(G. S. Speer)

3673. Mohr, George J. Psychoanalytic training. In Alexander, F., & Ross, H., 20 years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3495), 235-241.—General problems, curriculum and associated psychiatric facilities as they pertain to the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis are discussed.—(N. H. Pronko)

3674. Paynes, R.-W. The role of the clinical psychologist at the Institute of Psychiatry. Rev. Psych. appl., 1953, 3, 150-160.—The roles of the practicing and of the theoretical clinical psychologist are discussed. The author favors the theoretical man. The dilemma of applying a science of abnormal psychology when no such science is recognized by a majority is analyzed. A possible solution is proposed which would allow the use of some experimental methods to individual cases.—(G. Besnard)

3675. Phelan, Joseph Gerard. A study of psychological diagnostic skill as employed in the clinical investigation of personality. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 599-600.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Princeton U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 173 p., \$2.16, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5161.

3676. Ponzo, Mario. Les possibilités d'une collaboration au travail en équipe dans la psychologie clinique. (The possibilities of cooperation in team work in clinical psychology.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 161-164.—The role of the psychologist and the social worker as members of a clinical team is discussed. The suggestion is made that in countries where no autonomous doctorship in psychology exists a special psychological teaching be initiated in order to have psychologist-physicians, psychologist-lawyers, psychologist-teachers, etc.—(G. Besnard)
3677. Raven, J. C. The contribution of the pro-

3677. Raven, J. C. The contribution of the professional psychologist to the community in which he works. Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 165-169.—An

analysis of the professional relations between psychologist and client and between psychologist and community.—(G. Besnard)

3678. Rey, André. Relations entre la psychologie et la psychiatrie. (Relations between psychology and psychiatry.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 127-146.—Psychological research has benefited psychiatry and vice-versa. Cooperation between psychiatry and psychology has been at times difficult. These difficulties can be overcome by defining areas of responsibility, by avoiding to train too many practicing clinical psychologists and by initiating physicians in psychological methods so as to enable them to call upon psychologists intelligently.—(G. Besnard)

3679. Roire, Yv. Le psychologue scolaire en consell de classe: ses rapports avec les professeurs. (The school psychologist in group conference: his relations with the teachers.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 431-435.—Discussed is the function of the school psychologist in group conference with the teachers in regard to the special problems of the individual pupil in the light of test results and questionnaires answered by teachers and families of the children in question. Here the aim of the school psychologist is as perfect as possible adaptation of the instruction to each living and concrete child with his peculiar difficulties, his temperament, his developmental rhythm, his difficulties emanating from the environment in which he has been developed up to now, his particular possibilities, his profound interests in life outside of the school, with the ultimate view of permitting this child to compensate for his deficiencies, and to develop himself to the maximum in the direct which best suits him.—(F. C. Sumner)

3680. Runyon, Eugene L., & Stromberg, Eleroy L. (Western Reserve U., Cleveland, O.) A forced choice evaluation form for clinical psychology practicum students. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 170-178.— A forced choice check list rating form for clinical psychology practicum students was developed on "... observable aspects of job performance." The evaluation form was validated with a criterion sample and ... cross-validated against a second group of clinical practicum students and found to be effective." Reliability was demonstrated as well as a saving in time and effort for the practicum supervisor.—(W. Coleman)

3681. Seashore, Harold. A code of ethics for the psychologist. Personnel, 1953, 30, 35-38.—How can the business executive identify the ethical psychologist? What are the obligations of psychologists to their profession? What is psychology, as a profession, doing in an effort to set its own house in order? With particular reference to these and other questions concerning the profession of psychology, a summary of the new code insofar as it applies to psychologists in general and personnel psychologists in particular is furnished for the guidance of industrial relations executives.—(D. G. Livingston)

3682. Wellon, Henri. Pourquol des psychologues scolaires? (Why school psychologists?) Enfance,

1952, 5, 373-376.—The functions of school psychologists as distinguished from those of teachers are enumerated as follows: to study the child in his individual peculiarities as well as in his psychological development; to ascertain the intellectual, characterological or social cause of his school behavior; to administer psychological tests; to aid in the placement of the child in school according to his capacities; to study the causes of failure and methods of remedying failure in special school subjects.—(F. C. Sumner)

3683. Zazzo, René. La psychologie scolaire en 1952. (School psychology in 1952.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 387-398.—A review is made of the progress in school psychology since 1946, the year of its introduction in France, with emphasis upon the oppositions which have been overcome.—(F. C. Sumner)

(See also obstracts 4287, 4301, 4336, 4528, 4797, 4834, 4862, 4948, 4956, 5080)

FILMS

3684. Nichtenhouser, Adolf; Coleman, Marie L., & Ruhe, David S. Films in psychiatry, psychology and mental health. New York: Health Education Council, 1953. 269 p. \$6.00.—Following preliminary chapters on the history of films in psychiatry, psychology, and mental health, the relationship between their psychiatric content and motion-picture presentation, and their application in professional training and public education, critical reviews of 51 films are presented. Reviews include content description and appraisal, audience suitability, production and distribution data, running time, source, and cost. 50 additional films are listed. The films are indexed by subject, and there is a suggested audience guide for the 51 films reviewed.—(A. J. Sprow)

PHYSIOLOGICAL PSYCHOLOGY

. Postanovlenie Prezidiuma Akademii nauk Soiuza SSR ot 23 ianvaria 1953 g. I postanovlenie VIII sessii Nauchnoge soveta po problemam fiziologicheskogo uchenifa akad. I. P. Pavlova pri Prezidiume AN SSSR 27 dekabria 1952 g. (Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Acad. Sci., Jan. 23, 1953 and the decree of the 8th session of the Scientific Council on Problems of the Physiological Theory of I. P. Pavlov (affiliated with the Presidium of the USSR Acad. Sci.), Dec. 27, 1952.) Fiziol. Zb. SSSR, 1953, 39(1), 131-132.—At the 6th session of the Scientific Council Orbeli agreed to the justice of the criticism directed at him. Now he declares that the Scientific Council not only did not aid him, but actually hindered his research. It is evident that Orbeli refuses to desert his anti-Pavlovian positions. An active campaign against Orbeli's anti-scientific and anti-Pavlovian conceptions must be undertaken. The appropriate authorities must be notified of Orbeli's general recalcitrance and unwillingness to be guided along the correct paths of development of I. P. Pavlov's theory. - (I. D. London)

3686. Bloomer, Harlan. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Observations on palatopharyngeal movements in speech and deglutition. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1953, 18, 230-246. - Tracings were made of the outlines of various oral and nasal pharyngeal structures of two patients with operative facial defects, as revealed through projection of successive frames of sound and silent motion pictures. There is a clear difference in character between the various acts of swallowing and forms of pneumatic control such as speech, blowing, etc. Individual variations in the present observation suggest that prosthodontists and surgeons should pay careful attention to the observed differences in palatopharyngeal action during speech and deglutition in order to obtain the best possible results in repair of this condition .-(M. F. Palmer)

3687. Burstall, P. A., & Schofield, B. (King's Coll., Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng.) Secretory effects of psychic stimulation and insulin hypoglycaemia on the Heidenhahn gastric pouches in dogs. J. Physiol., 1953, 120, 383-408.- A method is given for the detection of minimal changes in acid and pepsin secretion in the canine gastric pouches. Responses to insulin and "psychic stimulation" are reported. The latter was defined by the presentation of a bowl of meat stew to a hungry dog which was not permitted to eat it. This was found to be more effective than insulin in eliciting the secretions. The possibility of vagal innervation of the pouches is examined and tentatively rejected in favor of a theory of vagal innervation of the stomach resulting in gastrin release which stimulates the pouches. - (B. A. Maher)

3688. Delay, Jean; Lainé, B., Puech, J. & Clavreul, J. (Hôpital Sainte-Anne, Paris, France.) Recherches biologiques sur le choc émotionnel. Biological studies of emotional shock.) Encepbale, 1953, 42, 289-319.—The experimental condition of emotional shock consisted in having patients witness the administration of electroshock to other patients previous to what they believed to be "their turn." Subsequently they were prepared as if electroshock was to be given but as the electrodes were applied sodium pentothal was injected—the electroshock patients had received an injection of physiological salt at the corresponding moment-and no electroshock was actually given. Several cases are presented with clinical results similar to those usually described for electroshock. Physiological studies of the emotional shock group demonstrate an adrenal cortical stress response. 58 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

3689. Geldreich, Edward W. (San Diego State Coll., Calif.) Some physiological concomitants of mental work. Psychol. Monogr., 1953, 67 (8), No. 358, 28 p.—Geldreich gave a color naming work task to 10 paid, male, upper division and graduate college students. During the experiment continuous graphic records were made of changes in respiratory rate, heart beat, relative blood pressure, finger volume, palmar skin conductance and the galvanic skin responses. Findings lead to the conclusion that

"mental work output is a function of the momentary utilization of energy, the momentary and previous conditions of the circulatory and neuromuscular systems, and the momentary receptivity of the subject to further stimulation." 30 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3690. Holmosh, A.-F. (Hôpital cantonal, Geneva, Switzerland.) Sur les modifications sanguines pendant l'émotion. (Recherches faites sur des étudiants en médecine.) (Blood changes in emotion. (A study of medical students.)) Encephale, 1953, 42, 250-273. - Studies of blood leucocytes, electrolytes, glucose and proteins in 63 medical students just before, during and immediately after examinations reveal the following: leucocytes increase or decrease by as much as 140%, approximately 50% varying by more than 30% (1500 leucocytes). During a difficult test the leucocyte count goes up, during a period of relaxation it decreases. Less variation was observed in the Swiss students than in the foreign students. The data on electrolytes, glucose and proteins are incomplete and inconclusive, as are those on the F-test (Rorschach). 46 references .-(M. L. Simmel)

3691. McCleary, Robert A. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Texas.) Palmar sweat as an index of anxiety: a field method suitable for large groups. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-1207-0004, Rep. No. 1, iii, 10 p.-A method for measuring palmar sweat is described that requires a subject to grasp a bag of crystals whose color shifts with increasing hydration. The color of the crystals, as judged by comparison with a set of standards, yields a measure of the amount of palmar sweat secreted over a fifteen-minute test period. An experiment involving both anxious and nonanxious conditions studied at three ambient temperatures (40°, 70°, and 100° F.) is also reported. Palmar sweat is sensitive in a systematic way to both thermal and psychic influences. The use of this method in a field study involving 248 infantry troops under simulated combat conditions is also described to indicate the general scope of usefulness of the technique.

3692. Mayer, Claudius Francis. Genesis of genetics: the growing knowledge of heredity before and after Mendel. Acta genet. med. gemellolog., 1953, 22, 237-332.—This is a brief historical synopsis, written in honor of the Institutum Gregorio Mendel and the International Symposium on Medical Genetics held in Rome, September 6-7, 1953. Since the gene theory of heredity and "nuclear energy" offers great promise in the service of humanity and the solution of some of its problems it is important that research be intensified in the field of genetic physiology and genetic pathology; especially in re the origin and reproduction of genes, dynamics of hereditary factors, origin of pattern in the phenotype, and the exact relation of phenotype to the heritage (genotype) of the individual. 300-item bibliography.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

3693. Newman, P. P. (Sch. Med., Leeds, Eng.) Electromyographic studies of emotional states in normal subjects. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat., 1953, 16, 200-208.—Emotional responses were recorded electroencephalographically and electromyelographically from the temporal muscle in normal individuals. Frequency, number, amplitude and duration of the muscle potentials were found to be significant variables. Conscious control over these by the experimental subject is minimal.—(M. L. Simmel)

3694. Quastler, Henry. (Ed.) Essays on the use of information theory in biology. Urbana, Ill.: University of Illinois Press, 1953. 273 p. \$4.00.-19 papers by a similar number of authors discuss a variety of aspects of information theory and its use in the interpretation of basic biological phenomena. The papers are divided into 3 sections: definition and measurement of "information," fundamental biological units; structural analysis, fundamental biological units; functional analysis, and bio-systems. Among the biological problems discussed in relation to information theory are protein structure, immunochemistry, genes, antigens, blood sugar, and twinning. The editors point out that the papers range in degree of maturity "from authoritative reviews of wellknown facts to hesitant and tentative formulations of embryonic ideas."-(C. M. Louttit)

3695. Stanley, Walter C., & Schlosberg, Harold. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) The psychophysiological effects of tea. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 435-448.-22 habitual tea-drinkers were run through a 5-session cycle of tests to determine immediate and delayed effects of drinking tea in a social situation. In two sessions S's received a pause-without-tea as a control for two sessions with pause. (1) Simple auditory and complex reaction times were improved by tea. (2) Hand steadiness showed no gain or loss. (3) Tests for attention and strength of grip showed no clear effect. (4) Self-ratings of fatigue varied. (5) Increased alertness and speed of discrimination, and gain on these on the immediate post-pause tests is probably partly due to physiological factors other than caffeine, and partly psychological or learned. -(R. W. Husband)

3696. Strange, Frank B. Self-regulatory behavior after extirpation of certain endocrine glands: a review. Sci. Mon., N. Y., 1953, 76, 344-348.—Reviews studies concerned with the relationship between aspects of behavior and (1) body temperature following hypophysectomy, (2) water balance after extirpation of the posterior lobe of the pituitary, (3) sodium concentration of the blood following adrenalectomy, (4) the calcium concentration of the blood after parathyroidectomy, and (5) diabetic symptoms following pancreatectomy. It is felt that the principle of the constancy of the internal environment toward which rats exhibit a tendency and the ability to induce may be of value in understanding activities of the total organism. 29 references.—(A. J. Sprow)

3697. Strother, George B. (U. Minnesota, Duluth.), & Cook, Donald M. Neurocirculatory reactions and a group stress situation. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 267-268.—On the basis of data obtained from 46

college students in an introductory course in psychology, the authors conclude that "there is an apparently significant relationship between an individual's autonomic reactions and his response to experimental frustration." These conclusions stem from the use of two measuring devices: the Schneider index, which measures the readiness with which the individual makes a neurocirculatory response to moderate psychological stress; and the "reporting test" which measures the individual's ability to adapt to psychological stress.—(F. Costin)

psychological stress.—(F. Costin)
3698. Westerfeld, W. W., & Lawrow, John. (State
U. New York Med. Coll., Syracuse.) The effect of
caloric restriction and thiamin deficiency on the
voluntary consumption of alcohol by rats. Quart. J.
Stud. Alcohol, 1953, 14, 378-384.—Restriction of
food intake resulted in marked increase in alcohol
consumption but not sufficient to make up the caloric
deficit.—(W. L. Wilkins)

3699. Young, Paul Thomas, & Greene, John T. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Quantity of food ingested as a measure of relative acceptability. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 288-294. - Several experiments designed to evaluate different methods of determining food acceptability are reported. Rats are used as subjects and sucrose solutions as food. Brief exposure preference methods show acceptability of sugar to be directly proportional to log concentration; one-hour exposure to single solutions showed quantity of fluid ingested to vary inversely with concentration. In the latter method, however, the total weight of sucrose taken in is greater in the concentrated solutions than in those more dilute. Paired-stimulus methods give more direct and possibly more accurate measures of preference than do single-stimulus methods. —(L. I. O'Kelly)

3700. Young, Paul Thomas, & Greene, John T. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Relative acceptability of saccharine solutions as revealed by different methods. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 295-298.—Rats maintained on a self-selection diet and given their choice among six constantly present saccharine solutions a clear preference peak is shown at 0.25% concentration. Using a brief-exposure paired-stimulus method, the optimal concentration is at some undetermined point below 0.075% concentration. It is emphasized that relative acceptability depends upon (1) intraorganic conditions, (2) stimulus-receptor conditions and (3) dietary history, and that acceptability must be "employed in an objective sense without bias as to determining conditions."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

(See also abstract 3856)

NERVOUS SYSTEM

3701. Bishop, P. O., & Davis, R. (U. Sydney, Australia.) Bilateral interaction in the lateral geniculate body. Science, 1953, 118, 241-243.— Evidence is cited for the occurrence of binocular interaction in the lateral geniculate leading to both facilitation and depression of the geniculate response.

Interaction between the separate cell layers (A and B) of the contralateral eye and layer (A_1) of the homolateral eye in the dorsal nucleus of the lateral geniculate body of the cat is indicated.—(A. J. Sprow)

3702. Dale, Henry. A chemical phase in the transmission of nervous effects. Endeavour, 1953, 12, 117-123.—"Satisfactory experimental evidence exists that impulses are transmitted within single cells, such as a muscle or nerve fibre, by an electrical mechanism, and it has thence been argued that impulses are similarly conveyed from one cell to another. There are, however, serious objections to theories of electrical conduction across such cell-junctions. For some fifty years, evidence has been accumulating which indicates that transmission at these points occurs by chemical means, and that a principal agent involved is the ester acetylcholine."—(C. M. Louttit)

3703. Gerstner, Herbert B., Konecci, Eugene B., & Taylor, William F. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Biological and medical aspects of ionizing radiation: the effect of local brain X-irradiation on the pinna reflex of guinea pigs. USAF Scb. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-3501-005, Rep. No. 8, iii, 12 p.—The head of 20 guinea pigs was exposed to 8,000 r (8 kr) of x-radiation. The threshold of the pinna reflex was determined several times prior to and at various time intervals after irradiation with pure tones of a frequency range between 800 and 6400 c.p.s. In the majority of the animals x-radiation caused complete abolishment of the reflex within 24 hours; a statistically significant rise of the threshold became evident at 3 hours following exposure, 18 references.

3704. Govaerts, Albert. Quelques enseignements de la biologie susceptibles d'application à la motricité. (Some applications from biology capable of application to motility.) Ergologie, 1953, 1, 209-211.—The author looks into the biological aspects of motor activity, including pyramidal, extra-pyramidal, and thalamo-cortical pathways. Then he considers automatic, voluntary, and learned movements, in terms of both sensory and motor components.—
(R. W. Husband)

3705. Horsey, William J. (Toronto (Can.) Gen. Hosp.) & Akert, Konrad. The influence of ethyl alcohol on the spontaneous electrical activity of the cerebral cortex and subcortical structures of the cat. Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol, 1953, 14, 363-377.—EEG changes produced by alcohol are comparable to those produced by other narcotic drugs in having dual, excitatory and subsequent depressive, action, but alcohol has a more generalized depressive action on the nervous system as contrasted with the barbiturates which apparently act selectively on specific structures.—(W. L. Wilkins)

3706. Huertos, Jorge; O'Doherty, Desmond, & Forster, Francis M. (Georgetown U., Washington, D. C.) Evidence for suppression from the temporal lobe in the monkey. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 393-398.—By electrical stimulation and by the application of strychnine to cortical areas

in and about the auditory cortex of 5 Macacus mulattus monkeys and by use of the electroencephalograph, it was found that a suppressor response from the temporal lobe could be elicited. Electrical and drug stimulation produced a decrease in electrical activity of the cerebral cortex as well as a decrease in the animals' restless behavior. No evidence obtained for the presence of a discrete suppressor area; the results suggested a region that included both suppressor points and points of no suppression. This may require the development of a "new concept of the suppressor cortex."—(L. A. Pennington)

3707. Karamian, A. I. O nekotorykh voprosakh

evoliufsionnoľ fiziologii v svete uchenija I. P. Pavlova. (On several problems of evolutionary physiology in the light of I. P. Pavlov's theory.) Fiziol. Zb. SSSR, 1953, 39(1), 107-116.—The theory of "dissolution" of nervous functions is attacked. "The development of the central nervous system proceeds not along the path of preservation of old forms of nervous activity, but contrariwise, it proceeds along the path of gradual and slow annihilation of old coordinated systems and [simultaneously] along the path of creation of new systems, guaranteeing a more effective adaptation to changes of conditions in the external environment." If injury to or ablation of the newer divisions of the c.n.s. allow other coordinative mechanisms to appear, "we have the right to speak not of return to ancient functions, but of the emergence of new coordinated mechanisms. which have been brought into existence by the remaining parts of the c.n.s. at the given level of development of the animal." Phenomena such as these may be comprehended only from the dialectical materialist point of view .- (I. D. London)

3708. Li, Choh-Luh, & Josper, H. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) Microelectrode studies of the electrical activity of the cerebral cortex in the cat. J. Physiol., 1953, 121, 117-140.—The spontaneous electrical activity of the cat cortex was studied using microelectrodes placed on and below the surface in the somato-sensory area. Measurements were made under conditions of rest, sleep, anoxia, anaesthesia and with convulsant drugs. The relationships between unitary "spike" discharges and cortical slow waves are examined. The latter are felt to behave in many ways as though they represent synaptic potentials occurring independently of neuronal discharge.—(B. A. Maher)

3709. Meyers, Russell; Knott, John; Skultety, Miles, & Imler, Robert. Existence of a suppressor mechanism, Area 4s, in the unanesthetized human subject. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 108-110.—Abstract and discussion.

3710. Pollock, Lewis J.; Boshes, Benjamin; Brown, Meyer; Arleff, Alex J.; Finkelman, Isidore; Chor, Herman; Dobin, Norman B.; Tigay, Eli L.; Kesert, Benjamin H.; Crouch, Richard L.; Blustein, Herman; Finkle, John R.; & Pyzik, Stanley W. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Relation of recovery of sensation

to intraspinal pathways in injuries to the spinal cord.

A.M.A. Arcb. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 137-150.

—Results from repeated neurological examinations performed upon 60 patients with spinal cord injuries indicated that loss and recovery of sensation in the different modalities were related to the tracts for pressure, touch, pain, cold, and heat. These and other findings are discussed in relation to the problem of spinal representation.—(L. A. Pennington)

3711. Rosmussen, Grant Litster. Further observations of the efferent cochlear bundle. J. comp.
Neurol., 1953, 99, 61-74.—The author traces an efferent neural tract in cats, arising in the olivary complex and terminating somewhere in the cochlea. The
bundle enters the cochlea between the basal and
second turn of the cochlea, and fibers are distributed
peripherally into all turns of the spiral organ. Due
possibly to technical difficulties degenerate fibers
of the bundle could not be traced into the organ of
Corti; because of this limitation, the author withholds
judgment as to whether these efferent fibers terminate
upon the inner hair cells, as previously claimed by
others.—(C. P. Stone)

3712. Strong, Oliver S., & Elwyn, Adolph. Human neuroanatomy. Baltimore, Md.: Williams & Wilkins, 1953. xii, 481 p. \$7.50.—"The recent advances in the fields of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology have necessitated a considerable revision of certain portions of the text [see 19:49]. As a result, the following sections have been largely rewritten and expanded: the nerve cell and nerve fiber including the processes of degeneration and regeneration, the cerebellum, the thalamic nuclei and their connections, the subthalamus, and the reticular system of the brain stem." 524-item bibliography.—(Author)

3713. Sugar, Oscar. (U. Illinois Coll. Med., Chicago.) Central neurological complications of hypoparathyroidism. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 86-107.—A review of the medical and clinical literature setting forth the varied manifestations of the condition in both the central and the peripheral nervous systems, is given. Relationships to epilepsy, mental retardation, psychiatric disturbances as in toxic psychoses, cerebellar disturbances, and electroencephalographic abnormalities are described. 85 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

3714. Vladmirov, G. E. Funkfilonal nota biokhimlia mozga. (Functional biochemistry of the brain.)
Fiziol. Zb. SSSR, 1953, 39(1), 3-16.—At present
Soviet biochemists have been concentrating on those
cerebral processes which are clearly excitatory or
inhibitory in character and which continue over short
intervals of time. Study of the natural alternation of
excitatory and inhibitory phases in accordance with
Pavlovian theory is obligatory for the future. Representative research is surveyed.—(I. D. London)

3715. Wiersma, C. A. G. (California Inst. Tech., Pasadena.) Neural transmission in invertebrates. Physiol. Rev., 1953, 33, 326-355.—A review is presented of the empirical data so far obtained re-

garding neural transmission in invertebrates. Various kinds of transmission are identified but are generally reduced to those which appear to be predominantly chemical in character and those which are predominantly electrical. Evidence of cholinergic transmission has been found in some cases but is lacking in others. The possibility of an electrical-chemical gradation is considered. Bibliography.—(B. A. Maher)

(See also abstracts 3505, 3787, 3797, 3854)

RECEPTIVE AND PERCEPTUAL PROCESSES

3716. Adams, Joe, & Brown, Donald R. (Bryn Mawr Coll., Pa.) Values, word frequencies, and perception. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 50-54 .- A critique by Solomon and Howes of research by Postman, Bruner, and McGinnies supposedly demonstrating a relationship between value and perception is discussed. The correlation between word frequency and value rank on the Allport-Vernon test may derive from the confounding of two separable psychological dimensionsnamely, interest and value, and may be accounted for more by the interest variable than the value one. The Allport-Vernon test is inaccurately described by Solomom and Howes, and their analysis of what happens when the subject takes it is unsound. The panacea of "operational" thinking is challenged .-(C. F. Scofield)

3717. Alajouanine, Théophile; Scherrer, Jean; Barbizet, Jacques; LeHénaff, Maryvonne, & Buser, Pierre. Sur une notion d'intervalle temporel de discrimination sensitive. (Concept of the temporal interval of sensory discrimination.) C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 1953, 236, 1995-1997,-This report constitutes a summary of observations made on 60 observers to determine the threshold interval of temporal sensory discrimination necessary for two successive electric cutaneous stimulations to be perceived as independent events. This interval, which is of the order of 40 to 120 milliseconds appears relatively fixed in the same observer, somewhat variable among observers, independent of the area stimulated, and is related to the intensity, form and duration of the shock stimulus. Sensory summation replaces discrimination for sub-threshold intervals .- (R. W. Burnham)

3718. Armstrong, D., Dry, R. M. L., Keels, C. A., & Markham, J. W. (Middlesex Hosp. Med. Sch., London, Eng.) Observations on chemical excitants of cutaneous pain in man. J. Physiol., 1953, 120, 326-351.—Chemical excitants were applied to human subjects who recorded their subjective assessment of the pain intensity by means of a revolving smoked-drum apparatus. A 3-point scale was used and continuous recordings made. The excitants were administered by intradermal injection, "pricking through solution" and to the base of a cantharid blister. The latter method was preferred. Pharmaceutical agents, human and animal skin preparations were used as stimulants. The characteristics of the records for

each agent are presented and discussed.—(B. A. Maher)

3719. Aronfreed, Justin M., Messick, Samuel A., & Diggory, James C. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Re-examining emotionality and perceptual defense. J. Pers., 1953, 21, 517-528.—The literature shows that perception is selective by virtue of its affective components. Three hypotheses related to this finding were tested in the current study. (1) Since it has been shown that the individual discriminates perceptually against unpleasant stimuli, is there a corresponding facilitation of perception of pleasant stimuli? (2) Does set of the S affect perceptual responsiveness to stimuli? (3) Do sex differences exist? Measures included recognition thresholds for cathected words tachistoscopically determined and GSRs before and at the time of recognition. The results for all three problems were negative. - (M. O. Wilson)

3720. Bartley, S. Howard. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) The perception of size or distance based on tactile and kinesthetic data. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 401-408. - Several experiments were conducted to check the supposition that the perceived size of an object of touch would be dependent upon where the object is when tactually explored. If close to the eyes, it should be perceived as of one size, if at a distance as of another size. "The results indicate that visual imagery plays a very significant and indispensable role, at least if size and space judgments are to be reasonably stable and reliable...although the blind make extensive use of tactile and kinesthetic information, it must be...not the perception of space, but rather the perception of the body moving in the proper way in relation to contact, etc. This is not what we would call true space perception, even though the subjects get around in a spatial world,"-(R. W. Husband)

3721. Beecher, Henry K. A method for quantifying the intensity of pain. Science, 1953, 118, 322-324.—
"A system has been presented for indicating and following the intensity of pain in a group of individuals. This has been expressed as an index that permits mathematical validation of difference from one interval to another. Finally, a system has been described for comparing the effectiveness of 2 analgesic agents on really severe pain, agents which are undifferentiable when studied with average pain."

3722. Bühler, Karl. (1127 N. Sweetzer Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) Der Atemfoktor in tierischen Geruchsspuren. (The part of respiration in animal smell-traces.) Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 479-483.—Eskimo dogs can locate a seal near an ice hole under two feet of snow. Dogs can track prey across standing water. From these and similar observations it is hypothesized that an important part of animal spoor is the odoriferous condensation from the breath of the tracked animal, whether in snow, on the ground, or the surface of still water.—(E. W. Eng)

3723. Burton, Nancy Gaines, & Dallenbach, Karl M. (U. Texas, Austin.) The duration of the aftersensation of warmth aroused by punctiform stimulation.

Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 386-396.—The aftersensation of warmth was found to be positive, duration varied directly with intensity, after sensation varied considerably in length both within and between subjects, and significant differences between average duration for various intensive levels of sensation were found.—(J. A. Stern)

3724. Falkenstein, B. Yu. (The so-called theoretical crisis concerning the question of the role of olfactory receptors in rodents.) Zool. Zb., 1952, 31, 139-145.—In Russian.

3725. Fisher, Seymour, & Fisher, Rhoda Lee.
(V. A. Hosp., Houston, Tex.) Unconscious conception of parental figures as a factor influencing perception of time. J. Pers., 1953, 21, 496-505.—
Attitude toward parents was measured by parts of the TAT and the Rorschach cards. The results indicated that in general the degree to which the individual conceives his parents as dominant is correlated with his tendency to over-evaluate time. The parent of the same sex has the greater effect.—(M. O. Wilson)

3726. George, F. H. (U. Bristol, Eng.) 'Eitheror' questions in series. Brit. J. Psychol., 1953, 44,
243-247.—"The subjects were presented with a
standardized situation, in which they were asked to
make judgments as to which tin, of a pair, was the
heavier or which light-flash of a pair was the
longer.... The twenty pairs were arranged in two
sets of ten.... The third judgment in each set was
the crucial one: in the one set the subject was biased
towards saying 'first,' and in the other towards saying
'second,' although 'second' was the correct answer
in both series. ... a highly significant number of subjects made the error to which they were experimentally biased."—(L. E. Thune)

3727. Harriman, A. E. (Trinity U., Waxahachie, Tex.), & MacLeod, R. B. Discriminative threshold of salt for normal and adrenalectomized rats. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 465-471.—Discrimination between salt containing and salt free water was determined under reward and punishment situations. The discrimination threshold thus determined was lower than has previously been found in adrenalectomized rats. Adrenalectomy did not lower the threshold thus determined.—(J. A. Stern)

3728. Lean, Martin. Sense-perception and matter: a critical analysis of C. D. Broad's theory of perception. New York: Humanities Press (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul), 1953. ix, 217 p. \$4.50.—Broad in a number of books has developed and defended a sensum theory of the phenomenology of sense-perception which denies that the reality of external physical objects can ever be known. In this volume the author examines the arguments of Broad extensively and critically from a "common-sense" realism point of view. It is his final conclusion that the sensum theory actually deals with pseudo-problems which were themselves formulated with the concepts of the theory being assumed in essence a priori.—(C. M. Louttit)

3729. McPherson, A., & Renfrew, S. Asymmetry of perception of size between the right and left hands in normal subjects. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 5, 66-74.- "A method of measuring the perception of size in the hands was applied to 40 right-handed and 40 left-handed subjects. Objects of equal size held simultaneously in each hand tend to be judged to be unequal, and, in the majority of subjects, the object held in the dominant hand is perceived to be the smaller. Results are discussed in the light of previous work, and some reference is made to the examination of pathological cases."-(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3730. Mallinckrodt, Edward; Hughes, A. L., & Sleater, William, Jr. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Perception by the skin of electrically induced vibrotions. Science, 1953, 118, 277-278. - Makes observations and suggests an explanation of the characteristic feeling the skin has "if the dry skin of one's finger is moved gently over a smooth metal surface covered with a thin insulating layer, and the metal is connected to the ungrounded side of a 110-v power line."-(A. J. Sprow)

3731. Mumby, H. Hugh. (U. California, Berkeley.) Kinesthetic aculty and balance related to wrestling ability. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hltb. phys. Educ., 1953, 24, 327-334.—"Twenty-nine subjects taken from the intermediate and advanced wrestling classes at the University of California were rated by two judges on their ability to handle themselves physically in wrestling situations." These ratings were compared with their performance in maintaining "a constant pressure against a moving object in a dynamic situation" which formed the basis for appraisal of their kinesthetic acuity. The results are indicative of a significant positive correlation between the judges' ratings on wrestling ability and the acuity of kinesthesis as represented in the maintenance of constant muscular presence under changing dynamic conditions .- (M. A. Seidenfeld)

3732. Novikova, L. A., & Khvoles, G. IA. Elektrofiziologicheskoe issledovanie oboniateľ nogo analizatora. (Electrophysiological investigation of the olfactory analyzer.) Fiziol. Zb. SSSR, 1953, 39(1), 35-46, - The olfactory receptors of the rabbit possess high sensitivity to mechanical stimulation. Experimental data lead to the conclusion that "olfactory impulsation of the hypothalamus is under the direct control of the cerebral cortex—a fact which should have essential significance for the coordination and integration of somatic and autonomic processes in the defensive reactions of the organism." -(I. D. London)

3733. Postman, Leo. On the problem of perceptual defense. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 298-306.-The author presents a critical review of the arguments in a recent article by Howie (see 27: 4809) on the perceptual defense concept. A review of the origin and status of the concept is presented first. This is followed by a breakdown of Howie's arguments into those dealing with operational, logical, and metaphysical

issues. 24 references.—(E. G. Aiken) 3734. Postman, Leo. (U. California, Berkeley.) Perception, motivation, and behavior. J. Pers., 1953, 22, 17-31.-"Our survey of the experimental evidence reaffirms and highlights the need for operational precision in the analysis of motivational factors in perception. Whatever the conceptual model with which we choose to work, the study of perception always involves manipulation of the stimulus, manipulation of the organism, and determination of response dispositions. The problems of perception and, indeed, the problems of cognition, are part and parcel of the problems of behavior." 40 references .- (M. O.

3735. Roff, Merrill. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A factorial study of tests in the perceptual area. Psychometric Monogr., 1953, No. 8, v, 41 p.—This is a factorial study of 70 tests, a substantial number of which involve visual perception, 23 were the classification battery used to classify air crew candidates. The remainder were experimental tests. Thurstone's multiple group method of factor analysis revealed a cluster of 8 perceptual factors in which the perceptual speed factor occupied a central position. An apparently new factor, movement detection, appeared not to go with the main perceptual group. Other studies indicated that the two space factors "orientation" and "visualization" probably belonged to a different factorial family. A comparison of the orthogonal and oblique solutions showed that the main tests defining a factor assumed similar positions in both solutions, but those with lower loadings tended more to shift about from one solution to the other .- (D. R. Krathwohl)

3736. Ross, Sherman, & Versace, John. (U. Maryland, College Park.) The critical frequency for toste. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 496-497.-Allen and Weinberg's study of critical frequency for taste which determined four functions each of which was identified with the corresponding tastes of sour, salt, sweet and bitter was repeated. The results of this study proved to be negative and in combination with the results of other investigators set the results and conclusions of the above experimenters in question .-

(I. A. Stern)

3737. Semmes, Josephine. (New York U.) Agnosia in animal and man. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 140-147, -Survey of the experimental literature on agnosia reveals that the animal experiments suggest the direction of solution, but by no means solve the psychological problems presented by this syndrome. A program of research is described for the study of human subjects with proved loss of brain substance by the application of somatosensory tests yielding quantitative scores. The objective of the program is a clearer understanding of how somatic sensation and related abilities are altered by central and peripheral lesion. 31 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

3738. Shorrick, Carl E., Jr. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) Variables affecting sensitivity of the human skin to mechanical vibration. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 273-282.—A report of 3 experiments investigating the role of the skin and underlying tissues as a mechanical system producing the usual V-shaped form of the sensitivity curve for vibration as a function of frequency. The assumptions, hypotheses, and results are stated in detail, and compared with previous experimentation and results. 26 references.—(A. K. Solarz)

3739. Swartz, Paul. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) A new method for scaling pain. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 288-293.—An experiment designed to provide more rigorous information concerning the quantitative aspects of the pain response. 24 male and 21 female S's successively bisected pain intensities. The algesimetric technique was used with a 60 cycle alternating current as the pain stimulus, and the tooth pulp in a lower molar as the site of contact. Results show that the relation between the intensity of the stimulus and the estimation of its painfulness approximates a straight line with a slope fairly close to 1. No sex differences were found.—(A. K. Solarz)

3740. Vernon, Jack A. (U. Virginia, Charlottes-ville.) Cutaneous interaction resulting from simultaneous electrical and mechanical vibratory stimulation. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 283-287.—The experiments were designed to test the possibility of any form of interaction between electrical and mechanical vibratory stimulation simultaneously applied to a common locus on the fingertip. Results showed that a complex interaction does exist, and that electrical stimuli do not stimulate the skin by first producing mechanical movements in the skin.—(A. K. Solarz)

3741. Wertheimer, Michael. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) An investigation of the "randomness" of threshold measurements. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 294-303.—"Successive measurements of auditory, visual, and pain thresholds were obtained at 6 sec., 1 min., 3 min., and 1 day intervals on a series of S's." 5 different kinds of analysis of the psychophysical thresholds were employed. "The data obtained tended to confirm the hypothesis that the variations of thresholds in time, under normal conditions, are not 'random'." Implications of these findings for the organism as a whole are discussed. 16 references.—(A. K. Solarz)

3742. White, Benjamin Ward. Visual and auditory closure. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 443.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 78 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5109.

3743. Wispé, Lauren G., & Drambarean, Nicholas C. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Physiological need, word frequency, and visual duration thresholds. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 46, 25-31.—A test of the hypothesis that food or water deprived Ss will recognize need-relevant stimulus words more rapidly than neutral words. Findings show that word-commoness is the single most important factor in speed of word recognized.

nition, and that need related words were recognized more rapidly as need increased, though the relationship is not a simple linear one. 20 references.—
(A. K. Solarz)

(See also abstracts 3533, 3543, 3549, 4049, 4082, 4131, 4380, 4732, 5060)

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3744. Abe, Zensuke. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Influence of adaptation on the strength-frequency curve of human eyes, as determined with electrically produced flickering phosphenes. Toboku J. exp. Med., 1951, 54, 37-44. - The relation between the threshold intensity, as determined with the lightsensation evoked by electrical stimulation of the eyes, and the frequency of the stimulating currents was studied in varying adaptation states of the eyes. The strength-frequency curve of the light-adapted eyes has 5 minima at frequencies of 7, 20, 35, 54 and 74 c.p.s. and that of the dark-adapted eyes has 3 minima at frequencies of 7, 35 and 65 c.p.s. The 2 kinds of strength-frequency curves taken under lightand dark-adaptation differ from each other most at 20 c.p.s., moderately at 55 c.p.s., and only slightly at 7 and 35 c.p.s.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3745. Adrian, E. D. The nervous reactions of the retina. Trans. Illum. Engng Soc., Lond., 1953, 18, 105-112.—This is the second Trotter-Patterson Memorial Lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, London, Jan. 28, 1953 and is a popular review of the physiology of vision, including the structure of the visual mechanism, evidence for interaction both in the retina and higher centers, electrical activity in the visual system, and implications for the science of illumination.—(R. W. Burnham)

3746. Allen, Merrill J. An investigation of the time characteristics of accommodation and convergence of the eyes. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 393-402.—A tachistoscopic method of measuring accommodation with respect to time is presented with ophthalmographic recording of convergence made at the same time.—(D. Shaad)

3747. Alpern, Mathew. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Metacontrast. J. opt. Soc. Amer., 1953, 43, 648-657. "The results indicated that the magnitude of the effect [metacontrast] increased as the luminance or duration of the second flash increased, as the luminance or duration of the first flash decreased, and as the angular separation of the two flashes in space decreased. If the two flashes were confined to the two degree center of the visual field, the effect disappeared, but as they moved gradually out into the peripheral field the effect quickly appeared. Theoretical considerations imply that the effect is explicable as the result of: (a) the interaction of two neural events, or (b) the interaction of the neural events produced by the first flash and the extraneural (electrical?) events produced by the second flash." -(L. A. Riggs)

3748. Apoll, Richard J. (Gesell Institute Child Development, New Haven, Conn.) Visual examination for the five-year-old. Optom. Wkly, 1953, 44, 1389-1393; 1435-1436; 1444.—14 tests are outlined for use in visual analysis of five-year-old children.—(D. Shaad)

3749. Arokawa, Yasuhiro, & Oikawa, Toshihiko. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Chromaticity diagrams and retinal color processes. Toboku J. exp. Med., 1952, 56, 291-297.—The magnitude of 3 color processes R, G and B at the fovea were measured by means of Motokawa's method. Color diagrams were constructed from the measured magnitudes of R, G and B. They were very similar to the usual chromaticity diagram constructed from color-mixing data, therefore they can be used for standardization of colors. The fact that such a color diagram can be constructed from 3 physiological quantities suggests that the normal foveal vision is essentially trichromatic.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3750. Baker, Howard D. (Florida State U., Tallahassee,) The instantaneous threshold and early dark adaptation. J. opt. Soc. Amer., 1953, 43, 798-803. - "The luminance threshold for a white test field, 1° in diameter, was measured before, coincident with, and immediately after the extinction of white adapting fields of various luminance levels. Foveal and parafoveal measurements were made on several subjects. The threshold begins to rise about 0.2 sec before the onset of darkness, rises to a maximum at about the time of darkness, then falls in the dark-adaptation curve. The early part of the darkadaptation curve shows an initial very rapid drop, whose slope may be different for rods and cones." Hecht's theory of the instantaneous threshold was based on estimates of the photochemical condition of the receptor; evidently other factors, such as a depression of receptor activity, must be invoked to account for the present findings.—(L. A. Riggs)

3751. Bartley, S. Howard. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Conditions intended to monipulate accommodation as factors in performance with a visual aculty target. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 409-415.—The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of accommodation on responses to targets in which visual aculty was a crucial factor. Accommodation was controlled by varying the distance of a surface and its edges at which the observer's attention was directed, by using a circular, lighted field on a dark background. The percentages of correct performance (judging position of a hairline) was greatest for 67, and poorest for 33 cm surrounds. Conclusion is that "as surround distance and target distance became increasingly different, performance is progressively impoverished."—(R. W. Husband)

3752. Berger, Curt. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.)
The influence of strokewidth upon the legibility
(threshold of recegnition) of some narrow numerals of
varying height. Acta ophthal., Kbb., 1952, 30, 409420.—Recognition threshold of the figures 0 and 5,
of a constant width of 1.0 mm, was studied at five

letter-heights and four stroke-widths, on 7 subjects. The taller 5's were more recognizable; increased height of 0 was ineffective. But strokewidth had more effect on 0 than on 5. Literature is surveyed, and theoretical significance for retinal structure is discussed.—(M. M. Berkun)

3753. Berger, Curt, & Mohneke, Axel. (U. Copenhagen, Denmark.) The influence of accommodation upon the flicker-fusion-frequency of the human eye and its relation to apparent visual size. Acta ophthal., Kbb., 1953, 31, 195-204.—No effect of changing distance (with retinal image size kept constant) on FFF was found, using 6 normal subjects at one illumination level and several retinal image sizes. Homatropine also had no effect.—(M. M. Berkun)

3754. Best, W. Das menschliche Elektroretinogramm während der Dunkeladaptation. (The human electroretinogram during dark adaptation.) Acta ophthal., Kbb., 1953, 31, 95-116.—After preliminary light adaptation of 1000 asb, it was found that (in 2 observers) the light intensity eliciting å b-potential of 50 μV is about 500 times stronger at the beginning than at the end of dark adaptation, whereas the threshold values of the light intensity are in the ratio of 5000:1. The a-wave is greatest after the 7th minute of darkness. It is suggested that the b-wave is related to rod and the a-wave to cone vision.—(M. M. Berkun)

3755. Blackwell, H. Richard. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Evaluation of the neural quantum theory in vision. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 397-408.—"It appears that visual threshold-data, obtained with the general psychophysical procedure advocated by the quantum theorists, do not confirm predictions based on the neural quantum theory. It is suggested that the psychophysical procedure specifically advocated by the quantum theorists is poorly suited to the purpose, since the procedure permits an invalid mode of response which may distort the form of the threshold-data."—(J. A. Stern)

3756. Blank, Albert A. (Columbia U., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York.) The Luneburg theory of binocular visual space. J. opt. Soc. Amer., 1953, 43, 717-727. - Monocular cues for depth are carefully eliminated in certain experiments designed to relate binocular visual space to physical space. It is found that the binocular visual space is not Euclidean but hyperbolic. Luneburg favored the view that there are translatory displacements of the visual space in relation to the physical space. The recent experiments show, however, that a more general transformation can be based on the equivalence of binocular clues, for all equivalent configurations in visual space. It is possible experimentally to determine a visual distance function that completely specifies the binocular visual space for one subject. Having done this, the data of other forms of experiment are adequately predicted by the theory .- (L. A. Riggs)

3757. Blumenfeld, Walter. The precision of the "black thread method" and Weber's law. Acta psychol., 1953, 9, 201-218.—In order to determine

the precision of the "black thread method," 9 subjects were examined with a set of 10 especially constructed cards which were systematically graduated
with regard to the dispersion of 20 points irregularly
scattered around an invisible straight line. The equations of the best fitting lines being known, the mean
empirical constants of the lines which resulted in 12
experiments for each subject and card could be compared with them. It seems justifiable to extend the
validity of Weber's law to configurations like these.
German summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3758. Bouman, M. A., & ten Doesschote, J. Nervous and photochemical components in visual adaptation. Ophthalmologica, 1953, 126, 222-230.—By increasing stimulus area for chance observation of light flashes, the number of quanta absorbed by retinal receptors for light sensation is 2 for the dark adapted eye. The number increases with the progress of light adaptation, indicating presence of a nervous component in addition to the photochemical in the mechanism of adaptation.—(S. Renshaw)

3759. Brenner, May Woolf. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Continuous stimulation and apparent movement. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 494-495.—
The effect of continuous stimulation on apparent movement is to produce a highly significant decrease of movement. Stimulation involving vision, audition, physical movement, and mental activity produced these results. The preoccipital area is postulated as the region responsible for this phenomenon.—(J. A. Stern)

3760. Bricker, Peter D., & Chapanis, A. Do incorrectly perceived stimuli convey some information? Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 181-188.—A critical experimental analysis of some recent studies on "subception" is presented. In the experiment reported, a group of subjects were presented with nonsense syllables such that they could recognize half or less of them correctly on the first trial. For those which they failed to recognize in the first trial, the mean number of additional guesses necessary to name the stimulus correctly was compared with the mean of a distribution of random guesses following stimuli which were not available to the S's as responses. The results clearly indicate that significantly fewer additional guesses were needed to identify incorrectly perceived stimuli than to make the correct response in a series of random guesses .- (E. G. Aiken)

3761. Bridgman, C. S. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.)
The luminosity curve as affected by the relation between rod and cone adaptation. J. opt. Soc. Amer.,
1953, 43, 733-737.—Relatively monochromatic radiation has been used to arrive at "mesopic" luminosity curves for levels intermediate between those of rod and of cone vision. Such data show a relatively wide range of intensities between those yielding pure rod and pure cone luminosity functions. It can be shown, however, that for each wavelength there is a much smaller range over which the transition occurs from rod to cone function. Hence the "mesopic" curves are not valid for photometric calculations or for anal-

yses of rod-cone interactions in retinal function. 17 references.—(L. A. Riggs)

3762. Brožek, J., Simonson, Ernst, & Taylor, Henry L. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Changes in flicker fusion frequency under stress. 1. appl. Physiol., 1953, 5, 330-334. - Within a framework of studies on changes in quantitative criteria of fitness, the flicker fusion frequency was determined during a control period and under the following conditions: (1) A day's work in library and laboratory jobs judged to involve a moderate amount of visual strain. (2) 2 hours of strenuous visual work under varied conditions of illumination. (3) Nutritional stresses-starvation, prolonged semistarvation, and thiamine deficiency. Addition of hard physical work reduced rather than increased the decrement. (4) Miscellaneous severe stresses-hard physical work, work in hot environment and missing sleep for 2 nights. It seems clear that the decrease of the fusion level cannot serve as an index of the degree of involvement of the central nervous system in biological stresses of the type applied in this study or that this involvement is minimal.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3763. Burnhom, Robert W. (Eastman Kodak Co., Rochester, N. Y.) Bezold's color-mixture effect.

Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 377-385.—Bezold's color-mixture effect is subjected to a study to determine the factors involved in this phenomenon.

Bezold's explanation that configurational factors alone determine the effect is challenged. Diffuse color mixture, fixation, and suggestion are factors which are found to contribute to the effect.—(J. A. Stem)

3764. Carlson, V. R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Satiation in a reversible perspective figure. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 442-448.—"Ss were satiated on one alternative of a reversible perspective figure. Then their responses to the reversible figure were recorded over two cycles." The first response following satiation tended to be reliably the opposite in perspective. The satiated figure tended to last a shorter time than the non-satiated one over the two cycles recorded.—(A. K. Solarz)

3765. Carter, Darrell B. (U. Calif., Berkeley.) A further demonstration of phi movement cerebral dominance. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 299-309.—This experiment was to test possible relationship between ocular dominance determined by retinal rivalry and that elicited by the Jasper phi movement test. The test was repeated on 27 S's, and it was concluded that phi movement ocular dominance does not exist in persons with single binocular vision and approximately equal acuity in both eye's. A new technique (the threetarget phi movement test) was used on 26 S's to permit a determination of perceptual cerebral dominance monocularly as well as binocularly. The relationship between phi movement cerebral dominance as determined by both tests and handedness showed agreement in 30 of 38 cases in one series, and 57 of 63

in a second. The author discusses the role of mental set on results of both tests.—(R. W. Husband)

3766. Diamond, A. L. (Columbia U., New York.)
Foveal simultaneous brightness contrast as a function of inducing, and test-field luminances. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 304-314.—Results show that test-field apparent brightness is depressed only slightly for inducing-field luminances less than that of the test field. The depression of the test-field apparent brightness seems directly proportional to the luminance of the inducing field when the latter is greater than that of the test field. An equation satisfactorily fitting the data is presented.—(A. K. Solarz)

3767. Dresler, A. The non-additivity of heterechromatic brightness. Trans. Illum. Engng Soc.,
Lond., 1953, 18, 141-165.—"In this paper the author
reviews the results of three independent investigations which all show that there is a definite, although non-linear relationship between the apparent
brightness of surfaces of different colour and the
photometric assessment of their brightness in terms
of luminance as defined by the C.I.E. The general
trend of this non-linear relationship between brightness and luminance is revealed and discussed.
Finally, some suggestions are made how heterochromatic brightnesses can best be assessed visually in
terms of their luminances."—(R. W. Burnham)

3768. Edwards, Ward. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Apparent size of after-images under conditions of reduction. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 449-455.—An experiment designed to reveal, "any effect of variation in projection-distance on the apparent size of after-images under reduction-conditions" is reported. Results indicate that no such effect occurs.—(J. A. Stem)

3769. Ellenberger, Carl. Homemade apparatus for testing retinal correspondence. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1953, 36, 1121-1122.—A method of constructing apparatus for use in the Tschermak after image test is described.—(D. Shaad)

3770. Epstein, L. Ivan. The Luneburg distortion of Vieth-Mueller circles. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 463-466.—Certain discrepancies in similar experiments concerning the Vieth-Mueller circles are explained.—(D. Shaad)

3771. Faucett, Ralph E. The effect of dramamine on visual and auditory acuity. USN, Submar. Med. Lab. Rep., 1953, 12(6), (No. 222), iv, 12 p.—The effects of Dramamine upon the visual acuity, color perception, stereoscopic vision, flicker fusion, and auditory acuity of human subjects were investigated. Each of 58 subjects was tested under 3 experimental conditions—when taking Dramamine, when taking a placebo, and when no drug or placebo was being given. All results were essentially negative. It is concluded that Dramamine in 100-mg. doses does not have any effect on a man's ability to perceive dim lights at night, upon his intensity discrimination, color perception, or auditory acuity.

3772. French, Robert Stanton. (H.R.R.C., Lackland AFB, Tex.) The discrimination of dot patterns as a function of number and average separation of dots. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 46, 1-9.—A study of the variables involved in the discrimination of dot patterns. A series of 120 different patterns were presented for each number of dots from two to seven. Results show that Ss could detect a difference in the relative positions of three dots on a pair of patterns better than on either two dots or any other number up to seven. The more widely separated the dots, the less accurate the discrimination.—(A. K. Solarz)

3773. Gerathewohl, S. J., & Cibis, Paul A. (Randolph Field, Tex.) The space between distinct contours. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 436-448.—Results of investigations suggest perception of visual space to depend (among other things) upon, "location, size, and shape of surface contours or their alteration through differences between the retinal illumination of the two eyes," and upon, "the total or partial brightness (luminance) of the object." "It can be concluded from our findings that space perception is not, moreover, a static projection of the environmental phenomena in the mind of the observer, but that the spatial differences and the occurrence of shape, slant, and curvature are subject to a dynamic interpretation of the environment."—(J. A. Stern)

3774. Goulliart, Maurice. Théorie du cône cristallin dans la vision en mosaique chez l'insecte. (Theory of the crystalline cone in the mosaic vision of insects.) C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, 1953, 236, 1508-1510.—The optical function of ommatidia in the insect's eye derives from the combined action of two quite different "instruments," a convergent lens and a cone. A description is given of the function of each in the insect's visual analysis of relative movement and of objects at short distances.—(R. W. Burnham)

3775. Granström, K. O. Eyes with normal visual acuity without glasses. Acta ophthal., Kbb., 1952, 30, 107-114.—Material consists of 1,254 Air Force applicants aged 18-25 whose visual acuity at 5 m. is ≥ 1.0 in each eye uncorrected. Of these, 71% had in the weaker eye > 1.0, with 0.5% = 2.0. Another 0.5% had 2.0 in one eye. Incidence of hypernormal vision with reference to refraction follows the same pattern. Figures are also given for corneal *stigmatism and heterophoria. Stereoscopic vision and eyeball movement, and light intensity threshold were found to be normal.—(M. M. Berkum)

3776. Hattwick, Robert George. Dark adaptation to Intermediate levels and to complete darkness. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 583.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Florida State U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 36 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5393.

3777. Hirsch, Monroe J. Sex differences in the incidence of various grades of myopla. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 135-138.—Myopia of over 6.00D. was more common among women while low degrees of myopia were more common among men.—(D. Shaad)

3778. Hochberg, Carol Barnes, & Hochberg, Julian E. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Familiar size and subception in perceived depth. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 341-345.—An earlier paper (see 27: 2464) held that evidence supporting familiar-size was usually confused with relative-size; with the latter held constant, familiar-size was not found effective. Ittelson (see 28: 349) claims evidence to support familiar-size, but the present authors reweighed evidence and adhere to their original view; they do not attempt to disprove familiar-size but to indicate the existence of two possible depth cues.—(R. W. Husband)

3779. Hofstetter, Henry W., & Rife, David C. Miscellaneous optometric data on twins. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 139-150.—Scatterplot results of various optometric tests are presented for 27 pairs of identical twins and 12 pairs of fraternal twins.—(D. Shaad)

3780. Holm, Ejler. Lental rainbow vision. Acta ophthal., Kbb., 1952, 30, 35-37.—The phenomenon of rainbow rings, seen around light sources at night by some individuals, can be duplicated experimentally, as a result of which their lental origin was deduced.—
(M. M. Berkun)

3781. Hopkins, Milton, Jr. Distance perception in Mus musculus. J. Mammal., 1953, 34, 393.—Evidence is presented which indicates that mice of this strain can see outlines of large objects such as trucks or peanut stacks at distances of 40 to 45 feet. No particular choice of color seems predominant although, for shelter, they seem to prefer peanut stacks to gray, red and blue trucks and tractors.—(D. R. Kenshalo)

3782. Jaffe, Norman S., & Brock, Fred W. Some phenomena associated with amblyopia. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1953, 36, 1075-1086.—"True" amblyopes, who do not fix foveally, are differentiated from those having amblyopia ex anopsia in which central fixation is retained. Occlusion is more effective in improvement of acuity in amblyopia ex anopsia than in true amblyopia.—(D. Shaad)

3783. Kilpatrick, Franklin P. (Princeton U., N. J.) The Ames oscillatory effect: a reply to Pastore. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 76-79.—It is not clear wherein lies the basic difference between Ames and Pastore, but the data which Pastore believes to be contradictory were obtained under conditions not at all comparable to those of the original Ames experiment.—(C. F. Scofield)

3784. Kilpotrick, F. P., & Ittelson, W. H. The size-distance invariance hypothesis. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 223-231.—A number of previous experimental phenomena along with the results of a new bit of research are summarized to indicate that the size-distance hypothesis is not invariant. It is concluded that, "The invariance hypothesis therefore loses its status as a powerful explanatory concept and becomes rather a description of results obtained under conditions which have yet completely to be specified." 17 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

3785. Knehr, Charles A. (Payne Whitney Psychiatric Clin., New York.) Individual differences in subjective color. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 289-294.—Individual differences in subjective color have raised speculations concerning retinal versus central activ-

ity. The author tested 25 S's, having them match colors from the Farnsworth-Munsell test, using artificial pupils binocularly. S's looked at the rotating disk, and after a minute or two described what they had seen. Inconsistencies in color interpretations were such that the author feels that central factors are involved; if color receptors or optic nerve modulation was responsible there would be greater consistency from one subject to another under constant conditions.—(R. W. Husband)

3786. Knox, George W. Some effects of auditory stimuli on the perception of visual flicker. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 520-526.—Auditory stimuli can intensify visual flicker if it is already present.—(D. Shaad)

3787. Krieger, Howard P. Effect of retrochiasmal lesion upon variability of the absolute visual threshold. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 70-76.—Thresholds for light perception were studied in the defective half-fields of 6 hemianoptic patients under dark-adaptation conditions. Measurements indicated (1) an increase in threshold variability with or without concomitant rise in mean values; (2) with recovery this variability decreased. These and other findings from control studies led to the conclusion that threshold variability consequent to brain damage in the visual system is a function of neural factors rather than of "a reflection of variation in quantal emission by the stimulus." Data are discussed in relation to Hecht's theory.—(L. A. Pennington)

3788. Landau, J., & Bromberg, Y. M. Dark adaptation in the climacteric. Acta med. or., Jerusalem., 1952, 10, 212.—A study of 123 climacteric females compared with 110 other individuals showed a significant impairment of dark adaptation in the climacteric. The impairment was more severe during the considerable vasomotor disturbances of early climacterium. The possible relation to estrogen deficiency is discussed.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3789. Landou, J., Brzezinsky, A., & Sadowsky, A. Dark adaptation in pregnancy. Acta med or., Jerusalem., 1952, 11, 121.—55 healthy women were tested throughout pregnancy for dark adaptation. An impairment was found between the 4th and the 7th mo. with a significant improvement during the 8th and the 9th mos. A typical curve for dark adaptation during pregnancy was developed. The possible relation to hormonal changes, specifically the improvement during the period of increased estrogen production is discussed and compared with the improvement of dark adaptation in climacteric women after high dosage estrogen therapy.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

estrogen therapy.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)
3790. Law, Orley Thomas. The effect of background luminance on brightness discrimination. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 436-437.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 66 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5064.

3791. Livson, Norman H. (U. California, Berkeley.)
After-effects of prolonged inspection of apparent movement. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 365-376.—"That

the phenomenal experience of apparent movement, derived from certain stimulus-conditions, will possess a cortical correlate different from other phenomenal experiences deriving from very similar stimulus-conditions but involving the impression of movement" was tested and the results were found to support the hy-

pothesis .- (J. A. Stern)

3792. Ludvigh, Elek. (U. S. Naval School Aviat. Med., Pensacola, Fla.) Perception of contour: I. Introduction. U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1953, Rep. No. NM 001 075.01.04, Joint Report No. 4, 9 p.—Experimental evidence is presented which is interpreted as showing that the higher derivatives of energy with respect to distance on the retina are the main effective stimulus to contour formation and are the feature of the physical world which chiefly carried visual "intelligence." An extensive field of investigation would appear to be available.

3793, Ludvigh, Elek, (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat, Med., Pensacola, Fla.) Perception of contour: II. Effect of rate of change of retinal intensity gradient. U.S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1953, No. 001 075.01.05, Joint Rep. No. 5, 5 p.—The present investigation continues the effort to ascertain the nature of the retinal stimulus effective in producing the perception of an edge under certain simple conditions of photopic foveal vision. The subjective apparent intensity of brightness is not simply related to the intensity on the retina and, indeed, that the relationship may be inverse, namely, that intensely illuminated regions of the retina may appear dark while adjacent, less intensely illuminated regions may appear bright. If one were to attempt to express this phenomenon in terms of the classical concept of the Weber-Fechner fraction, AI/I, it would result in a positive intensity gmdient producing a negative brightness increment. The amount of energy decrement on the retina has little effect upon the appearance of an edge.

3794. McLaughlin, Samuel C., Jr. The effect of red light on the absolute visual threshold. U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med., Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 059.28.02, 7 p.—It is shown that the red-light photosensitization effect previously reported from this laboratory should be regarded as non-existent for purposes of practical application, and an hypothesis is advanced, with supporting data, to account for those and other conflicting results on this subject.

3795. Marg, Elwin. (Wright-Patterson AFB, O.)
The effect of stimulus size and retinal Illuminance on the human electroretinogram. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 417-433.—Focal and nonfocal ERG's apparently show a change in their relative contributions as the size of the stimulus and its luminance is varied.—
(D. Shaad)

3796. Michaels, David D. The electrical responses of the eye. Part I. Responses of single photoreceptors. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 451-462.—In the first of a series of articles, the responses of single photoreceptors are discussed.—(D. Shaad)

3797. Michaels, David D. The electrical responses of the eye. Part II. Optic nerve responses of complex

eyes. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 526-536.—Oscillographic records of various types of response are included, with references to earlier work.—(D. Shaad)

3798. Michaels, David D. The nature of visual adaptation. Optom. Wkly, 1953, 44, 1305-1310; 1601-1604; 1635-1639.—The nature of the neural factors in visual adaptation is presented with description of measuring techniques including electrophysiological

methods. 102 references. - (D. Shaad)

3799. Miles, Paul W. Anomalous binocular depth perception due to unequal image brightness. A.M.A. Arch. Ophthal., 1953, 50, 475-478.—A new anomaly of binocular depth perception due to unequal image brightness is described and named "anisodominance." It is general functional significance, because when other distance clues are equal, a right-eyed person will see the right one of two objects nearer and a left-eyed person will see the left one of the same two objects nearer. "In this day of rapid air, land, and sea traffic, this anomaly merits further study."—(S. Renshaw)

3800. Miller, James W., & Ludvigh, Elek. Dynamic visual aculty when the required pursuit movement of the eye is in a vertical plane, US Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 075.01.02, (Joint Proj. Rep. No. 2), 5 p .- The present investigation demonstrated the manner in which visual acuity deteriorates when the test object moves in a vertical plane. The visual acuity was evaluated in terms of two coefficients: a measure of static acuity, and a measure of dynamic acuity. The values of the two coefficients were shown not to be significantly dependent upon whether the motion of the test object was in a vertical or a horizontal plane. It was suggested that the value of an individual's dynamic visual acuity is chiefly dependent upon the efficiency of the entire oculomotor pursuit mechanism rather than upon the strength of normal individual muscles.

3801. Mita, Tosida; Abe, Zensuke; & Byonshik, Tzoe. On the essential factors of Motokawa's method for measuring fatigue. Toboku J. exp. Med., 1951, 54, 45-52.—Motokawa's method for measuring fatigue takes as an index of fatigue a measure ΔS , which represents the difference between the threshold for appearance (S_1) and that for disappearance (S_2) of the flicker evoked by respective electrical stimulation of the eye. It was found that ΔS can be analyzed into 2 factors, the mean threshold (S) and the reaction time (T) for the minimum stimulus, where S is the arithmetical mean of S_1 and S_2 . The relation can be expressed by the following formula, $\Delta S = KS + 2TV$, where K is constant and V the rate of raising and lowering the stimulating voltage.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3802. Motokowa, Kloti. (Tohoku U., Japan.) Retinal traces and visual perception of movement. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 369-377.—An experiment investigating the effect of retinal induction upon the perception of velocity, since the apparent velocity of a moving object is not always proportional to its retinal velocity. Findings show that retinal traces are important factors in the perception of movement. "Trace curves" were obtained by measuring the aftereffects

along the retinal pathways following stimulation. The findings are presented in the form of "trace curves" and their agreement with psychological experience discussed. 17 references.—(A. K. Solarz)

3803. Motokowa, K., & Ebe M. (Tohoku U., Japan.) The physiological mechanism of apparent movement. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 378-386.—The present study investigates the retinal induction caused by stroboscopic stimuli. Induction was measured by the method of electrostimulation. The phenomenon of subjective color caused by intermittent white light, perception of fused optimal motion, phi phenomenon, and Korte's laws of apparent movement are related to the phenomena of retinal induction. 17 references,—(A. K. Solarz)

3804. Motokawa, Koiti; Iwata, Kituya, & Ebe, Mituru. (Tohoku U., Sendai, Japan.) Color processes caused by alternating currents in the mammalian retina. Tohoku J. exp. Med., 1952, 56, 215-222.—The excitatory action of alternating currents on the color receptors in cats was studied. It was concluded that A. C. of 30-35 c.p.s. were equivalent to blue light, A. C. of 37-42 c.p.s. to green light, A. C. of 47-55 c.p.s. to yellow light and A. C. of frequencies higher than 65 c.p.s. to red light.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.) 3805. Osgood, Charles E. Kendon Smith's comments

3805. Osgood, Charles E. Kendon Smith's comment on "A new interpretation of figural after-effects." Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 211-212.—The author attempts to rebut some 6 arguments of Kendon Smith (see 27: 6998) relative to an earlier article by the author.—(E. G. Aiken)

3806. Parry, H. B. Degenerations of the dog retina.

1. Structure and development of the retina of the normal dog. Brit. J. Ophthal., 1953, 37, 385-404.—This preliminary study reviews the structure and development of the retina of the normal dog. 33 references.—(D. Shaad)

3807. Parsons-Smith, Gerald. Flicker stimulation in amblyopia. Brit. J. Ophthal., 1953, 37, 424-431.—Electroencephalograms were produced during flicker stimulation in fifty children having strabismus and amblyopia. Several types of response were found, a small number of which differed from the patterns made on normal subjects. Explanation of these variations has not so far been made.—(D. Shaad)

3808. Patetta-Queirolo, M. A. Resultados de la determinación del tiempo de adaptación a la oscuridad con el adaptómetro de Feldman. (Determination of the time of adaptation to darkness with the Feldman adaptometer.) Arch. Soc. Biol., Montevideo, 1951, 18 (1/2), 34-37.—10% of 200 patients with normal day vision showed an adaptation time of over 5 min.— (Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3809. Pollock, W. T. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) The visibility of a target as a function of its speed of movement. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 449—454.—This experiment deals with the monocular luminance threshold of a moving target as a function of the target speed and direction of movement. Results show that threshold luminance increases linearly with increases in target speed. Vertical target movements

yield lower luminance thresholds than horizontal movements.—(A. K. Solarz)

3810. Quaranta, John V. (New York Zool. Soc.) An experimental study of the color vision of the giant tortoise. Zool., N. Y., 1952, 37, 295-312.—The present investigation was undertaken to determine the color vision capacities of the giant tortoise. Subjects were 2 specimens of Galapagos giant tortoise, Testudo elephantopus vicina, and 1 specimen of the Indian Ocean species of the giant tortoise, T. gigantea. Approx. 1300 trials for any 1 color combination of chromatic pairs (red-green, red-blue, and blue-green) were required to test the full number of intensity variations for the voltage ranges specified. Percentage success varied from 100% to 91%. All discriminations were ultimately successful.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3811. Rosgorshek, Robert H. Residual accommodation. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1953, 36, 1086-1091.—A method for objective determination of residual accommodation is presented with an analysis of several different types of cycloplegics.—(D. Shaad)

3812. Reinke, Albert R. Clinical measurement of binocular parallax. Optom. Wkly, 1953, 44, 1683-1685.—Comparison of test results using the Keystone Telebinocular indicate that the size of the figures may influence judgments as well as the actual disparity of the images.—(D. Shaad)

3813. Révész, Geza. Lassen sich die bekannten geometrisch-optischen Täuschungen auch im hoptischen Gebiet nachweisen? (Can the familiar geometric-optical illusions also be shown in the haptic sphere?) Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 464-478.—17 types of optical illusions were duplicated in haptic perception. Since the same haptic illusions were secured from subjects who had been born blind, it is evident these findings cannot be accounted for by possible transfer from visual experience. It is concluded that the visual and haptic senses represent different modalities of space perception, and that the correspondence in illusions for the two senses must be referred to the same set of underlying laws.—(E. W. Eng)

3814. Rose, Albert. (RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N. J.) Quantum and noise limitations of the visual process. J. opt. Soc. Amer., 1953, 43, 715-716.—At low illuminations, detail vision is limited by the number of quanta effectively absorbed by visual cells per unit of time. Calculations are made for the number of photons corresponding to low levels of luminance, assuming that 10% of the quanta entering a 6-mm pupil within a "storage time" of 0.2 sec are effective. A series of 6 photographs published with the article serves to illustrate the appearance of photographs having highlight luminances from 10⁻⁸ to 10⁻³ footlamberts.—(L. A. Riggs)

3815. Ruedemann, A. D. Foveal co-ordination.

Amer. J. Ophthal., 1953, 36, 1220-1224.—Emphasis
is placed on the importance of foveal coordination as
basic for the normal fusional relationships of binocular vision.—(D. Shaad)

3816. Schapero, M., & Levy, M. The variation of proximal convergence with change in distance. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 403-416.—Proximal convergence increases as the testing distance decreases.—(D. Shaad)

3817. Scheer, G. (U. Darmstadt, Germany.) Lesen von Druckschrift ols Moss für die Helligkeit. (Printreading as a measure for brightness.) Wett. u. Leben, 1952, 4(8), 118-121.—The light intensity at dawn necessary for reading print is at a minimum in June (0.18 lux for barely deciphering a newspaper, 0.25 for reading steadily), and at a maximum in Jan.-Feb. (0.3 and 0.5, respectively). The cause is apparently a concealed daily rhythm, because dawn is earliest in June and the human eye is most sensitive in the early morning hours, probably due to variations in the tone of the autonomic nervous system.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3818. Schmidt, Ingeborg, & Bingel, Abraham G. A. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Effect of oxygen deficiency and various other factors on color saturation thresholds. USAF Scb. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-31-002, iii, 21 p. -With a color saturation threshold meter, the effects of hypoxia, alcohol, and coffee were studied on the saturation thresholds of red, green, and blue. Hypoxia up to an altitude of 5.5 km. (18,000 feet) had a very small effect on color saturacion thresholds, deteriorating recognition of green and blue to a barely significant extent. Alcohol in a quantity corresponding to 60 cc. of absolute alcohol impaired recognition of all three colors, probably by affecting sensory centers. Coffee improved the recognition of red and blue. The results are of practical importance with regard to the selection of colors to be used in aircraft. 22 references.

3819. Siegel, Arthur I. (New York U.) Deprivation of visual form definition in the ring dove: II. Perceptual-motor transfer. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 249-252.—Using a modified Lashley-type jumping apparatus, doves reared without opportunity for visual form experience were given monocular training in a visual discrimination problem. Normally reared birds were used as a control group. Following initial training the birds were tested for transfer of the discrimination to the non-used eye, or transfer to binocular vision. Transfer was poorer for the visually deprived birds than for their normal controls, being poorest for the monocular transfer.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3820. Slater-Hammel, A. T. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Blackout interval during eye blinks. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hltb. phys. Educ., 1953, 24, 363-367.—"Direct measures of the blackout period during a blink were obtained from 25 adult subjects. In an experimental situation involving visibility, the blackout threshold for all subjects was found to be approximately .06 seconds, with individual thresholds ranging from .04 to .09 seconds. Some implications relative to the effect of the blink upon various activities were noted."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3821. Toit, Edwin Forbes. A quantitative system of dynamic skiametry. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 113-130.—The negative relative range of accommodation for any given fixation has differing values depending on the technique used; dynamic skiametry is of value in studying accommodation-convergence relationships. 22 references.—(D. Shaad)

tionships. 22 references.—(D. Shaad)
3822. van Albada, L. E. W. Remarkable phenomena
in viewing. Acta ophthal., Khb., 1952, 30, 317-323.
—Contradictory phenomena of stereoscopic vision
observed in experiments described by the author can
be explained in terms of the size-constancy phenomenon, although the author does not specifically cite
from Gestalt psychology.—(M. M. Berkun)

3823. Verplanck, William S., Cotton, John W., & Collier, George H. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Previous training as a determinant of response dependency at the threshold. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 10-14.—Two groups of Ss were run in a brightness threshold determination experiment. One group was first given intensity ordered stimulation, and the other group randomized stimulus brightness. The procedure of presentation was then reversed. Results show that despite the differences of training, both groups displayed nonindependence of responses in the single-brightness series.—(A. K. Solarz)

3824, von Bohr, Gunnar. Studies on the depth of focus of the eye. Acta optbal., Kbb., 1952, 30, 39-44.—The literature is surveyed and a new method for determination in man is proposed. This involves adjusting the length of the path of one beam of light from an object so that its image is clear with reference to the image carried over a standard path.—(M. M. Berkun)

3825. von Saint Poul, Ursula. Nachweis der Sonnenorientiering bei nächtlich ziehenden Vögeln. (Demonstration of sun-orientation in night-moving birds.)
Behaviour, 1953, 6, 1-7.—Experiments are reported
which demonstrate the ability of Barred Warblers and
a Red-backed Shrike to discriminate correctly a position of food cup in relation to changing azimuth of the
sun. Artificial light conditions simulating altitude
but not azimuth of sun change show choices based on
a constant horizontal light angle.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3826. von Tschermok-Seysenegg, Armin. (U. Munich, Germany.) Introduction to physiological optics. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1952. xiii, 299 p. \$10.50,—This book brings together and correlates the physics, psychology and physiology of vision, with special emphasis on the methods of investigation used in these different fields. The 6 chapters have the following titles: The optical image; Introduction to the light sense; Introduction to the color sense; Introduction to binocular space sense; Introduction to binocular space sense; Introduction to the physiology of ocular movements.—(Rewritten; courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3827. Wallach, Hans; O'Connell, D. N., & Neisser, Ulric. (Swarthmore Coll., Pa.) The memory effect of visual perception of three-dimensional form. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 360-368.—Ss were pre-

sented with 3 dimensional figures on a translucent screen so that they appeared two dimensional to most Ss. By manipulating the wire figures the shadows were then made to appear three dimensional. Following intervals ranging from minutes to a week the former shadow patterns were again presented. A large number of Ss now saw the patterns as 3 dimensional. The authors interpret the results in terms of memory for individual figures.—(A. K. Solarz)

3828. Warren, J. M. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Effect of geometrical regularity on visual form discrimination by monkeys. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 237-240.—Macaques tested on patterned form-discrimination problems varying in area and in geometric regularity demonstrated "that discriminability was an increasing function of the area of the figure, and that monkeys made significantly fewer errors in discriminating between a regular form and an irregular form than in discriminating two regular or two irregular forms."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3829. Warren, J. M. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The influence of area and arrangement on visual pattern discrimination by monkeys. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 231-236.—Discrimination problems involving varied color stimuli differing in area and in arrangement with respect to background were presented to eight rhesus monkeys. Difficulty of problem and amount of intraproblem learning were a function of these variables, large border area and proximity of colored pattern to the border of the card being the significant factors. No significant intertrial improvement was noted. 20 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

ment was noted. 20 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly) 3830. Westhelmer, Gerald. The effect of spectocle lenses and accommodation on the depth of focus of the eye. Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 513-519.—A formula is presented and several examples illustrating its application are given.—(D. Shaad)

3831. Winkelman, J. E. Central and peripheral fusion. A.M.A. Arcb. Ophthal., 1953, 50, 179-183.

—In many cases of strabismus, it is impossible for the retinal images to be combined into a single impression. In normal subjects, a similar condition may be brought about by using images giving rise to retinal rivalry. When these images are observed haploscopically with the fovea of both eyes, retinal rivalry occurs, but after some time it becomes very hard to keep these images super-imposed. When, on the contrary, the periphery of each retina is stimulated by retinal rivalry images, a fusional movement may occur. This is considered as constituting a primitive reflex to light, possibly of congenital and unconditioned character.—(S. Renshaw)

(See also abstracts 3534, 3538, 3547, 3550, 3982, 4179, 4325, 4368, 4668, 4739, 4788, 4818, 4859, 5062, 5076, 5081)

AUDITION

3832. Carhart, Raymond, & Lightfoot, Charles.
(Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Efficiency of impaired ears in noise: the discrimination of changes

in intensity. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-1203-0001, Rep. No. 5, iii, 9 p.—Difference limens (DLs) for intensity change in quiet and in two levels of "white" noise were measured in normal and in impaired ears. The intensity DLs for five different frequencies from 250 to 4000 c.p.s. were measured in each listening condition. Data are analyzed and conclusions presented. From the practical viewpoint, the intensity discrimination of impaired ears appears to be as good in noise as is that of normal ears.

3833. Collias, Nicholas, & Joes, Martin. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The spectrographic analysis of sound signals of the domestic fowl. Behaviour, 1953, 5, 175-188.—Sound spectrograms secured with the acoustic spectrograph were analyzed in relation to observed behavior patterns in the domestic chicken. "Distress notes of chicks are composed of descending frequencies only, whereas ascending frequencies are the prominent component of pleasure notes." Distinctive spectrographic patterns were found to differentiate sounds that attract chicks from sounds that serve as warnings or alarm signals. Artificially produced sounds gave experimental verification to these findings. German summary.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3834. Covell, W. P. Histologic changes in the organ of Corti with intense sound. J. comp. Neurol., 1953, 99, 43-59.—The author describes histological changes in the organ of Corti of guinea pigs and dogs caused by frequencies of 4 to 40 kcps., at intensities of 138 to 165 db., and for durations of 30 sec. to 4 min. The extent of changes in the organ of Corti and its relation to the basilar membrane varied with the frequency, intensity, and duration of exposure of the animals.—(C. P. Stone)

3835. Engelhardt, A. Die Lokalisation eines aus zwei Schallquellen kommenden Geräusches. (The localization of a sound coming from two sources.)

Z. Biol., 1952, 105, 174-180.—In certain cases where the distance from the sound source to one ear is different from that between the sound source and the other ear, not only the difference in time but also the intensity quotient of the stimuli that are striking the two ears, is of importance for the acoustic localization of the sound source.—(Courtesy of Biol. Abstr.)

3836. Griffin, Donald R. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.)
Acoustic orientation in the oilbird, Steatornis. Proc.
nat. Acad. Sci., Wash., 1953, 39, 884-893.—These
birds, Steatornis caripensis Humboldt, roost and nest
in total darkness. When leaving their caves at night,
they emit a sharp click, repeated in short bursts,
which cease when light is available. Each click is
ca. 1 msec. of ca. 7000 cps, with ca. 2.6 msec between clicks, of an intensity clearly audible at 200
yd. When the ears of 3 captive birds whose good
orientation had been previously observed were
plugged, they collided with every object encountered.
Orientation was recovered with removal of the plugs.
—(M. M. Berkun)

3837. Guedry, F. E., Jr. (USN Sch. Aviat. Med. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.) The transfer of

habituation to rotation with respect to the magnitude of the vestibular stimulus. U. S. Naval Scb. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. NM 063.01.34, Rep. No. 34, 19 p.—20 human subjects received tests of the duration of the oculogyral illusion under two angular velocities before and after a series of 39 rotation trials in which an intermediate angular velocity was employed. The results were: (1) Habituation is not specific to the "practiced" angular velocity. (2) Habituation to a given intermediate stimulus will produce greater response reduction to stimuli of lesser magnitude and lesser response reduction to stimuli of greater magnitude than is obtained with the intermediate stimulus. (3) Comparison of the rotational and postrotational results suggests that visual stimulation such as that produced by full room illumination has an habituatory effect which does not generalize to vestibular stimuli with opposite directional components.

3838. Jackson, C. V. Visual factors in auditory localization. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 5, 52-65. -Subjects indicated which bell had rung in the first experiment where bells were rung and lights shone on the same or different vectors (measured radially from the subject). In the second experiment steam could be seen issuing from a kettle whistle with no sound while similar whistles could be sounded on that or another vector. The addition of a visual cue at 0° significantly increased the percentage of correct responses only in the second experiment. At 20°-30° the proportion of naive responses to the visual cue was 43% in the first and 97% in the second. At greater deviations the proportion decreased to a chance level in the first but was significant in the second experiment even at 90°. The "visuo-auditory threshold" was 20°-30° but could be greater under conditions more favorable to supposing that the two stimuli came from the same source. 20 references. -(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3839. Lightfoot, Charles; Carhart, Raymond, & Goeth, John H. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Efficiency of impaired ears in noise: A. Thresholds for pure tones and for speech. USAF Scb. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-1203-0001, Rep. No. 4, iii, 18 p.—The auditory efficiency, in noise, of impaired and of normal ears is compared. Especially considered is the relative monaural sensitivity of the two groups, as evidenced by threshold responses for pure tones and for speech, in selected levels of thermal noise. Results are analyzed not only in terms of comparison between the two groups but also against the background of knowledge, which is available in the literature, regarding masking in the normal ear.

3840. Rosenblith, Walter A., & Stevens, Kenneth N. (Mass. Inst. Tech., Cambridge.) On the DL for frequency. J. acoust. Soc. Amer., 1953, 25, 980-985.

—Frequency difference limens (DL's) were obtained for two listeners by two psychophysical procedures

—the AX and the ABX procedures. The DL's for the former procedure were of the order of 2-4 times smaller than those of the latter procedure under di-

rectly comparable experimental conditions. The authors suggest that the search for "the absolute DL" be abandoned and that the parameters underlying the discriminative situation be more fully elucidated.—(I. Pollack)

3841. Smith, Moncrieff, & Wilson, Edna A. (U. Washington, Seattle.) A model of the auditory threshold and its application to the problem of the multiple observer. Psychol. Monogr., 1953, 67 (9), (No. 359), 35 p.-23 groups of 5 men each listened to the same tone. 12 of the groups reported the tone only when they were quite sure they heard it. The remainder reported when they thought they heard it. The conservative group averaged 3.5% errors, the more liberally oriented 25.9%. A second experiment with 10 observers using four categories consisting of (1) sure, (2) thought so, (3) guessed so, and (4) did not hear tone. Using this model, a theory of the multiple observer was established and checked against observed data. Agreement was considered satisfactory but very little gain of group observation over individual observers was noted .- (M. A. Seidenfeld)

3842. Tiffany, William R. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Vowel recognition as a function of duration, frequency modulation and phonetic context. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1953, 18, 289-301.-12 general American common vowels were varied experimentally with respect to duration, phonetic context, and inflection and presented to 18 trained listeners at a level of +60 decibels. Vowels may differ in identification ease, and may be considerably more unstable than has heretofore been supposed. Pitch modulation may be one cue to recognition. Phonetic context may provide significant cues. Vowel recognition varies as a function of duration in ways which depend upon the natural duration of vowels. Complete specification of spoken vowels must provide information about the energy frequency distribution and contextual variation. -(M. F. Palmer)

3843. Wolff, Dorothy. Organ of Corti as we see it today, one hundred years after its discovery. Arch. Otolaryng., Chicago, 1952, 56(6), 588-609.—A review.

3844. Zwislocki, J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Wave motion in the cochlea caused by bone conduction. J. acoust. Soc. Amer., 1953, 25, 986-989.—The author examines the results of several experiments on bone conduction in terms of a mathematical analysis. On the basis of a small number of reasonable assumptions, he derives mathematical expressions which yield results consistent with several apparently contradictory experimental findings. In general, the pattern of vibration of the cochlear partition is the same for bone- and air-conducted sound, but its detailed variation has not been fully explained.—(I. Pollack)

(See also abstracts 3711, 3857, 4276, 4854)

RESPONSE PROCESSES

3845. Allee, W. C., Nissen, Henry W., & Nimkoff, Meyer F. A re-examination of the concept of instinct. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 287-297.—A zoologist, a psychologist, and a sociologist pool their resources in evaluating the concept of instinct in the light of contemporary thinking and research. Generally, the zoologist and psychologist discuss the issue with reference to the simpler sub-human organisms, while the sociologist restricts most of his contribution to the problem of instinctive behaviors in humans.—
(E. G. Aiken)

3846. Anderson, John O'Deen. A descriptive study of elements of esophageal speech. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 27-28.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

3847. Aserinsky, Eugene, & Kleitman, Nathaniel. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Regularly occurring periods of eye motility, and concomitant phenomena, during sleep. Science, 1953, 118, 273-274.—Reports rapid, jerky and binocularly symmetrical eye movements, EEG patterns, and autonomic nervous system activity during sleep which are significantly related. It is suggested that these physiological phenomena and probably dreaming are very likely manifestations of a particular level of cortical activity which is encountered normally during sleep.—(A. J. Sprow)

3848. Ashton, Dudley. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) A gross motor rhythm test. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hltb phys. Educ., 1953, 24, 253-260.—A gross motor rhythm test based upon "sample movement initiated by the student" was administered to 1,234 freshmen and sophomore college girls. A total of 23 judges were used, some serving several times, others only once. "The sum of the judges' scores has proven to be a fair and equitable means of evaluating results." The use of this measuring tool appears to be time saving and especially valuable since it does not require a great deal of staff training time.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

3849. Bohrick, Horry P. (Ohio Wesleyan Univ. Delaware.) Perceptual and motor skill research in German laboratories, 1940-1952. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent., Res. Bull. 1953, No. 53-20, iii, 14 p.— The author visited 14 laboratories of psychology in Western Germany and Austria and one in Geneva, Switzerland. He abstracts 23 reprints and dissertations not readily available in the United States, and gives his impressions of the physical plant, equipment, staff, and work of these various laboratories.— (A. Chapanis)

3850. Bastock, M., Morris, D., & Moynihan, M. (Oxford U., Eng.) Some comments on conflict and thwarting in animals. Behaviour, 1953, 6, 66-84.—
The displacement activities that follow frustration or instinctive behavior are discussed. It is argued that most if not all displacement activities are "shown only because the performance of its motor patterns is of 'practical' advantage." It is suggested that a drive may be thwarted, even when the appropriate motor activity is occurring, if there is interruption of the customery feedbacks or "consummatory stimuli." 22 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3851. Boumgarten, Franziska. La "tendance à finir" et la capacité de mener à bonne fin une tôche. (The "tendency to finish" and the capacity to bring a task to successful conclusion.) Ergologie, 1952, 1, 93-96.—Some people start well, but finish weakly or even abandon the task in incomplete fashion. Causes of such failures are partly mental and partly due to character and emotional traits. The most common cause is loss of interest, sometimes no interest at the outset, other times monotonous work; also people are not aware of their own psychological makeup.—(R. W. Husband)

3852. Boumgarten, Franzisko. La "tendance d finir" et la capacité de mener d bonne fin une tâche. (The 'tendency to finish' and the capacity to bring a task to a successful conclusion.) Ergologie, 1953, 1, 177-183.—This follows an introductory article on the same subject (see 28: 3851). Reasons for failure to complete a task can be classed as: physical or mental incapacity, failure to concentrate, way of thinking (short future outlook, for example). Character defects responsible are: quickly discouraged, procrastination in face of a new or difficult task, instability, inability to judge passage of time, always seeking something new and different, heedlessness, fear of reality, negativism from fear of admitting failure.—(R. W. Husband)

3853. Bénassy, M. Théorie des instincts. (Theory of instincts.) Rev. franç. Psychanal., 1953, 17, 1-110.—Under "biological theory of instincts," the author discusses structure of behavior, instinct and learning, instinct as adaptive behavior; then follows a critical history of Freud's theory of two instincts, the relation between instincts and ego, instinctual conflict, neurophysiological technique and theory of instincts. 62 references.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

3854. Bevan, William, & Hunt, Ernest L. (Emory Univ., Ga.) Proprioceptive inflow and susceptibility to experimentally induced seizures. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 218-224.—"Twelve matched pairs of young male Sprague-Dawley albino rats, maintained on a magnesium-deficient diet, were subjected to 20 auditory tests administered on alternate days, after one member of each pair had suffered damage to the dorsal funiculus at the cervical level." There was no significant difference between the number or severity of seizures in the two groups. However, the operated group showed longer pre-seizure latencies and a larger amount of running prior to convulsing. 16 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3855. Bilodeau, Edward A. (Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) The effects of force variations before rest on rate of responding after rest. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-26, iv, 13 p.—Subjects operated a manual crank attached to a generator which exerted a controllable braking force. The task was to operate the crank as rapidly as possible for a 5-minute period, followed by rest, and another 3-minute period of cranking. The experiment included 2 levels of braking force or load and two lengths of rest interval, 30 sec. and 4 min. For the 30 sec. rest condition the load prior to rest had no ef-

fect on rate of work after rest. After 4 min. rest, however, the groups with the greater load before test responded more slowly. A suggested explanation for the findings is that after short rest fatigue may have been high and equal for both load conditions, but that after longer rest conditioned rate responses appropriate to the pre-rest load were no longer masked by

fatigue .- (W. F. Grether)

3856. Black, John W., & Tomlinson, Walter B. Loud voice: Immediate effects upon the speaker. Speech Monogr., 1952, 19, 299-302. - An attempt to quantitatively measure the "work" involved in talking and determine the relationship of loud talking to pressure breathing. Forty subjects read as loud as they could for thirty minutes. Changes in Oxygen-CO, balance in the blood were obtained every ten minutes from samples of alveolor gas. Data on breathing was obtained through pneumographic records during reading. The results showed that O2 increased with reading and CO, decreased with reading. Marked decrease in O, content at cessation of reading. Loud reading involves hyperventilation. Physiological changes related to exertion and fatigue were noted. - (G. Shames)

3857. Bogert, B. P. (Bell Telephone Labs. Murray Hill, N. J.) On the band width of vowel formants. J. acoust. Soc. Amer., 1953, 25, 791-792.—Band width measurements were made on the first three vowel formants of male speakers in an attempt to uncover invariants of speech. To a good approximation, the band width of the vocal responses was relatively invariant and independent of the specific vowel employed. However, band width increased slightly with

formant number.—(I. Pollack)

3858. Briggs, George E., & Broyden, W. J. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Bilateral aspects of the trigonometric relationship of precision and angle of linear pursuit-movements. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 472-478. - This study determines the functional relation between precision and angle of linear pursuit movement of the left hand and arm, and the nature of bilateral transfer. Results indicate inversion of the curve of precision and angle of linear pursuit movement of the left hand and arm from that for the right hand and arm. Results indicate greater precision for the right hand, subjects used in the study were all right handed. Transfer from left to right hand proved to be greater than from right to left hand. - (J. A. Stern)

3859. Carper, James W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), & Polliard, Forbes. A comparison of the intake of glucose and saccharin solutions under conditions of caloric need. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 479-482. - Intake of saccharin and glucose is related to degree of caloric deficiency. Results presented indicate no support for the hypothesis that the animals' responses to saccharin can be attributed to the secondary reinforcing quality of saccharin.—(J. A. Stern)

3860. Carruth, Wincie Ann. An analysis of motor ability and its relationship to constitutional body patterns. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 350.-Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 179 p., \$2.24, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4512.

3861. Chinn, Herman I., Dugi, Alois J., & Milch, Lawrence J. (USAF Sch. Aviat. Med, Randolph Field, Tex.) Effectiveness of various drugs in prevention of airsickness: comparison of scopolamine, postafene, and phenergon. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-1208-0012, Rep. No. 2, iii, 2 p.-Scopolamine (1.0 mg.) affords greater protection against airsickness than postafene (25 mg.) or phenergan (25 mg.), both of which, however, significantly lower the incidence of airsickness. Postafene protects for at least 24 hours after oral administration. The side effects produced by these drugs were slight, the most significant being an increased incidence of dry mouth after scopolamine.

3862. Chinn, Herman I., Strickland, Benjamin A., Jr., Waltrip, Oliver H., & McGeary, I. D. Effectiveness of various drugs in prevention of airsickness: studies during routine training flights. USAF Scb. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-1208-0012, Rep. No. 1, iii, 3 p.—A mixture of 25 mg. of Benadry! and 0.35 mg. of scopolamine gave good protection against motion sickness both with and without the addition of 5 mg. of dexedrine. No significant difference in prophylaxis between the two groups could be detected. The following preparations failed to afford a significant protection: Parsidol (25 mg.), Wyeth 46062 (25 mg.), Schering 1667, and Wyeth 46062 (15 mg.) plus scopolamine (0.35 mg.). Side effects with all groups were slight. The significance of adding an analeptic drug to combat the sedation of motionsickness preventives is discussed.

3863. Cohen, Jay David. An experimental investigation of thiamine selection by normal and deprived rats. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 595.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Washington. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 209 p., \$2.61, University Micro-

films, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5293.

3864. Dember, William N., Ellen, Paul, & Kristofferson, Alfred B. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The effects of alcohol on seizure behavior in rats. Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol, 1953, 14, 390-394.—Injection of 1.5 cc. of 10% alcohol per 100 g. ten minutes before testing eliminated seizures in five out of six seizure-

prone rats .- (W. L. Wilkins)

3865. Düker, Heinrich. Keimdrüsen-Gesamtextrakte und geistige Leistungsfählgkeit. (Whole gonadal hormone extract and intellectual performance.) Psychiat. Newol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 284-290 .- Whole gonadal hormone extracts (Oribion, Orchibion) were administered to 12 individuals suffering from exhaustion. Tests of intellectual capacity and endurance revealed variable improvement which was also reflected in the individual's total performance.-(C. T. Bever)

3866. Elllott, Donald N. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.), & Singer, Eugene G. The paintal index as an indicator of skin resistance changes to emotional stimuli. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 429-430.—"The supposed independence of the Paintal Index and basic

skin resistance was confirmed in a study involving GSR's to emotionally toned words as compared with maximum GSR's to a loud noise."—(A. K. Solarz)

3867. Frings, Hubert, & Frings, Mable. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College, Pa.) The production of stocks of albino mice with predictable susceptibilities to audiogenic selzures. Behaviour, 1953, 5, 305-319.—Through selective breeding strains of mice susceptible to tonic-clonic or to clonic seizures, and a strain having high early age (17-27 days) susceptibility with later resistance together with a strain highly resistant to audiogenic seizure have been developed. Techniques and test results are presented. The writers conclude that "no singlegene hypothesis could account for the development of these different stocks." German summary. 16 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3868. Frings, Hubert, & Kivert, Alan. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Nicotine facilitation of audiogenic seizures in laboratory mice. J. Mammal., 1953, 34, 391-392.—Of 36 mice treated with subconvulsive injections of nicotine alone 11% had convulsions. Of 46 treated with subconvulsive injections of nicotine plus sound 39% had convulsions. Nicotine definitely facilitates sound-induced seizures in mice. It is further suggested that death associated with audiogenic seizures in mice is due to the short time of respiratory arrest during the seizure.—(D. R. Kenshalo)

3869. Greenberg, Leon A., & Lester, David. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The effect of alcohol on oudlogenic seizures of rats. Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol, 1953, 14, 385-389.—At mean concentration of 0.03 per cent alcohol in the blood, prevention of seizure occurred in 42% of trials; above 0.08% alcohol, seizures were completely eliminated.—(W. L. Wilkins)

3870. Hasler, Arthur D., & Villemonte, James R. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) Observations on the daily movements of fishes. Science, 1953, 118, 321-322.—Perch in Lake Mendota were observed to lose their tendency to school at sundown and to settle to the bottom, maintaining contact with the sand. At daybreak, they again congregated in schools and moved out to deeper water.—(A. J. Sprow)

3871. Henle, Mary. (New School for Social Research, New York), & Aull, Gertrude. Factors decisive for resumption of interrupted activities: the question reopened. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 81-88. -Experimental results are presented which challenge the conclusion of previous investigators that the essential need of the child is the decisive factor in the resumption of interrupted tasks. Although the quantitative results of this investigation agree with those of previous studies, they are misleading, for qualitative study reveals that interrupted tasks originated by the child himself are psychologically very different from physically identical interrupted tasks begun by others. It is by no means clear that the needs of the individual are the only factors decisive for resumption.—(C. F. Scofield)

3872. Hinde, R. A. (Ornithological Field Station, Madingley, Eng.) Appetitive behaviour, consummatory act, and the hierarchical organization of behaviour—with special reference to the great tit (Parus major). Behaviour, 1953, 5, 189-224.—The writer attempts an analysis of the behavior of the great tit using the approach applied to insects and fish by Tinbergen and Baerands. A hierarchy of causal factors in the production of appetitive behavior is assumed. These hierarchies are analyzed in the general areas of reproductive feeding and fighting behavior. German summary. 79-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3873. Kagan, Jerry, & Beach, Frank A. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Effects of early experience on mating behavior in male rats. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 204-208.—Male rats reared in individual cages from infancy to adulthood, but given "conditioning" experiences exposing them to sexually receptive females or to other males, were given mating tests when they were approximately 100 days of age. No significant differences in frequency of copulation were noted, but ejaculation was less frequent in those animals previously exposed to either males or females than in control animals without such conditioning. This outcome is explained by the experimenters as due to interfering habits of reacting playfully towards other animals.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3874. Kaufman, Richard S. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Effects of preventing intromission upon sexual behavior of rats. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 209-211.—In one group of female rats ovaries, uterus and vagina were removed, in another group the ovaries were removed. Both groups were then brought to heat by hormonal treatment. Sexual behavior was measured in mating tests with normal males. No significant differences in kinds or amounts of sexual activity were noted between the two female groups, "indicating that sensations derived from vaginal stimulation are not essential to the display of receptive behavior." Males did not ejaculate when attempting to copulate with the females lacking vaginas, indicating that stimulation of the penis by the vagina is important to the ejaculatory reflex.-(L. I. O'Kelly)

3875. Kleitman, Nathaniel (U. Chicago, Ill.), & Kleitman, Hortense. The sleep-wakefulness pattern in the Arctic. Sci. Mon., N. Y., 1953, 76, 349-356.—
"To summarize, the data on the sample of the inhabitants of Tromsø, Norway, where the sun does not set during the summer and where continuous darkness prevails in the winter, show only a slight deviation from the sleep-wakefulness pattern that characterizes the diurnal routine of living in civilized communities in middle latitudes..."—(A. J. Sprow)

3876. Kritzler, Henry. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.)
Observations on the pilot whale in captivity. J.
Mammal., 1952, 33, 321-334.—A young pilot whale
lived in captivity for 9 months with dolphins. Observations on its adjustment to captivity, feeding
habits, the importance of its various sensory equip-

ment and the noises made are discussed.—(D. R. Kenshalo)

3877. Labriola, Jerry. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Effects of Caesarean delivery upon maternal behavior in rats. Proc. Soc. exp. Biol., N. Y. 1953, 83, 556-557.—Normal nest-building and retrieving in 7 of 10 experimental animals, with appropriate control groups, indicated that birth processes and related activities are not essential precursors to post-parturitional behavior. Other data suggested that the key factors involved were "hormonal changes associated with pregnancy and its termination."—(L. A. Pennington)

3878. Lovett Doust, John W. An eximetric analysis of emotion and the differential planes of awareness seen in hypnosis. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 205.—Abstract.

3879. Luthe, Wolfgang. Über die Schreibhaltung.
(Writing posture.) Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol.
Anwend., 1953, No. 20, 89-113.—Experimental evidence on the effects of different postures on handwriting is considered with special emphasis upon the physiological mechanisms involved. Suggestions are made for optimum teaching methods for first grade

teachers.—(H. P. David)
3880. Luthe, Wolfgang. Untersuchungen über den
Griffdruck. (Investigations of writing pressure.)
Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 20,
144-160.—The "grip pressure curves" of 200 subjects were recorded. Results obtained are evaluated
quantitatively and qualitatively.—(H. P. David)

3881. Masley, John W., Hairabedian, Ara, & Donaldson, Donald N. (Eastern Illinois State Coll., Charlescon.) Weight training in relation to strength, speed and co-ordination. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hith phys. Educ., 1953, 24, 308-315.—This study is concerned with the problem of "whether increased strength gained through weight training was accompanied by an increase in muscular co-ordination and speed of movement." The results obtained appear to refute the claim that weight training contributed to a loss of coordination and speed of movement. Six weeks of weight training increased speed and co-ordination more than either volley ball or relative inactivity and evidence was offered to support the view that "increased strength gained through training with weights was apparently associated with increased muscular co-ordination and speed of movement. - (M. A. Seidenfeld)

3882. Moze, J. R. (U. Sydney, Australia.) Instincts and Impulses. Aust. J. Psychol., 1952, 4, 77-93.—
The "compound reflex" and the "congenital impulse" theories of instinct are critically reviewed and rejected. Remedy for the "compound reflex" theory is suggested to lie in the recognition of mental qualities and the fact of cognition.—(C. F. Scofield)

3883. Menzel, Rudolfine, & Menzel, Rudolf.
Einiges aus der Pflegewelt der Mutterhündin. (Some factors influencing nursing behavior of the mother bitch.) Behaviour, 1953, 5, 289-304.—After analyzing the internal and external influences on nursing behavior, case reports are presented. Behavior of the

bitch toward her litter "is not simply an automatic hormonal process, but is influenced by the 'Gestalt' of the puppy." 21 references. English summary.—
(L. I. O'Kelly)

3884. Mundy-Costle, A. C., & McKlever, B. L. The psychophysiological significance of the galvanic skin response. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 46, 15-24.—109 normal Ss were subjected to auditory stimulation at 30 sec. intervals while GSP records were taken. EEG's were recorded independently for all subjects. It was found that individuals with any endogenous GSR responses and unstable resistance levels tended not to adapt to the stimuli whereas "stable" individuals did adapt. Adaptation rate was significantly correlated with alpha frequency. The mean age of the "labile" group was significantly lower than that of the "stable group." 40 references.—(A. K. Solarz)

3885. Russell, Roger W. Behaviour under stress.

Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34 (Suppl.), 1-12,—Relationship of psychological studies of behavior under stress to psychoanalytical concepts is elaborated under the following topics: effects of stress on the disorganization of the behavior of infrahuman animals, effects of stress on the disorganization of the human adult, effects of stress on the disorganization of social behavior, individual differences in the effects of stress, generalization of the effects of stress, the role of hereditary factors in reaction to stress, and the role of past experiences in reactions to stress, and the role of past experiences in reactions

to stress. 40 references.—(G. Elias) 3886. Sealander, John A., Jr. (U. Arkansas, Fayetteville) Food consumption in Peromyscus in relotion to air temperature and previous thermal experience. J. Mammal., 1952, 33, 206-218.-Food consumption of three strains of mice (Peromyscus 1. noveboracensis, Peromyscus m. baridi and Peromyscus m. austerus) was found to vary inversely with air temperature. Sudden lowering or raising of air temperature was accompanied by a period of adjustment which was of a shorter duration (8-12 days) than for high temperatures (15 days). Animals with warm thermal histories had higher rates of food consumption after about 15 days at reduced temperature than did animals with a cool thermal history. The reciprocal relationship at high temperature was observed for noveboracensis but not for baridi or austerus. - (D. R.

3887. Shafer, James N., & Meyer, Donold R. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Effects of Intense light stimulation on sound-induced seizures in rats. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 305-306.—Audiogenic seizure susceptibility of rats was tested in the presence of intense light. Results indicated no significant effect of the light on sound-induced seizures. The results did suggest that seizure sensitization was increased as a function of the temperature of the test compartment. Significance of these results for the nocigenic hypothesis of seizures is discussed.— (L. I. O'Kelly)

3888. Shpil'berg, P. I. Idealisticheskie oshibki v izuchenii dvizhenii cheloveka. (Idealist mistakes in the study of movements in man.) Fiziol. Zh. SSSR, 1953, 39 (1), 117-121.—N. A. Bernshtein's book, "O postroenii dvizhenii" (On the structure of movements), 1947 is denounced as opposed to the "basic propositions of Pavlovian physiology" and to the Lamarckian conceptions of Lysenko. "The development of a theory on the formation and improvement of movements is possible only on the basis of I. P. Pavlov's physiological theory."—(I. D. London)

3889. Smith, A. Arthur. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) An electromyographic study of tension in interrupted and completed tasks. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 46, 32-36.—15 Ss were given 4 mirror-tracing tasks in an effort to determine differences in muscle tension between complete and incomplete activities. Continuous EMG records were obtained from 5 muscle groups. "Activity produced a steady rise in tension; this was related to distance from the goal. Muscular tension in certain critical areas persisted for a time after interruption." Interpretations of the results are offered.—(A. K. Solarz)

3890. Smith, Elizabeth, & Hole, Kelly. (Kent U., O.) A homing record of the but, Myotis lucifugus lucifugus, J. Mammal., 1953, 34, 122.—Of 77 bats released 228 air miles from their point of collection 2 females returned, one in a year, the other two years after release.—(D. R. Kenshalo)

3891. Spurway, H., & Haldane, J. B. S. (U. Coll., London, Eng.) The comparative ethology of vertebrate breathing. I. Breathing in newts, with a general survey. Behaviour, 1953, 6, 8-34.—After a general discussion of the regulation of human respiration observations of the air-intake behavior of the newt are reported. While in water it will ascend to breathe with a frequency inversely related to the oxygen content of the water and directly to the pressure of the water. Appetitive behavior and displacement activities are described. 31-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3892. Stamm, John S. (California Inst. Technol., Pasadena.) Effects of cortical lesions on established hoarding octivity in rats. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 299-304.—After determinations of hoarding activity bilateral cortical lesions varying from 23 to 50% of neocortex were produced and post-operative hoarding activity was determined. A significant decrease in hoarding was noted post-operatively but it was not correlated with size of lesion, location of lesion, sub-cortical damage or level of pre-operative hoarding. A low but statistically significant relationship was found between hoarding decrement and extent of midline cortical damage.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3893. Van den Tweel, —. Beschouwing naar aanleiding van een onderzoek van wichelroedelopers. (Consideration in connection with an investigation of divining-rod runners.) Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1953, 8, 291-297.—During an investigation of the abilities of divining-rod runners, it turned out to be useful to make a sharp distinction between hyperaesthesias and sensitiveness for alterations in situations of psychical character. Although not perfect

this distinction turned out to be effective in many cases.—(M. Dresden)

3894. von der Kloot, William G., & Williams, Carroll M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Cocoon construction by the cecropic silkworm. II. The role of the internal environment. Behaviour, 1953, 5, 157–174.—The effect of removal of one or both silkglands, blocking of the spinneret and of changes in the external environment on cocoon spinning are reported. It is concluded that "the genesis and temporal regulation" of the cocoon construction are dependent upon hormonal and interoceptive factors of the internal environment. German summary. 15 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3895. Vince, M. A. The part played by intellectual processes in a sensorl-motor performance. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 5, 75-86.—"An experimental method is described for investigating the relation between intellectual processes and hand movements as both develop during the learning of a skilled task.... Comparison between the record of predictive movements and the subject's drawing of the pattern, made at the end of the experiment, showed that errors in the drawing corresponded to the type of response first made when the whole pattern was unfamiliar.... It is suggested that the making of the responses played a part in the development of the idea of the pattern, but the relation between the two is not a simple one.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

38%. Weininger, Otto. (U. Toronto, Ont., Can.)
Mortality of albino rats under stress as a function of
early handling. Canad. J. Psychol., 1953, 7, 111-114.

—Effect of early handling on resistance to severe
stress in adulthood is investigated. Three types of
training were involved: (1) gentlying, (2) pick-up without gentlying, (3) no handling at all. Two periods of
stress were imposed on the animals. None of the 6
animals handled died. All 4 animals from the nonhandled group died. Suggests that early handling influences metabolism so as to increase weight and resistance to stress.—(E. D. Lawson)

3897. Weininger, O. (U. Toronto, Ont., Can.) The performance of white rots as a function of dominance and accumulating activity. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 200-203.—Dominant rats accumulate more food than submissive rats at levels of food deprivation ranging from 0 to 42 hours. Amount of food accumulated tended to increase with increasing deprivation, the differences between 0-hour accumulation and accumulation at 28, 35 and 42 hours of deprivation being statistically significant.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3898. Wepman, Joseph M., MacGahan, John A., Rickard, Joseph C., & Shelton, Neil W. (U. Chicago, Ill.)
The objective measurement of progressive esophageal speech development. J. Speech Hearing Disorders,
1953, 18, 247-251.—An objective scale following the development of esophageal speech from no speech, involuntary sound, voluntary sound part of the time, voluntary sound most of the time, single word speech, word grouping, and finally esophageal speech is pre-

sented. The values of this type of objective scale

are discussed .- (M. F. Palmer)

3899. Whitehouse, H. L. K., & Armstrong, E. A. (Cambridge U., Eng.) Rhythms in the breeding behaviour of the European wren. Behaviour, 1953, 5, 261-288.—Detailed qualitative descriptions and quantitative data secured from automatic recording apparatus are presented on the incubation and feeding of nestlings in the European wren, Troglodytes t. troglodytes. Amount of brooding showed a curvilinearly inverse relationship to air temperature. Diurnal rhythms in brooding and feeding of nestlings were observed. Both male and female parents participate in feeding the young. German summary. 31 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

(See also abstracts 3549, 3762, 3946, 3990, 4138, 4308, 4838, 4871, 5006)

COMPLEX PROCESSES AND ORGANIZATIONS

3900. Brady, Joseph V. Does tetraethylammonium reduce fear? J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 307-310.—Experiments are reported on the effect of TEA administration following conditioning of a fear response superimposed on a previously learned lever pressing response. The effects of the TEA in depressing general motor activity rendered testing of its effects on the fear response a dubious procedure. Similarly, general motor activity was depressed in an activity wheel test. "The results of these experiments raise serious questions about the validity of previously published 'fear-reduction' interpretations of TEA effects upon behavior."—(L. L. O'Kelly)

of TEA effects upon behavior."—(L. I. O'Kelly)
3901. Child, Irvin L. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), & Waterhouse, Ian K. Frustration and the quality of performance: II. A theoretical statement. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 127-139. - Experiments on the relationship between frustration and quality of performance are reexamined in the light of 3 problems: (1) effects of frustration in one activity upon the quality of performance in another activity; (2) effects of frustration in one activity upon the quality of performance in that activity; (3) effects of frustration upon the quality of a person's behavior as a whole. Only the second problem is treated in detail. It is analyzed in terms of 5 processes or events which may influence the effect frustration may have upon the quality of performance: extinction of the initial response to the situation, situational changes, quality of the responses available for performance, habits of responding to frustration, and situational and task variables in relation to the fact of frustration. 27 references. -(C. F. Scofield)

39'02. Crossman, E. R. F. W. Entropy and choice time: the effect of frequency unbelance on choice-response. Quart. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 5, 41-51.

"A human subject making a sequence of choice-responses is considered as a channel transmitting information... subjects sorted playing-cards into classes in various ways; times taken were propor-

tional to calculated entropy-per-card...." and support the hypothesis that rate of transmission is constant under variation of relative signal probabilities. Departures from expected results were due to differences in the perceptual difficulty of the discriminations.—(M. J. Wayner, Jr.)

3903. Edwards, Ward. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Probability-preferences in gambling.

Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 349-364.—Two specific factors were found to determine choices among bets of equal value. They are a preference to prefer or avoid long shots depending on experimental conditions and a set of specific preferences among specific probabilities. Because of the existence of specific probability-preferences theories of Von Neumann and Morgenstern for measuring the utility of money are deemed inadequate.—(J. A. Stern)

3904. Foote, Nelson N. Love. Psychiatry, 1953, 16, 245-251.—Aiming to draw scientific attention to a matter-of-fact view of love, the author discusses this emotion, its potential for a rational fulfillment in the individual, and its components of ambivalence. Love's contribution towards individual competence, the function of a loving audience, and the possibility of self-transcendence are covered with reference to a study series at the Family Study Center, University of Chicago, on interpersonal competence.—(C. T.

Bever)

3905. Golightly, Cornelius L. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The James-Lange theory: a logical post-mortem. Pbil. Sci., 1953, 20, 286-299.—James appealed to introspection for proof of his theory of emotions. But he "qualified his introspective position in such a way that no negative evidence was admissible." Sherrington and Cannon put it to the test by translating it into physiological terms, thus contributing to the adoption of a behaviorist criterion of emotion. The adoption of behaviorism was a "pragmatic decision which allowed psychologists to get on with their work." The philosophical problems implicit in James' theory, however, were not solved, only ignored. Promise for such solution is held out by the new linguistic theories of Schlick, Feigl, and Bergmann. 25 references.—(H. Ruja)

3906. Guilloume, Paul. La compréhension des dessins. (The understanding of drawings.) J. Psychol. norm. path., 1953, 46, 278-298.—The detailed analy: of some concrete examples shows how precocious is this specific aptitude of human imagination to understand global similarities whose conditions it would sometimes be difficult to define between the most different objects. With the child, this aptitude is active in the development of a language the exterior form of which is created by imitation but from which he derives and extends meanings in a personal way thanks to the affinities discovered through concrete thinking.—(A. Pinard)

3907. Jourard, Sidney Marshall. A study of ego strength by means of the Rorschach test and the interruption of tasks experiment. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 435.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Buffalo. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 124 p., \$1.55, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5120.

3908. McTeer, Wilson. Observational definitions of emotion. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 172-180.—This paper presents basically two propositions. First, "that in the study of emotion, human perceptual limitations restrict the extent and the nature of observations which may be made at any time." And second, "that much of the apparent conflict in this area could be reduced if the significant points of view were defined, and if the levels of description within each of these points of view were specified." Additionally, the author delineates the characteristics of 3 main points of view toward the study of emotion. They are: (1) introspective, (2) objective, and (3) participant. 25 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

3909. Maltzman, Irving; Fox, Jock, & Morrisett, Lloyd, Jr. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Some effects of manifest anxiety on mental set. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 46, 50-54.—Two different problem solving situations involving the establishment of mental sets were used to investigate the effect of manifest anxiety upon ability to shift mental set. Findings show that tendency to shift to a more direct solution was inversely related to level of anxiety. Ss with high anxiety committed significantly fewer errors than Ss with low anxiety in a second study where word anagrams were used to establish mental sets.—(A. K. Solarz)

3910. Mech, E. Victor. (Indiana U., Bloomington, Ind.) Performance in a verbal addition task related to pre-experimental 'set' and verbal noise. J. exp. Educ., 1953, 22, 1-17.—An experimental investigation was undertaken to determine whether systematic performance changes are demonstrable in the presence of noise and quiet conditions depending upon whether the subject expects the noise to be an aid or himdrance. 4 groups of 15 subjects added sets of single digit numbers under conditions of noise and quiet. The subjects in the various groups were given different "sets" as to the effects of noise on work. The resulting data were analyzed by analysis of variance. Formal instruction appears to be a significant variable in relation to routine production tasks; verbal noise does not appear to have any necessary effect upon the execution of routine work tasks .- (E. F. Gardner)

3911. Rapaport, David. On the psycho-analytic theory of affects. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34, 177-198.—In Freud's first phase he equated affects with drive-cathexes (psychic energy); later affect expression is presumed to occur as a safety valve when discharge of drive-cathexes by drive action meets opposition (as in conflict); at the end Freud considered affects, not as safety valves, but as signals used by the ego in its pursuit of adjustment. Rapaport concludes with a suggested theory of affects which combines the second and third phases of Freud's thinking. 69 references.—(G. Elias)

3912. Reik, Theodor. Emotional differences of the sexes. Psychoanalysis, 1953, 2(1), 3-13.—Although there are many overlappings and similarities between men and women, there are important and basic emotional differences. These are reflected in the lovelife, particularly in the post-intercourse wish of the male to leave the body of the female and in the female's wish to retain him. Sexual intercourse has a different emotional meaning for each sex. For the male, every sexual intercourse is a potency test because of castration fear; for the female, a test that originates in her doubt about her attractiveness to the male. Reik ends with the conclusion that men are afraid that they will not be men enough, and women that they may be considered only women. -(L. E. Abt)

3913. Soul, Leon J. An etymological note on love and wish. Psychoanal. Quart., 1953, 22, 419-420.

—Derivatives from the Latin name of the goddess of love, in the form of the word, Venus, which are important in our language are traced in both their more sublimated and less sublimated, more primitive forms.

—(L. N. Solomon)

3914. Shorr, Joseph E. The development of a test to measure the intensity of values. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 44; 266-274.—Items descriptive of various degrees of interest were gathered for 4 values: theoretical, economic-political, aesthetic, and social. These were rated on an 11-point scale. 20 items, weighted from 1 to 10, were selected from each of the four value scales. A tryout of the test on 741 students showed no significant differences between high school seniors and college sophomores, but indicated marked sex differences. Reliability of the scales, calculated by the split-half method, ranged from .72 to .84. The described test, evaluated by the Leverenz formula, has a grade 7.8 level of reading difficulty. 23 references.—(E. B. Mallory)

3915. Short, Morris Robert. Self-esteem: a study of the ethical significance of certain aspects of the dynamics of self-esteem as developed in psychiatry and Gestalt psychology. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 412-413.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 297 p., \$3.71, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5206.

3916. Wyatt, Frederick. Some remarks on the place of cognition in ego psychology. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 144-150.—The author discusses various stages of conceptual thinking concerning the ego and traces the development of ego psychology. The functioning of the ego is related to the concept of cognition. The research studies of H. Friedman, L. Hemmendinger, C. D. Pena, and E. L. Siegel, whose theoretical premises are those of psychology of development as formulated by H. Werner are discussed. 21 references.

—(S. Hutter)

(See also abstract 3690)

LEARNING & MEMORY

3917. Alexander, Lawrence Theodore. Knowledge of results and the temporal gradient of reinforcement. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 7-10.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

3918. Arnoult, Molcolm D. Transfer of predifferentiation training in simple and multiple shape discrimination. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 401-409,—Verbal predifferentiation training on nonsense shapes was given to three groups of subjects. Following, they were given shape-discrimination tests. The hypothesis being that predifferentiation training would result in a change in speed and accuracy of shape discrimination. The hypothesis was not supported by the results. 18 references.—(A. K. Solarz)

3919. Austin, George A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Tolman's interpretation of vicarious trial and error. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 117-122.—A reply to the objections of Taylor and Reichlin to Tolman's interpretation of vicarious trial and error (VTE) behavior. Tolman's sowbug schema forms an integral part of his theory of behavior, the theory accounts for the facts of VTE, and VTE may be interpreted as an aid to learning. 16 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

to learning. 16 references.—(C. F. Scofield)
3920. Austrin, Horvey Robert. The attractiveness
of activities as determined by different patterns of
negative and positive reinforcement. In Obio State
Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 35-37.—Abstract of Ph.D.
thesis.

3921. Bohrick, Harry Phillip. Learning without reinforcement, as a function of need state in a sensory preconditioning situation. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 39-46.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

3922. Borch, Abram M. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The effect of difficulty of task on proactive facilitation and interference. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 46, 37-42.—Amount of transfer between motor tasks that were reversals of each other was compared while manipulating the relative difficulty of the initial task. Results show that as much or greater transfer is obtained between tasks that are S-R reversals of each other than between tasks that are reversals and also differ in difficulty, with the initial task easier than the final task.—(A. K. Solarz)

3923. Bover, Frank J., & Lawrence, Douglas H. (Stanford U., Calif.) Influence of similarity of choicepoint and goal cues on discrimination learning. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 241-248.—By means of a factorial design, all of the possible combinations of goal-box and choice-point brightness cues in a simple black-white discrimination problem were studied. After completion of learning each group relearned the problem with cues reversed. Results showed most rapid learning for rats having identical cues for choice-point and goal-box, next best learning for the animals having the choice-point and negative goal-box identical, and poorest learning for the other possible combinations. Reversal learning results

were similar. Theoretical interpretations are presented.—(L. L. O'Kelly)

3924. Bersh, P. J., Schoenfeld, W. N., & Notterman, J. M. (Columbia U., New York.) The effect upon heart rate conditioning of randomly varying the interval between conditioned and unconditioned stimuli. Proc. nat. Acad. Sci., Wash., 1953, 39, 563-570,-A procedure of randomly varying a tone-shock interval was successful in conditioning a depression in heart rate in human subjects. The magnitude of the CR obtained with the varying interval group was at least equal that for a constant interval group, where both groups were regularly reinforced. A constant intervalirregular reinforcement group reached a stronger CR, however, than the former 2 groups. The resistance to extinction of the CR for the varying interval group was greater than that for the constant-interval-regularreinforcement group but less than that for the constantinterval-irregular-reinforcement group. During the first half of extinction the CR held up about equally well for the varying-interval and constant-interval groups. -(Authors)

3925. Bilodeou, Edward A. (H.R.R.C., Lackland AFB, Tex.) Acquisition of two lever-positioning responses practiced over several periods of alternation. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 46, 43-49.—246 Ss participated in an experiment to investigate alternation behavior where the number of trials per alternation block is the variable. The task was the positioning of a lever in order to obtain a match on a visual display panel. Findings showed that accuracy of response over successive periods failed to improve. Ss tended to shift toward a compromise response midway between the two responses required.—(A. K. Solarz)

3926. Bilodeau, Edward A. (Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) Speed of acquiring a simple motor response as a function of the systematic transformation of knowledge of results. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 409-420.—Knowledge of results was varied systematically so that reported scores on a task (turning a knob to a goal score) was a function of obtained score complicated by two transformation constants a and b so that Y (reported score) was equal to aX (X being true score) plus b. It was found that speed of acquisition varied directly with magnitude of slope (a) or inversely with magnitude of intercept (b). "The method employed in this investigation offers a new approach to an objective study of the formation of hypotheses."—(J. A. Stern)

3927. Bilodeau, Edward A., & Rosenbach, John H. (Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) Acquisition of response proficiency as a function of rounding error in informative feedback. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-21, iii, 11 p.—Subjects rotated a micrometer knob to obtain a desired setting without visual reference. After each trial the experimenter reported to the subject the accuracy of his setting. The rounding error in reporting setting accuracy ranged from 1 to 50 units for different experimental groups. The purpose of the experiment was to determine the effect of this rounding error

on the subject's improvement in setting accuracy. The experimental groups given the largest rounding error showed somewhat less improvement than the other groups. Among the remaining groups there was no apparent difference, indicating that extreme precision in the reported score provided no advantage over moderate precision.—(W. F. Grether)

3928. Bitterman, M. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) Spence on the problem of patterning. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 123-126.—A weakness in Spence's extension of his theory of discriminative learning to the problem of stimulus patterning lies in the restricted role assigned to "transverse patterning." Experimental evidence is presented to suggest that a more fundamental modification of Spence's theory is needed than has yet been

proposed .- (C. F. Scofield)

3929. Bitterman, M. E., Feddersen, W. E., & Tyler, D. W. (U. Texas, Austin.) Secondary reinforcement and the discrimination hypothesis. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 456-464.—Rats were trained on a single window jumping stand under conditions of random 50% reinforcement. Two groups of animals were trained, one where reinforced and non-reinforced trials were in goal boxes of the same color (group I), and the other group were reinforced in goal boxes of one color, nonreinforced in goal boxes of a different color (group II). Half of each group were extinguished with the reinforced color (IS, IIS) and half with the non-reinforced color (IN, IIN). "Group IS extinguished less rapidly than IN, and group IIN extinguished less rapidly than IIS. These results are discussed in relation to the discrimination hypothesis, secondary reinforcement, and stimulus generalization."-(J. A. Stern)

3930. Broadbent, D. E. Classical conditioning and human watch-keeping. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 331-339 .- The Pavlovian assumption that, "... all stimuli falling on the receptor field produce some tendency for a response to appear, ... " is examined in the light of both mathematical and experimental evidence and found wanting. Instead, it is assumed that only certain aspects of the total stimulus situation can initiate complex responses at one time, and stimuli which are most likely to be selected are those possessing intensity, biological importance, and novelty. With this and other principles, the basic phenomena of classical conditioning are re-examined with special reference to a stimulus competition theory of extinction. Then situations which require humans to make voluntary responses to an infrequent signal (watch-keeping) are studied in terms of the same principles. 34 references .- (E. G. Aiken)

3931. Colvin, James S., Bicknell, Elizabeth Ann, & Sperling, David S. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) Effect of a secondary reinforcer on consummatory behavior. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 176-179.—A group of rats fed daily in a distinctively painted striped box for 24 consecutive days did not eat significantly more food on a test day in the striped box than did two control groups whose pre-test training had been (1) daily striped-box experience without feeding, and (2) no striped-box experience. **These results

suggest that a secondary reinforcer does not acquire the property of reducing a primary drive."—(L. I.

O'Kelly)

3932. Colvin, James S., Bicknell, Elizabeth Ann, & Sperling, David S. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) Establishment of a conditioned drive based on the hunger drive. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 173-175.

—Rats under a weak (1-hour) and a strong (22-hour) hunger drive were placed for half-hour periods in a distinctively painted box, but were fed later in their home cages. This was done daily for 24 days. Both groups were then placed on 11½-hour food deprivation and allowed to eat in the experimental box. Measurement of food consumption showed the former high-drive group to consume significantly more food than the former low-drive group. "These results are interpreted to suggest that reinforcement is not essential for the establishment of a conditioned drive."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3933. Coburn, H. Edgar. The brain analogy: association tracts. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 197-206.—4 phenomena, (1) secondary conditioning, (2) conditioned inhibition, (3) sensory preconditioning, and (4) transfer of differentiation are seen as inadequately analyzed by the original Brain Analogy hypothesis by the author. This paper attempts an analysis of the first three of the above phenomena by the use of an association tract mechanism. The AT postulates appear to offer significant advantages in correlating behavior phe-

nomena, -(E. G. Aiken)

3934. Cockrell, John T. Operant behavior of white rats in relation to the concentration of a non-nutritive sweet substance used as reinforcement. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 594.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Indiana U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 120 p., \$1.50, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5311.

3935. Cook, John Oliver. (New York U.) A gradient theory of multiple-choice learning. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 15-22.—A gradient theory based on the concept of stimulus generalization is developed to explain multiple-choice learning. 16 references.—(C. F.

Scofield)

3936. Coyer, Robert A. The effect of magnitude of reward and degree of deprivation on the acquisition and performance of a complex maze hobit. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 595-596.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Buffalo. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 104 p., \$1.30, University Microfilms, Ann

Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5442.

3937. Davitz, Joel R. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Decreased autonomic functioning and extinction of a conditioned emotional response. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 311-313.—A conditioned emotional response was established in rats and extinction was measured by increase in activity on successive test days following the conditioning. Experimental animals were given one extinction trial in a normal condition, followed by an injection of tetraethylammonium and a subsequent test trial. A control group received two daily trials without the drug. "The data suggest

the hypothesis that temporary autonomic blockage inhibits, rather than facilitates, extinction of a conditioned emotional response."-(L. I. O'Kelly)

3938. Deese, James; Lazarus, Richard S., & Keenan, James. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Anxiety, anxiety reduction, and stress in learning. J. exp. Psycbol., 1953, 46, 55-60.—A study of the relationship between experimentally induced stress and personality factors. 90 Ss who scored on the extremes of a neuroticism inventory practiced a list of 12 consonant nonsense syllables under conditions of "shock-incorrect," "shock at random" and no shock, Results showed a large difference between the extreme scoring Ss in the "shock incorrect" condition and a smaller difference for the "shock random" condition, with the high anxiety group doing better. The control condition showed a small consistent difference.—(A. K. Solarz)

3939. Detambel, Marvin Harold. The role of "stimulus overlap" and "stimulus sample size" in discrim-Ination learning. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 581-582 .- Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Indiana U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 51 p., \$1.00, Univer-

sity Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5312. 3940. Estes, W. K., & Burke, C. J. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) A theory of stimulus variability in learning. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 276-286.—This article attempts to amplify and extend some previous thinking about statistical theorizing in learning theory, with special attention given to a more detailed analysis of the stimulus component. The fact that different components of a stimulating situation may have different probabilities of affecting behavior is taken into account. "Certain general predictions from the theory concerning acquisition, extinction, and relearning, are compared with experimental findings." Certain features of the model are compared with other quantitative formulations of learning. 18 references .- (E. G.

3941. Foster, Harriet Wilson. Stimulus predifferentiation in transfer of training. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 432 .- Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 64 p. \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5034.

3942. Garlington, Warren King. An experimental study of conflict behavior as a function of a "reinforcing" stimulus. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 596 .- Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Indiana U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 75 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5314.

3943. Glanzer, Murray. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) The role of stimulus satiation in spontaneous alternation. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 387-393 .- Two experiments were run testing the validity of a stimulus versus a responses-oriented explanation of spontaneous alternation. Findings showed that exchanging the stimulus-objects in a T-maze results in a repetition rather than an alternation of turns; and that increasing the time interval between trials depends upon the place of delay for its effect upon alternation. The authors explain the results in terms of the effect which exposure to stimuli has on the organism .- (A. K.

3944. Glanzer, Murray. Stimulus satiation: an explanation of spontaneous alternation and related phenomena. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 257-268.- "Because the reactive inhibition explanation of spontaneous alternation in rats seems inadequate, a new theory in terms of the effects of continued exposure to stimuli is proposed. This is presented in the form of a postulate with deductions drawn for various aspects of the simple two-alternative situation and available evidence for their validity presented. Following this, the theory is generalized to cover situations with any number of alternatives, and to situations that require other procedures, including one that elicits exploratory behavior." 23 references .- (E. G. Aiken)

3945. Goodman, R. W. An experimental investigation of extinction as a measure of retention. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 194-199 .- Rats trained on a Skinner-box problem were divided into matched groups, half of which learned a simple T-maze. Extinction and relearning of the first problem were carried out at various specified times after the original learning. "The results indicated that the extinction process had no measurable effect on the relearning scores, and that learning of the interpolated problem tended to promote increased resistance to extinction of the original problem.... The experiment lends support to the hypothesis that in extinction the pattern of learned responses is still intact but is not being adequately 'energized'."-(L. I. O'Kelly)

3946. Goodson, Felix E., & Marx, Melvin H. (U. Missouri, Columbia.) Increased resistance to audiogenic seizure in rats trained on an instrumental wheelturning response. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 225-230,-Rats trained in an instrumental shockavoidance response showed significantly greater resistance to seizures than did susceptibility-matched controls when the seizure inducing stimulation was presented conjointly with the avoidance stimulus.
"The results supported the hypothesis that opportunity

to make a well-learned instrumental response would increase resistance to seizure." 15 references .- (L. I.

O'Kelly)

3947. Grice, G. Robert. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Hunter's test of the absolute and relative theories of transposition. Brit. J. Psychol., 1953, 44, 257-260,-It is argued that Hunter's experiments (see 27: 1859) were not an appropriate test of the 'absolute' theory of transposition since some of the subjects may have used verbal cues, and since Hunter " ... fails to consider properly the role of inhibition generalizing from the negative stimuli..."-(L. E. Thune)

3948. Guedry, F. E., Jr. (USN Sch. Aviat. Med. Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla.) The retention of effects of "massed" and "distributed" vestibular stimulation as indicated by the duration of the oculogyral Illusion. U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 063.01.33, 20 p.—Two groups of 10 subjects received 39 separate rotation trials. This series of trials, which constituted the

habituation series, was "massed" into a single period with one group, while, with the other group, it was "distributed" over 4, half-hour, daily sessions.

Tests of retention were made 7 days after completion of the habituation series. Within the limits of this experiment, the response decrement produced by a "massed" series is at least as great as that yielded by a "distributed" series. However if there is a systematic difference in the retention produced by these two series, it is the "distributed" series which yields the greater retention.

3949. Hamilton, C. E. (Alfred U., N. Y.), & Molo, W. R. Worm-up effect in human moze learning. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 437-441.—The effect of warming-up upon the learning of a multiple-U finger-relief maze was investigated with 25 Ss. Preliminary practice was given two groups upon similar mazes. One group was tested immediately, the other after 24 hours. No significant differences were noted between the two groups.—(A. K. Solarz)

3950. Horlow, Harry F. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.)
Mice, monkeys, men, and motives. Psychol., Rev.,
1953, 60, 23-32.—A drive-reduction theory of learning,
emphasizing the internal physiological state, is untenable. Learning efficiency is far better related to
"tensions in the brain than in the belly." The key to
human learning is motivation aroused by external stimulation. 35 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

3951. Haslered, George M. (U. New Hampshire, Durham.) Anticipative transfer of mechanically guided turns. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 431-436.—White rats were trained on a 12-unit rectilinear maze in a study of the effect of guidance upon learning and changes of habits. It was found that mechanical guidance for naive rats transfers to the free units as effectively as active trial and error. Turns already structured were not changed significantly by mechanical blocking, but required the presence of an actual culde-sac.—(A. K. Solarz)

3952. Hauty, George T. (USAF Sch. Avint. Med., Randolph Field, Tex.) Psychological adaptability: investigation of mirror vision performance. USAF Scb. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-0202-0005, Rep. No. 4, iii, 7 p.—In an investigation designed to determine in the case of mirror vision performance the relative efficiency of the preferred and nonpreferred hands and the effects of direction of movement, 4 different groups learned an initial and a transfer task on the AFSAM Pursuit Confusion Test, Model A. It was found (1) in initial learning that no significant differences existed between the preferred and nonpreferred hands or between clockwise and counterclockwise direction of movement; (2) no significant differences between unilateral and bilateral transfer for either hand were obtained; and (3) in transfer learning, the performances of the nonpreferred hands were significantly superior to those of the preferred during the first few

3953. Houty, George T. (Sch. Aviation Medicine, Randolph Field, Tex.) Response similarity-dissimilarity and differential motor transfer effect. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 363-378.—128 basic Air Force trainees were divided into 8 groups to analyze (1) differential difficulty of four tasks; (2) effects of instruction upon proactive interference, and (3) differential motor transfer as a function of response similarity and dissimilarity. Conclusions were: (1) Superior performance occurred where the spatial axes of stimulus and response were orthogonal. (2) The greater degree of directed attention and motivation when correct responses must be learned, rather than pointed out beforehand, may be considered responsible in reducing effect of proactive interference. (3) Negative transfer is more likely to occur when the motor response members are dissimilar. (4) Positive transfer is more likely to result when the response members are similar.—(R. W. Husband)

3954. Hayes, Keith J. (Yerkes Lab. Primate Biol., Orange Park, Fla.) Anoxic and convulsive annesia in rats. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 216-217.—Concurrent with training in a 3-unit T-maze, groups of rats were given grand mal seizures by electrical stimulation or were rendered anoxic by thoracic pressure. Results indicated a similar interfering effect on learning of electroconvulsive and anoxic treatment. Possible advantages of anoxia as a therapeutic agent are discussed.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3955. Hayes, Keith J. (Yerkes Lab. Primate Biology, Orange Park, Fla.) The backward curve: a method for the study of learning. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 269-275.—It is contended that the conventional group learning curve fails to reveal the really critical information about the learning process, since the basic information for theory is contained in the individual curves, and these are seldom reflected accurately in the group functions. As a result of this condition, the author proposes a method for plotting small segments of group learning curves so that details usually obscured will be shown. "The method is illustrated by search for sudden solution in two batches of discrimination data. Sudden learning was found in one case, and not in the other."-(E. G. Aiken)

3956. Holland, Glen A. (U. California, Los Angeles.) The effects of a change from distributed to massed responses. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 267-270 .- Animals matched on the basis of preliminary training on two lever-pressing responses were trained either by massed or distributed practice on one of the two responses, and both groups were given a final test with a block of massed choices. The massed-practice group "tended toward a decrease in the percentage of rewarded responses at the outset of the final block of trials but recovered in 15 to 20 trials. The second group showed a gradual decrease in percentage of rewarded responses over the first 20 trials of the final massed block, followed by a gradual increase." The results are discussed in terms of the concept of a constant cumulative stimulus trace. - (L. I. O'Kelly)

3957. Hunter, Ion M. L. (U. Oxford, Eng.) Reply to Professor Grice. Brit. J. Psychol., 1953, 44, 261-262.—A reply to Grice's comments (see 28: 3947)

regarding Hunter's experiments on the absolute and relative theories of transposition. (See 27: 1859.)
—(L. E. Thune)

3958. James, Henry. An application of Helson's theory of adaptation level to the problem of transposition. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 345-352.—The author finds the Gestalt and S-R theories of stimulus equivalence both inadequate with regard to giving a step-by-step account of the successive coordinations and differentiations, both sensory-sensory and sensory-motor, which are involved. The proposition is then put forward that a more powerful theoretical model is to be found in the psychophysical adaptation level theory of Helson. It is shown that the main facts of transposition behavior can be derived from this position. 29 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

3959. Jeffrey, Wendell E. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The effects of verbal and nonverbal responses in mediating an instrumental act. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 327-333.—48 preschool children were used in an experiment to further evaluate the mediational process in a situation in which the mediational reponses could be selectively trained and controlled. Different groups served in testing the effect of verbal and motor mediational responses in producing a response to external stimuli not directly associated. The stimuli used were three different shades of Hering gray papers on a Hull-type memory drum. The responses consisted of different movements of a lever. Results showed that the verbal mediational response produced significantly greater generalization than the motor response, though generalization was found in both cases .- (A. K. Solarz)

3960. Jones, Earl I., & Bllodeau, Edward A. (HRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) Retention and relearning of a complex perceptual-motor skill after 10 months of no practice. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-17, iv, 14 p.—
This study demonstrates, over a 10-month period of no practice, significant amounts of retention of all of the task components and combinations of task components measured in the standard PSMT situation. During the 5-day relearning condition, subjects reattained or surpassed the highest level of performance attained during 17 days of original learning in the task component, ranging, and in the combination performances which involved the R component, i.e., AER and AERT.

3961. Keller, Fred S. (Columbia U., New York.)
Stimulus discrimination and Morse code learning.
Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 1953, 15, 195-203.—An analysis of the development of Morse code is followed by a summary of the experimental literature pertinent to the problem of accuracy in discriminating the code signals. "Learning to tell the signals apart requires the breakdown of many... generalizations," a process "achieved for most of the Morse code signals in perhaps 8 or 10 hours of practice. One little cluster of signals may, however, hold out much longer than the "arked individual differences in accuracy of mber suggest the need for (1) a test of code

aptitude and (2) simplification of the task of discrimination by replacing the signals for B, H, and V. 20 references.—(P. Swartz)

3962. Kendler, Howard H., & Levine, Seymour. (New York U.) A more sensitive test of Irrelevant-incentive learning under conditions of satisfion. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 271-273.—Rats were trained in a single-unit T-maze while satisfied, for food and water. Criterion of learning was achieved most rapidly by the constant-incentive-position group, next by the no-incentive group and markedly slower for the reversed-incentive group. "The results of the performance of the three groups provided marked evidence of irrelevant-incentive learning under conditions of satisfied."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3963. Kimball, R. C., Kimball, Lorna T., & Weaver, H. E. (Oberlin Coll., O.) Latent learning as a function of the number of differential cues. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 274-280.—Using 5-unit T-mazes so constructed as to eliminate variable visual cues but providing certain texture and controlled visual cues, satiated animals were given preliminary periods of free exploration. Test runs were made under strong thirst motivation. A control group denied the priminary exploration was run under the same motivational conditions on test trials. Results indicated highly significant superiority of maze performance in the exploratory group. "The results support the general conclusion that the minimizing of irrelevant or non-differential features of the mazes and the addition of minimal, differential, visual cues have facilitated perceptual learning during unrewarded exploration."-(L. I. O'Kelly)

3964. Lambert, William W., Lambert, Elisabeth C., (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.), & Watson, Peter D. Acquisition and extinction of an instrumental response sequence in the token-reward situation. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 321-326.—Two experiments are reported, both testing the hypothesis that there is increased resistance to experimental extinction as the extinction point approaches the goal. Nursery school children were used as subjects. The apparatus consisted of a token-reward vendor. When the type of act at the point of blocking was controlled as in Exp. II, the results were in accordance with the hypothesis. The authors conclude that the effect is clear only when the type of act at point of blockage is controlled.—(A. K. Solarz)

3965. Levine, Seymour. (New York U.) The role of irrelevant drive stimuli in learning. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 410-416.—A test of an hypothesis that drive stimuli, not reduced by the particular goal, do not become connected to the rewarded responses with which they are contiguous. White rats were trained in a single unit T-maze under conditions of (hungry) (hungry and thirsty) then switched to (thirsty) and trained to the other side of the T-maze; or trained under conditions of (thirsty) (thirsty and hungry) and then switched to (hungry). Results showed that in both cases, groups trained under both hunger

and thirst learned the new habit significantly more slowly.—(A. K. Solarz)

3966. Lewis, Don; Adams, Jack A., & Spieth, Walter. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) An analysis of performance on the Iowa Pursuit Apparatus. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-5, v, 30 p .- An attempt was made to find a short-cut method of measuring individual susceptibility to interference in the performance of motor tasks. 132 airmen were given 4 phases of practice on the pursuit apparatus: the preliminary phase followed by original learning, interpolated learning, and relearning phases. Neither the scores on the preliminary trials on the pursuit apparatus nor the stanine scores were related to performance at the outset of the relearning phase of practice when interference was at a maximum, so the principal aim of the investigation was not accomplished.

3967. Lomonos, P. I. Ob izmenenilakh funkfsional' nogo raboty korkovykh kletok. (On modifications in the functional level of activity of the cortical cells.) Fiziol. Zb. SSSR, 1953, 39 (1), 27-34.—In the course of lengthy application of a definite portion of food as reinforcement of conditioned reflexes their magnitude, corresponding to the strength of the unconditioned reinforcement, is established at a definite level and remains stable there for some time after modification of the magnitude of the unconditioned stimulus. Frequent alternation of days, in which either increased or decreased portions of food are given as reinforcement of conditioned reflexes, sharply hastens the change in magnitude of conditioned reflexes which follows upon change in strength of the unconditioned reinforcement. -(I. D. London)

3968. London, Ivan D. (Brooklyn Coll. N. Y.) An application of the engrammatic concept. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 379-385.—The engrammatic concept implies both the formation of engram-complexes to accompany the learning process and their stabilization to accomplish retention. The author concludes: "The question as to whether every effect deduced from this version of engrammatic theory is experimentally demonstrable remains a pertinent one. For example, if the learning process involves microstructural changes, as the writer believes is the case, if biophysical and biochemical elements are involved, then it must seem that the factor of internal heat is one of some importance."—(R. W. Husband)

3969. McAllister, Wollace R. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The effect on eyelid conditioning of shifting the CS-US interval. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 423-428.—4 groups of Ss were subjected to eyelid conditioning with a near optimal CS-US interval. Following this they were given additional trials with CS-US intervals of 35 msec. or 2500 msec., two groups were given normal extinction trials. It was found that the groups with the nonoptimal CS-US intervals showed a slow and gradual decrease in percentage of CR's while the groups undergoing the usual type of CS, no US, extinction dropped sharply. Superiority is attributed to the maintenance of drive.—(A. K. Solarz)

3970. McAllister, Wollace R. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Eyelid conditioning as a function of the CS-US interval. J. exp. Psychol., 1943, 45, 417-422.—
"The eyelid response of five groups of Ss was conditioned, by the delayed conditioning technique, with CS-US intervals of 100, 250, 450, 700, and 2500 msec., respectively. A 1000 cycle tone, set at 50 db above S's threshold, was the CS; a fall of mercury in a manometer through a distance of 80 mm, the US." The findings indicated that the optimal time interval between CS and US was 250 msec. The difference between 250 msec. and 450 msec. groups however was not significant.—(A. K. Solarz)

3971. MacCorquodale, Kenneth, & Meehl, Paul E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Preliminary suggestions as to a formulation of expectancy theory. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 55-63.—A set of tentative and declaredly non-sufficient postulates are presented to indicate a possible direction of rigorization of expectancy theory. The formulation lies somewhere between the constructs of Tolman and Hull. It identifies with S-R-reinforcement theory. 15 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

3972. Maltzman, Irving, & Morrisett, Lloyd, Jr., (U. California, Los Angeles.) The effects of single and compound classes of anagrams on set solutions. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 345-350.—"Implications of Hull's principles of behavior concerned with the reaction evocation power of compound stimuli were investigated with respect to the tendency of single and compound classes of anagrams to arouse set solutions." Words were employed as anagrams in the practice, training, and test series. It was found that a constant compound class of anagrams produced more set solutions than a constant single class of anagrams. The remaining results are presented and discussed.—(A. K. Solarz)

3973. Maltzman, Irving, & Morrisett, Lloyd, Jr. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Effects of task instructions on solution of different classes of anagrams. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 351-354.—"It was found that both instructions and anagram class significantly influenced the percentage of set solutions. The summation of order and nature of classes of anagrams produced significantly more set solutions than either component class. The summation of order and nature produced significantly more set solutions than the summation of nature and task instructions." Words were employed as anagrams.—(A. K. Solarz)

3974. Mason, William A., & Stone, Calvin P.
(Stanford U., Calif.) Maze performance of rats under conditions of surface and underwater swimming. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 159-165.—Rats required to swim under water in a two-unit maze took longer and made more errors than did a control group swimming on the surface. When conditions were interchanged for the two groups, the savings were greater for the group that originally learned under water, although the transfer effect was positive in both instances. Qualitative analysis of the types of errors showed differences between the groups. The writers

account for the results by hypothesizing a mild panic state engendered by the under-water swimming condition.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3975. Moore, Omar K., & Lewis, Donald J. Purpose and learning theory. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 149-156.—An attempt is made to demonstrate that a revised formulation of the teleological frame of reference is consistent with Hullian views of the learning process and, indeed, "that the reinforcement theorists have been making use of this frame of reference." It is contended that the very concept of learning itself can be meaningfully used only within the teleological framework.—(E. G. Aiken)

3976. Murray, Edward J. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The effects of hunger and type of manipulandum on spentuneous instrumental responding. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 182–183.—Satiated and 23-hour hungry rats were tested in Skinner boxes with short-bar, long-bar and chain manipulanda. They were given 1-hour non-reinforced tests. Results showed no significant differences between hungry and satiated animals in the short-bar box, but highly significant increases in activity of the hungry animals in the long-bar and chain boxes. The writer concludes: "spontaneous instrumental responding in the Skinner box is jointly dependent upon hunger and type of manipulandum."—(L. J. O'Kelly)

3977. Nissen, Henry W. (Yerkes Laboratories, Orange Park, Fla.) Sensory patterning versus central organization. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 271-287.—The author discusses peripheral versus central theories of learning by means of analyzing animal discrimination learning, in various patterning, matching, and discriminating situations. Stimulus-pattern can only account for simple problems; more complex ones demand central explanations, for example, patterning temporally disparate events following each other in a certain order. An "if then" mechanism is suggested: "a given stimulus elicits a certain response if, and only if, facilitated by another (conditional) stimulus. The conditional (if) stimulus provides a set which determines the response to the second (then) stimulus." He claims that the "if then" formulation provides a simple, more direct, and more inclusive explanation; and it does give an adequate explanation of generalized conditional matching. 27 references. -(R. W. Husband)

3978. Nissen, H. W., Levinson, Billey, & Nichols, J. W. Reinforcement and "hypothesis" in the discrimination behavior of chimpanzees. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 334-340.—Three experiments are reported testing the relational theory, configurational theory and the absolute theory of discrimination learning. 7 chimpanzees served as subjects in a two-choice discrimination apparatus. The stimulus patterns differed in form, size and color. Results showed: "When a previously rewarded object was paired with a previously nonrewarded object, the former was chosen in only 68% (average) of the tests.... When two previously rewarded objects, or two previously nonrewarded objects, were paired,

some nondifferentially reinforced stimulus aspect, which varied among S's, was chosen in from 62 to 98% of the tests."—(A. K. Solarz)

3979. Pollack, Irwin. Assimilation of sequentially encoded information. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 421-435.—"This paper presents a methodology for verbal learning based on the theory of information.... An illustrative experiment in learning designed to fulfill the requirements of the methodology, was reported and the results were briefly considered."—
(J. A. Stern)

3980. Porter, Lyman W., & Duncan, Carl P. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Negative transfer in verbal learning. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 46, 61-64.—A study of negative transfer produced by the A-B, A-C, and A-B, A-B_R methods. "Twenty Ss in each of two groups learned two 12-item paired-associate adjective lists to one errorless trial. For the second group the stimuli and responses of the first list were re-paired. Findings showed no negative transfer for the A-B, A-C lists, and did show negative transfer on the A-B, A-B_R group.—(A. K. Solarz)

3981. Reynolds, Brodley, & Adams, Jack A. Motor performance as a function of click reinforcement. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 315-320.—"The present study investigated the effect of different continuous on-target times required for the presentation of click reinforcement." The apparatus was a conventional rotary pursuit task. Time intervals of .10, .20, .50, 1.0, and 2.0 sec. were used with 5 experimental groups for 50 training trials. Results showed that all experimental groups were superior to the control group, with the .5 sec group doing the best. As the experimental groups continued to do better after the click was removed it was concluded that the facilitory effect was due in part to learning rather than motivational variables.—(A. K. Solarz)

3982. Riesen, Austin H., Kurke, Martin I., & Mellinger, Jeanne Cummins. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Interocular transfer of habits learned monocularly in visually naive and visually experienced cats. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 166-172.—Monocular discrimination problems were learned much more slowly by cats that had been raised in darkness to age 14 weeks, and had then been given half-hour periods of exposure to diffuse light in one eye and patterned light in the other, than by control animals raised normally. Transfer tests from the "pattern" eye to the other eye showed immediate transfer in the control group but for the experimental group about as many trials as had been necessary for the original learning in the control group. 16 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

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3983. Riley, Donald Alan. Rote learning as a function of the degree of discovery required under conditions of massed and distributed practice. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 461-464.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

3984. Robinson, John S. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Stimulus substitution and response learning in the earthworm. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953. 46, 262-266.—Earthworms trained in a simple T-maze with shock stimulation in the negative arm showed, after 150 trials a statistically significant error reduction coupled with increased time scores. The learning is analyzed into two components, an initial conditioned avoidance of the junction followed by selective learning of the correct turn-response.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3985. Rogers, Miles Samuel. An application of information theory to the problem of the relationship between meaningfulness of material and performance in a learning situation. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 600.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Princeton U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 109 p., \$1.36, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5164.

3986. Soltz, Eli. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) Act regression as a special case of retroactive inhibition and functionally related to stimulus generalization.

J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 394-400.—A design to show the structural similarity between act regression and certain aspects of retroactive inhibition. It was assumed that the learning of So-R2 results in inhibition accruing to So-R1, and that the inhibition generalizes less than excitation; therefore altering So, within limits, should tend to reproduce R1. Verbal stimuli, nonsense syllables, were used with college students. When "set" was controlled during testing, the prediction was verified.—(A. K. Solarz)

3987. Soltz, Eli. A single theory for reminiscence, act regression, and other phenomena. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 159-171.—An 8-assumption revision of Spence's transposition theory is outlined and then shown to be relatively consonant with past research in the areas of instrumental learning, verbal learning, and classical conditioning. In addition, a number of as yet untested experimental deductions are made explicit from the assumptions of the theoretical model. The author makes clear that the assumptions of the model are not at all times consistent with the Hullian position as now formulated. 44 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

3988. Seward, John P. (U. California, Los Angeles.) How are motives learned? Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 99-110.—Experiments with animals suggest that the chief sources of motivation are a few bodily needs and a large number of fears, but human activities seem to be instigated by goals which have little relation to bodily needs. Understanding the conditions of motor learning requires a distinction between learned drives and learned rewards. A theory is proposed to the effect that acquired drives fall into two classes: secondary, conditioned directly to neutral stimuli; tertiary, or goal instigated, touched off by the obstruction of a learned response. A set of definitions and postulates is offered. 36 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

is offered. 36 references.—(C. F. Scofield)
3989. Seward, John P., & Weldon, Roger J. (U.
California, Los Angeles.) Response latency as a
function of change in delay of reward. J. comp.
physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 184-189.—Initial training in a lever-pressing situation with short (2.5 sec.)
and long (10 sec.) delays of reward led to longer re-

sponse latencies for the long-delay group of rats. After achieving latency asymptotes the delay conditions were interchanged for the two experimental groups, control animals remaining on the same delay condition. Reduction of delay led to significantly shorter latencies; increase in delay produced insignificantly greater latency. 20 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3990, Shaw, W. A., Utecht, A. J., & Fullager, E. A. The effects of auditory stimulation upon the Immediate retention of a previously learned maxe behavior in the albino rat. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 212-215.—Using a simple maze which provided both food in an open reward box and "shelter" in a closed tunnel preceding the reward box, groups of animals were trained under hunger motivation and then subjected to a key-jingling auditory stimulation, with return to the maze situation after a short delay. On the basis of their results the writers conclude: (1) "Auditory stimulation which does not produce seizures, affects neither time nor error scores; (2) Neither auditory stimulation nor convulsions destroys the memory traces of the maze as indicated by number of errors made during the last three retest trials of the experimental group; (3) Marked differences in time scores are observed between convulsive animals and both non-convulsive and control animals ... this behavior, the authors believe, is the result of fear, which causes the animal to seek shelter instead of food."-(L. I. O'Kelly)

3991. Sidman, Murray. (Walter Reed Army Med. Cent., Washington, D. C.) Avoidance conditioning with brief shock and no exteroceptive warning signal. Science, 1953, 118, 157-158.—Reports a technique for the investigation of avoidance behavior. The rate measure used permits continuous observation and measurement of avoidance response which eliminates the difficulties encountered when behavior is arbitrarily constricted into trials.—(A. J. Sprow)

3992. Sidman, Murray. (Columbia U., New York.) Two temporal parameters of the maintenance of avoidance behavior by the white rat. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 253-261.—Using a bar-pressing avoidance response, the effect of time interval between successive shocks in the absence of intervening avoidance and the effect of the time interval between an avoidance response and the subsequent shock were determined. The influence of the shockshock interval and of the response-shock interval on rate of avoidance was interpreted as due to two conflicting gradients: "(a) a delay-of-punishment gradient which operates directly upon the avoidance response to depress its rate, and (b) a distribution-of-punishment function which operates to depress nonavoidance behavior which would otherwise compete with the avoidance response."-(L. I. O'Kelly)

3993. Smedslund, Jon. (Inst. for Social Research, Oslo, Norway.) The problem of "what is learned?" Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 157-158.—The author criticizes Kendler's recently expressed view that the formulation, "What is learned?" is a theoretical blind

alley. The position is taken that when this question is re-stated as, "what changes have occurred in O's behavior and learning in any situation, whether it belongs to S or not, as a function of O's being presented to S?," then the question gains operational validity.

—(E. G. Aiken)

3994: Spieth, Walter. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) An investigation of individual susceptibility to interference in the performance of three psychomotor tasks. USAF Hum. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-8, iv, 29 p.—The purpose of the study was to determine whether or not individuals manifest differences in degree of interference effects when required to practice alternately on mutually antagonistic tasks, and whether or not these individual differences are consistent throughout a series of different task situations.

3995. Stephens, Avery Livingston. Certain special factors involved in the law of effect. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 505-511.—Abstract of

Ph.D. thesis.

39%. Sweliffe, J. P. (U. Sydney, Australia.)
Problems for a theory of social learning. Aust. J.
Psychol., 1952, 4; 107-125.—Social learning is the learning process as it is influenced by social and cultural factors. Current learning theories ignore the social-cultural context of learning and are concerned with an insufficient range of learning phenomena. A general framework is elaborated to include the acquisition of attitudes, values, and motives, as well as the traditional learning of habits and skills. 50 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

3997. Thompson, Robert. (U. Texas, Austin.)
Approach-avoidance in an ambivalent object discrimination problem. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 341-344.

—5 chimpanzees were trained on an ambivalent object discrimination problem. 3 stimulus plaques were paired in all possible combinations with each plaque being positive or negative depending upon the combination. 4 of the 5 Ss consistently chose the positive plaque following training. Changes in the spatial arrangement of the stimuli did not disturb the habit. The response is interpreted as one of approach-

avoidance .- (A. K. Solarz)

3998. Thomson, Calvin W., & Porter, Paul B. (U. Utah, Salt Lake City.) Need-reduction and primary reinforcement: moze learning by sodium-deprived rats for a subthreshold soline reward. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 281-287.—Sodium-deficient ageusic and anosmic rats trained on a single-unit T-maze with sub-threshold saline as incentive showed ability to learn the maze only when trials were forced to the saline side or when the saline concentration was raised to suprathreshold values. "Learning to choose the goal box containing subthreshold saline is taken to indicate that need reduction can serve as reinforcement independent of direct sensory 'reward."" 19 references.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

3999. Underwood, Benton J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Studies of distributed practice: XI. An attempt to resolve conflicting facts on retention of serial nonsense lists. J. exp. Psychol., 1953, 45, 355-359.—"Two experiments were performed, one using distribution intervals of 60, 90, and 120 sec. between each learning trial with retention measured after 24 hr., and the other using intertrial intervals of 2, 60, and 120 sec., and a retention interval of 48 hr." Nonsense syllables were presented on Hulltype memory drums. The results showed better learning by distributed practice, and better retention following massed practice. Intertrial interval differences did not affect learning or retention.—(A. K. Solarz)

4000. Webb, Wilse B., & Nolon, Corson Y. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Cues for discrimination as secondary reinforcing agents: a confirmation. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 180-181.—Rats trained on a black-white discrimination and later run on a single-unit T-maze with distinctively painted white or black goal boxes. Half of the animals ran on goal boxes similar to their earlier discriminanda, the other half to goal boxes of the opposite brightness. Learning was facilitated in the group whose discrimination cue and goal box were of the same color. "The results indicate that stimuli which serve as discriminanda for primary reinforcement will acquire the property of reinforcement."—(L. I. O'Kelly)

4001. White, Robert T. An analysis of the function

4001. White, Robert T. An analysis of the function of a secondary reinforcing stimulus in a serial learning situation. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 443-444.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Buffalo. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 115 p., \$1.44, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5123.

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4002. Wilson, Maurice P., & Keller, Fred S. (Columbia U., New York.) On the selective reinforcement of spaced responses. J. comp. physiol. Psychol., 1953, 46, 190-193.—Using rats and a Skinner box, the effect of progressive increase in the time interval between successive reinforcements was investigated. Delay intervals of 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 seconds were used. "As the delay interval increases, (a) the rate of bar pressing decreases in a linear fashion over the range of intervals used, (b) the median time between successive responses increases slowly for each animal, and (c) the number of reinforcements decreases fairly rapidly." A variety of qualitatively distinctive behavioral reactions are described.—(L. I. O'Kelly)

4003. Wolpe, Joseph. (U. Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, S. Africa.) Learning theory and "abnormal fixations." Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 111-116.—Learning theory is held to be entirely adequate to explain the persistent behavior induced in animals by certain conditions of stress, which Maier has explained as "abnormal fixation" resulting from continued frustration exacerbated by punishment. 22 references.—(C.

F. Scofield)

4004. Wolpe, Joseph. Theory construction for Blodgett's lutent learning. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 340-344.—After a short critical presentation of both the Tolmanian and Hullian treatments of the latent learning phenomenon, the author expands his previous physiological postulates concerning the learning process in such a manner as to bring latent learning within

its framework. The new assumption reads as follows: "Postulate 5: Amount of synapse formation varies with amount of reinforcement-sensitivity upon which the drive reduction acts." Reinforcement during the nonrewarded runs is attributed to the cessation in the action of stimuli at the choice point and miscellaneous other stimulus sources. 25 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

4005. Wortz, Edward C., & Bitterman, M. E. (U. Texas, Austin.) On the effect of an irrelevant relation. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 491-493.—Results of an experiment presented here confirm the prediction made by Elam and Bitterman "that discrimination learning may be retarded by the relational presentation of an irrelevant variable in the absence of a preestablished set for the irrelevant relation."—(J. A. Stern)

(See also abstracts 3498, 3534, 3540, 3543, 3549, 3819, 3828, 3829, 4120, 4140, 4672, 4845, 4871)

THINKING & IMAGINATION

4006. Chenoweth, Ralph Waldo. The development of certain habits of reflective thinking. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 353.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, U. Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 149 p., \$1.86, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5225.

4007. Crandall, Vaughn Jock. A preliminary investigation of the generalization of experimentally induced frustration in fantasy production. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 117-121.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4008. Friedman, Norman. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.)
Imagery: from sensation to symbol. J. Aestbet., 1953,
12, 25-37.—The author criticizes the notion that a
statistical study of the imagery in an author's stories
will describe his personal experiences. Preference
is shown the theory of archetypes as proposed by
Jung.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

4009. Guilford, J. P. Thinking obilities. ONR Res. Rev., 1953, (Nov.), 6-10.—Work on analysis of thinking ability, especially by use of factor analysis, and methods of testing the abilities are summarized. The research program is organized around an a priori division into reasoning, creative thinking, evaluative, and planning abilities.—(C. M. Louttit)

4010. Heyer, G. R. Vom Aufbau des Unbewussten. (The construction of the unconscious.) Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 432-443.—The omnibus term "the unconscious" refers to: (1) content once conscious, but no longer, (2) responses outside awareness because of conditions that prevent them from being consciously experienced. Yet these latter responses achieve expression outside the realm of the rational. Three levels of such an unconscious may be found in archaic, magical, and mythological forms of expression, the last being closest to the rational mode of expression. It is important for man's integrity that he have the experience of these different

"levels" instead of continually translating them into terms of rational consciousness. There are also levels of integrative experience beyond the individual and psychological, which are distorted when put into psychological terms.—(E. W. Eng)

4011. Humphrey, G. Some reflections upon Gilbert Ryle's considerations. Acta psychol., 1953, 9, 197-200.—(1) False philosophical assumptions have been tested by experiment and proved to be false. Negative results necessarily seem nugatory. (2) Obviousness is no final earnest of obvious things. (3) It is the duty of psychologists to find what is common to the different activities classed as thinking, and the fact that thinking is an art does not necessarily preclude its examination by experimental methods. (See 28: 4018.)—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4012. Komm, Bernard A. Reolity: post and present. Samtks, 1953, 7, 1-12.—Conscious thoughts originally based on correct observations of reality may regressively become associated with unanalyzed thinking patterns and become so dominated by these that they lose their original relation to reality. The old concepts thus become transformed into apparently independent ideas which dominate all other thoughts and restrict their scope. A sense of internalized past reality may disturb the testing of present reality.—(D. Prager)

4013. Kanzer, Mark. The metapsychology of the hypnotic dream. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34, 228-231.—The hypnotic state itself provides no direct access to the unconscious. The ostensible compliance of the subject is deceptive. Dreams induced under hypnosis show greater evidence of censorship than do spontaneous dreams.—(G. Elias)

4014. McReynolds, Paul. Thinking conceptualized in terms of interacting moments. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 319-330.—A speculative, hypothetico-neurological theory of thinking is presented. The stream of thought is seen as based upon successive neural discharge patterns termed moments. A series of postulated interactions within a moment sequence is examined with regard to the problems of similarity, voluntary action, memory, learning, and consciousness. 27 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

4015. Marron, Joseph E. (Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) The search for basic reasoning abilities: a review of factor analytic studies. USAF Hum, Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-28, iv, 36 p. -From a review of factor analysis studies it was concluded that there is considerable agreement concerning the factors that must be postulated in order to account for the intercorrelations among reasoning tests. The best defined factors appear to be: I. "Sequential Induction"; II. "Concrete Analytic Induction"; III. "Abstract Analytic Induction"; IV. "Sequential Deduction"; V. "Complex Deduction." The author emphasizes that different authors may postulate similar hypothetical variables to account for the correlations but unless it is possible to define factors by means of empirical variables, the postulation of factors can hardly be justified."-(W. F. Grether)

4016. Morgan, Douglas N. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Creativity today. J. Aesthet., 1953, 12, 1-24.—3 basic problems are considered—the metaphysical one of creativity, that of the creative process, and the one of the creative personality. The author's aim is to retain the problems within naturalistic boundaries.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

4017. Noble, Clyde E. (HRRC, San Antonio, Tex.) The meaning-familiarity relationship. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 89-98.—A theoretical-experimental analysis of the attribute of familiarity in verbal stimulus material is presented. Familiarity is defined as some increasing function of the frequency of occurrence of a given stimulus, and a quantitative scale of familiarity is established. The relationship between familiarity and meaning is discussed, and the hypothesis proposed that the two are positively related; the exact functional relationship is suggested. 19 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

4018. Ryle, Gilbert. Thinking. Acta psychol., 1953, 9, 189-196.—Why has so little emerged from investigations of thinking theories, particularly of the Würzburg School? What concepts did the investigators start with? Logicians' premises formed the basis; these were largely introspective. They sought to obtain systematic data on elements whose existence can only be determined on a priori grounds. Methodological errors also played a part, introducing the concept of task. Problems were limited to what could already be demonstrated. They attempted to isolate what could not be isolated. Thought is an art, not a natural process. German summary.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4019. Simon, Stanford Harvey. Response-mediated generalization as a function of 1) the number of pairings of the mediating response with the mediated response and 2) an external stimulus contingent on the mediating response. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 601-602.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Indiana U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 66 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5167.

4020. Wellek, Albert. Verstehen, Begreifen, Erklären. (Understanding, comprehension, and explanation.) Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 393-409.—An analysis of the differences between causal-analytic and non-causal approaches in psychology, together with a clarification of the differences between understanding, comprehension, and explanation. "Understanding" refers in general to all non-causal modes of thought and procedure, "comprehension" to a strictly formal, technical, objective, descriptive analysis, while "explanation" is the equivalent of "causal reduction."—(E. W. Eng)

4021. White, H. Donold. (U. Wisconsin, Madison.)
The use of graphic representation in problem-solving at the college level. J. educ. Res., 1953, 47, 35-45.

—An exploratory investigation, not strictly experimental in conception, intended to study the contribution of graphic representation to learning and problem-solving, is described. Findings suggest that students

who have not had major instruction in art can learn to represent situations, ideas, and emotions in nonrealistic (abstract) form, and that such experience may have a favorable influence on thought processes involving generalization. 25 references.—(M. Murphy)

4022. Wiersma, D. Creatieve personlijkheden. (Creative personalities.) Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1953, 8, 361-399.—Some observations about the relation of creative power and abilities, talent and genius, in connection with Révész's "Talent and genius." It is assumed that creative personalities are differentiating from non-creative's from their susceptibility for inspiration. The difference between talent and genius is qualitative. Talent or ability only does not lead to creative power. Therefore still another factor is necessary: the susceptibility for inspiration. 17 references.—(M. Dresden)

4023. Ziolko, H. U. Zur Bedeutung spontaneidetischer Erscheinungen in der Psychiatrie. (Concerning the significance of spontaneous eidetic phenomena in psychiatry.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol.,
1953, 3, 171-178.—The expressiveness of eidetic
phenomena and Kroh's assumption that they mirror unconscious inner life in concrete form are illustrated
on basis of clinical observations. The significance
of their contents can be seen especially in eidetic
images elicited by the regression and emotional tensions of a neurotic crisis. Eidetic imagery, a form of
projection, has not as yet been sufficiently recognized
as a psychodiagnostic aid. 32 references.—(E. Ochs)

(See also abstract 4832)

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INTELLIGENCE

4024. Bernreuter, Robert G. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Implications of recent studies on intelligence. Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 1953, 15, 301-305.—Four contemporary theories of the nature of intelligence, including (1) the hierarchy viewpoint, (2) the emergent factors viewpoint, (3) the second-order factors viewpoint, and (4) the orthogonal simple-structure viewpoint, are evaluated according to recent experimental findings. "Anyone who wishes to make practical contributions to intelligence test construction today must first decide what his position is to be regarding the various conflicting theoretical viewpoints." For his own work in test construction the author has adopted the orthogonal simple-structure approach.—(P. Swartz)

4025. Hoggard, Ernest A. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Techniques for the development of unbiased tests. Proc. 1952 Conf. Test. Probl., Educ. Test. Serv., 1953, 93-117.—The standard-type intelligence tests are inadequate on several counts. Among other things, they have measured only a very narrow range of mental abilities; they have failed to provide measures of the wide variety of qualitative differences in the modes or processes of solving mental problems; they have ignored the influences of differences in cultural training and socialization on the repertoire of experience and the attitude, motivation, and personality patterns of

sub-groups in our society; and they have considered mental functioning in isolation. 40 references.—(G. C., Carter)

4026. Lorge, Irving. (Columbia U., New York.) Difference or bias in tests of intelligence. Proc. 1952 Conf. Test. Probl., Educ. Test. Serv., 1953, 76-82,-The full appreciation of the variety of apritudes and the development of adequate methods for appraising them should, in the long run, ultimately lead to the production of enough information to eliminate bias. As the psychologist develops tests to measure mastery of different contents and processes, he will obtain the evidence about the inequalities of opportunity for maximum development. With such information, the psychologist, in cooperation with educators and others interested in social amelioration, will try to make those social inventions which will allow all in our democracy to have an equal opportunity for maximum development of their potentialities.—(G. C. Carter)

4027. Menger, Karl. (Illinois Inst. Technol., Chicago.) On the design of grouping problems and related intelligence tests. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 44, 275-287.-The author analyses the logic of figure grouping and warns against pitfalls in the construction of this type of test. Since any figure has some distinctive property, if only that of position, it is imperative that the characteristics of all figures be thoroughly analysed. The choices offered must permit the selection of only one item which lacks the qualities shared by the others. Ambiguities which make possible the choice of more than one item negate the value of such tests, since the more intelligent individuals may select the less usual or unexpected answers. A method is described for constructing correct grouping tests of five or more test classes .- (E. B.

4028. Owens, William A., Jr. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) Age and mental abilities: a longitudinal study. Genet. Psychol. Monogr., 1953, 48, 3-54. -The Army Alpha, Form 6, was readministered after 30 years to 127 males who had originally taken it in 1919 as an entrance test at Iowa State College. Some 20 items of personal information were also collected in the 1949-50 testing. The following are among the several conclusions drawn from the data. "There was a significant increase in the total Alpha score which was of the order of magnitude of one-half of a sigma." "There was no significant decrease in score on any sub-test," "There was an increase, significant at the 5 per cent level, in the magnitude of individual differences as measured by the total Alpha score." 27 references.—(G. G. Thompson)

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4029. Schall, Herbert Morton. A study of intelligence in relation to accuracy and temporal aspects of psychophysical performance. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 600-601.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Princeton U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 51 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5167.

4030. Tyler, Fred T. (U. California, Berkeley.) Comments on the correlational analysis reported in

Intelligence and Cultural Differences. J. educ. Psycbol., 1953, 44, 288-295 .- The author discusses certain features of the correlational analysis reported by Eells in "Intelligence and cultural differences" (see 27: 5738) and reconsiders Eells' hypothesis that status differences in IQ may depend on different opportunities for familiarity with test processes and content. The apparent importance of the verbal factor in this connection is questioned since it was found that when the mean IQ scores for each of the status groups on the Henmon-Nelson and the Otis Alpha Nonverbal tests were converted into standard scores and plotted against status, the regression lines for these verbal and nonverbal measures of intelligence became very similar. It is suggested that positive knowledge regarding the basis of status differences in IQ can be provided only by experimental evidence. -(E. B. Mallory)

(See also abstracts 4340, 4386)

PERSONALITY

4031. Adams, Donald K. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) The organs of perception: sentiments. J. Pers., 1953, 22, 52-59.—In defining personality it is well to determine its referent or the object for which it stands, namely, the entity implied by the pronoun in "I see," "I think," etc. The same should be done in defining sentiments. A sentiment is a part of a personality identified by its reference to an object. Structure and organization of a personality then can be determined by ascertaining the objects contained in the psychological environment and the relationship between them. 18 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

4032. Adcock, C. J. (Victoria U. Coll., New Zealand.) Temperament and personality. Aust. J. Psycbol., 1952, 4, 149-165.—To investigate personality factors which might have a temperamental basis, a questionnaire of 118 items was administered to 100 students. Factor analysis revealed three factors related to three dimensions of emotion: emotional lability, sthenic-asthenic, euthymic-dysthymic. Three further factors were found and identified as: general drive, kindliness, obsessional tendency.—(C. F. Scofield)

4033. Blake, John A. (Central State Hosp., Petersburg, Va.) The fourth category of personality needs; a critical analysis of a psycho-theological problem.

Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 377-383.—Blake has proposed a fourth category of personality needs which is the spiritual. This refers rather specifically to an acquired need for seeking aid from a superhuman source whenever life becomes seriously complicated by stresses and strains which overwhelm the individual. A rapproachement between the biological, psychological and social needs, and the spiritual needs are indicated. As clinical psychology takes on its role in this area, Blake suggests that even experimental psychology may be found to have a part to play.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4034. Coleman, Marie L., & Sher, Joel. Ego development through self-traumatization. Psychoanal. Rev., 1953, 40, 225-242.—Certain psychological crises are prerequisites for normal growth. Self-traumatization is integral in the defense against environmental traumata. The patient provokes traumatic experiences to re-establish mastery. Therapeutic behavior becomes possible when the patient can take in and taste another person without devouring him and when he can eject him at will. Therapeutic impulses toward the environment correspond to healthy ego development especially during the latency period.—(D. Prager)

4035. Diggory, Jomes C. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Sex differences in the organization of attitudes. J. Pers., 1953, 22, 89-100.—The Thurstone scales were used and factor analysis was applied to the results. Say the authors, "It is suggested that differences in attitude organization parallel role differences generally and are not limited merely to sex differences."—(M. O. Wilson)

4036. Fitzwater, Mylen Ezra. The relative effect of reinforcement and nonreinforcement in establishing a form discrimination in the albino rat. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 181-185.—Abstract of

Ph.D. thesis.

4037. Gordon, Leonard V. (U.S. Naval Personnel Research Unit, San Diego, Calif.) Some Interrelationships among personality item characteristics. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 264-272.-Relationships between preference value and social acceptability, clearness and validity, and preference value and validity were investigated with personality items. Four personality factors were included: ascendancy, hypersensitivity, responsibility, and sociability. The findings suggest that the more unclear the meaning of an item that is socially unacceptable the more valid it is apt to be. Individuals tend to over-rate themselves on items with high social acceptability, but stable preference values for items can be obtained with as few as 50 subjects. Unclear personality items may be more useful than clear ones functioning somewhat as miniature projective tests. An r of -.48 was obtained between clarity and validity with socially unacceptable items. - (W. Coleman)

4038. Grinker, Roy R. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) The effect of Infantile disease on ego patterns. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 290-295.—A case is presented to show that the patient's problems are only accentuations in degree of a somatic core that subsequent experiences may hide almost completely. External influences plus internal ones that shift cathexes of free energy from somatic reservoirs "act upon that aspect of the ego that is tightly organized into a patterned way of dealing with both categories." The genesis of these early ego patterns is an important new area for basic research.—(N. H. Pronko)

4039. Holleway, Ralph Selah. Sociological theory and analysis of the self: a study of self attitudes as related to the selection of social roles. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 448.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, State U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 111 p., \$1.39, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4970.

4040. Leeper, Robert W. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) What contributions might cognitive learning theory make to our understanding of personality? J. Pers., 1953, 22, 32-40.—"I might characterize cognitive learning theory in the following way: It believes in Lloyd Morgan's principle that we should keep our interpretations as simple as possible. But it interprets that principle in this way: as a recommendation that we should get as rich a knowledge of facts as possible; and that we should keep our principles as simple as they possibly can be and yet account for those facts..." 14 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

4041. Lersch, Phillip. Dos Problem des Aspektes in der Psychologie. (The problem of aspect in psychology.) Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 385-393.—The scientific study of personality must consider three kinds of data: experience, behavior, and achievement. Each has limitations, but is supplemented by the others. Also to be considered are the person's social psychological relations as well as his relationship with the transcendental. Finally the concepts of individual differences and development are important.—(E. W. Eng)

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4042. Lorenz, Maria. Language as expressive behavior. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 277-285.—Form, structure, and content in language behavior, when analyzed clinically, blend "to create a pattern as distinct for the individual as his personal signature." This pattern, as reviewed, makes possible the development of inferences relative to object relationships, awareness of the self, as well as the

person's orientation. - (L. A. Pennington)

4043. McCarthy, Mary Viterbe. An empirical study of the personality profiles characterizing differential quantitative and linguistic ability. Stud. Psychol. Psychiat. Catholic U. Amer., 1953, 8(4), viii, 45 p.— Two groups of 25 women high on Q and L on Yale Educational Aptitude Battery show personality differences in various subscores on nine widely used tests of interests, values, and personality factors, with greater differences being manifest in interests rather than in so-called dynamic traits. 50-item bibliography.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4044. McPartland, Thomas S. D. The self and social structure: an empirical approach. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 447-448.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, State U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 169 p., \$2.11, University Microfilms, Ann

Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4977.

4045. Middleton, Charles E., & Sumner, F. C. (Howard U., Washington, D. C.) Season of birth as related to seasonal preference and personality traits.

J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 423-425.—Seasonal preferences are in this order: spring, summer, autumn, winter. No relationship exists between preferred season and season of birth. Season of birth makes no difference.

ence in self-confidence except those born in winter are significantly more self-confident than those born in autumn. There are no differences in self-confidence according to seasonal preference. Birth season makes no difference in sociability. Those preferring winter are less social than those preferring one of the other three seasons. Results are discussed in terms of a previous study suggesting relation between dementia praecox and winter birth.—(R. W. Husband)

4046. Revers, Wilhelm Josef. Personale Kriterien der menschlichen Triebsphäre. (Characteristics of the person in the sphere of human drives.) 1b. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 421-432.—We cannot derive the "higher activities" of persons from biological drives unless we are able to discover their beginnings in the sphere of seemingly animal drives. A comparison of animal and human play points up real differences, early in development. The human child develops rules in its play, and is subject to "boredom." The activity of animal young is related more to the satisfaction of certain needs through goal objects while the child's activity shows increasing emphasis on "functional pleasure." The "functionalintentional openness" of man enables him to keep developing in contrast to the greater "object-intentional-closedness" of other animals .- (E. W. Eng)

4047. Riggs, Margaret M. (Training Sch., Vineland, N. J.) An investigation of the nature and generality of three new personality variables: Part II. Related behavior. J. Pers., 1953, 21, 411-440.—In the first installment (see 27: 2553), the personality variables, the literal, the indirect and the exciting tendencies, were delineated. In the current installment, the following hypotheses concerning these variables were verified: The literal tendency provides orientation toward factual, obvious, practical reality of existing objects and events; the indirect toward inner or intangible phenomena; and the exciting toward sources of excitement and intense stimulating experience.

25 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

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4048. Scheerer, Martin. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.)
Personality functioning and cognitive psychology. J.
Pers., 1953, 22, 1-16.—It is proposed that personality can be better understood in terms of cognitive theory; that cognition in turn can be considered in terms of its genetic background; and that the cognitive and motivational conditions for incidental learning and memory may prove valuable in understanding personality development. 35 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

4049. Stein, Kenneth B. (V. A. Mental Hygiene Clinic, Seattle, Wash.) Perceptual defense and perceptual sensitization under neutral and involved conditions. J. Pers., 1953, 21, 467-478.—24 neurotics were shown pictures of neutral and involved conditions. Defense and sensitization were determined on the basis of the mean differential score between the neutral and aggressive pictures. These conclusions were drawn: (1) perceptual defense and sensitization are consistent modes of response with regard to aggressive stimuli. (2) The preferred perceptual mode

is accentuated under the involved condition, both defense and sensitization groups showing larger mean differential scores under involved than under neutral conditions.—(M. O. Wilson)

4050. Sweet, Alex L. (U. Kansas, Lawrence.) Some problems in the application of cognitive theory to personality functioning. J. Pers., 1953, 22, 41-51. -Personality involves a special set of problems for cognitive theory. Furthermore, if cognitive theory is to be adequate, it must be extended or modified from its original position. In considering Gestalt theory, it is pointed out that cognition is primarily perceptual but it is also a behavior determinant. Personality is total functioning, and to deal with it, since total functioning involves motivation as well as activity with its motor manifestations, cognition theory must deal with these problems. Cognition must also deal with (1) distance, which involves symbolism and communication, (2) degree of personal involvement-participation, and (3) cybernetics. 15 references. - (M. O. Wilson)

4051. Taylor, James W. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) An experimental study of repression with special reference to success-failure and completion-incompletion. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 352-355.—This study attempted to use a design which would control the success-failure variable when using the completion-incompletion technique for studying repression. It was found that successes were recalled only slightly more frequently than failures, completed tasks were recalled more frequently than incompleted, Rorschachs did not differentiate the extreme groups. However, those S's whose total recall was slight recalled more successes while those whose total recall was high tended to recall more failures than successes.—(L. B. Heathers)

4052. Watson, Dorothy Jeanne. Some social psychological correlates of personality: a study of the usefulness of psychoanalytic theory in predicting to social behavior. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 447-448.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 238 p., \$2.98, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5108.

(See also abstracts 3494, 3520, 3630, 3719, 3734, 3938, 4372, 4395, 4699)

AESTHETICS

4053. Arnheim, Rudolf. (Sarah Lawrence Coll., Bronxville, N. Y.) Artistic symbols—Freudian and otherwise. J. Aesthet., 1953, 12, 93-97.—In the Freudian schema the relation between symbol and referent is not that of species and genus but rather that of two items of similar level of abstraction. Like Fromm and Jung the author feels that art symbols reveal rather than hide their referents. The sex fixation of the orthodox Freudian is deplored.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

4054. Bollord, Edward G. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) In defense of symbolic sesthetics. J. Aesthet., 1953, 12, 38-43.—A work of art is looked upon as a presentational symbol or iconic sign, self-significant, and valued intrinsically. Attempts are made to answer the objections made to such a definition.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

4055. Belgel, Hugo G. (Long Island U., New York.)
Sex and human beauty. J. Aesthet., 1953, 12, 83-92.

Theories which deal with the relation of sex and beauty are traced from the early ones which held beauty to be the cause of love to the modern Freudian conceptions. The author argues against the Freudian view and proposes an asexual theory which stresses

status.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

4056. Bergler, Edmund. (251 Central Park West, New York.) Proust and the "torture-theory" of love. Amer. Imago, 1953, 10, 265-288.—Proust's "torture-theory" of love (the consciously approved purpose of love is suffering; desire and anguish are the basis of love; torturing jealousy is inseparable from love) is his most original achievement. It "has no connection at all with normal love, (but) is an excellent description of pathological masochistic love, whether heterosexual or homosexual." Many facts in Proust's life history point to his oral-masochistic regression. His exclusively happy memories of childhood were used as an unconscious defense mechanism.—(W. A. Varvel)

4057. Choisy, Maryse. Autour de Tristan et Yseult. (Around Tristan and Isolde.) Psyché, Paris, 1953, 8, 324-349.—An analysis of the lives of Tristan and Isolde from the psychoanalytic point of view.—(G. Besnard)

4058. Elssler, K. R. On Hamlet. Samikea, 1953, 7, 85-132.—Ambiguity is the source of the play's powerfulness. The play is simultaneously a historical record of real events and of a dream. The full depth of the play can be grasped only if investigated as the psychoanalyst investigates dreams. Hamlet himself represents not an adult neurotic but the soul of a child with the intellect and body of an adult. In certain contexts of the play, death and killing are identified with intercourse.—(D. Prager)

4059. Feldman, A. Bronson. Shakespeare worship. Psychoanalysis, 2(1), 1953, 57-72.—For 300 years a religion centering on the popular image of Shakespeare has enjoyed ever-increasing growth, and the primary rationalization to account for international devotion to the divinity of Avon is that persons everywhere deeply appreciate his services to drama and world art. Like all theologies, the cult of the Bard derives its basic energy from the id, the wishing-well of the unconscious. Psychoanalysis provides the basic tools for fully investigating the Shakespeare cult.—(L. E. Abt)

4060. Geyer, Harold C. The mystique of light.

Amer. Imago, 1953, 10, 207-228.—Edmund Bergler's theory of the sources of creative writing as presented in "The Writer and Psychoanalysis" provides "extraordinary insights" into the work of the painter.

The symbolism of light and darkness is explored in the paintings of Claude Lorrain, Monet, and de Chirico

and in Byzantine mosaics and Gothic stained glass. 7 paintings are reproduced.—(W. A. Varvel)

4061. Grinstein, Alexander. (18700 Woodingham Dr., Detroit 21, Mich.) "Miracle of Milan": some psychoanalytic notes on a movie. Amer. Imago, 1953, 10, 229-245.—The psychological appeal of Vittorio De Sica's film "Miracle of Milan" is related to the possibility of gratifying one's wishes without any reproach or embarrassment. In this film, the true miracle, to which all the others are subsidiary, has to do with bringing the mother back to life. The most basic infantile wish is that there is no necessity to separate from the mother, that she is always present and ready to help.—(W. A. Varvel)

to help.—(W. A. Varvel)

4062. Levin, Meyer. A new fear in writers. Psychoanalysis, 1953, 2(1), 34-38.—The fear that modern writers have is the doubt that they know enough about human behavior. Some modern writers of stature assert that analysis has helped them in their work, but Levin suggests that no really great writers have appeared in the last decades and that this may be in part due to the fact that the writer is consumed with the effort of finding again his own true area of function apart from what psychoanalysis had had to offer

him and his craft .- (L. E. Abe)

4063. Meerloo, Joost A. M. (162 West 54th St., New York.) Three artists: an essay on creative urge and artistic perturbation. Amer. Imago, 1953, 10, 247-263.—Different attitudes toward art are found in the 3 painters: Rembrandt ("the triumphant realization of life itself"), Van Gogh ("the escape from life that could not give him enough"), and Da Vinci ("the retreat, because life was too rich in impulses"). Three self-portraits are reproduced.—(W. A. Varvel)

4064. Munsterberg, Elizabeth, & Mussen, Paul H. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The personality structures of art students. J. Pers., 1953, 21, 457-466.—There was "...evidence that these conflicts (with parents) are handled differently by members of the two groups, more of the nonartists showing overt aggression as a reaction to the conflict, more of the artists leaving home in response to it. Group differences. ... indicated that more artists have needs for self-expression, harbor intense guilt feelings, are unwilling or unable to comply with their parents' or society's demands, tend to be introverted and have a rich fantasy life, and emphasize aesthetic rather than material values. Moreover, to the artist, as analytic theory would predict, acceptance of his work is more important than personal acceptance or recognition."-(M. O. Wilson)

4065. Ninck, Martin. Die Jugendschrift Conrad Ferdinand Meyers. (The adolescent handwriting of Conrad Ferdinand Meyer.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 20, 74-79.—The handwriting of the poet C. F. Meyers as an adolescent is analyzed in detail, with two illustrations of his script.—
(H. P. David)

4066. Querido, A.; Micha, René; Hugenholtz, P. Th., Peters, J. M. L., Popma, S. J., 't Hart, W. A. Psychologische bijdragen tot de filmproblematiek.

(Psychological contributions to film problems.)

Ned. Tijdscbr. Psychol., 1953, 8, 6-200.—The whole number is dedicated to film problems. The authors discuss in the above mentioned order the following topics: the dates of Hassan; the cinematographic truth; the modern culture product: film; psychological processes on seeing a film; in the ban of the cinema; and an introductory investigation to the problem film and youth. 68 references.—(M. Dresden)

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4067. Reynolds, George F. Plays as literature for an audience. Univ. Colo. Stud. Ser. Lang. Lit., 1953, No. 4, 51 p.—The principal emphasis of this monograph is on the importance of recognizing the difference between literature written to be read and that intended to be heard by a sizable audience. Groups of hearers are differentiated as assemblages, in which the members are each interested only in his own affairs; audiences, in which their attention is centered on what they are hearing; and crowds or mobs, exemplified by Hitler's fascinated listeners. Dramatic illusion is never an illusion of reality; it is always associated with this audience response and can hardly be distinguished from it.—(G. F. Reynolds)

4068. Schnier, Jocques. (U. California, Berkeley.)
Art symbolism and the unconscious. J. Aesthet.,
1953, 12, 67-75.—The relationship in art between
ships and burial is discussed from a psychoanalytic
viewpoint. Illustrations are drawn from many cultures.
—(P. R. Farnsworth)

4069. Stein, Morris I. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Creativity and culture. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 311-322.—The author presents a series of hypotheses regarding the personality of the creative individual, his work, the process through which he achieves it, and some of the relationships between these and the culture in which they appear. Creativity is defined as the production of a novel work that is accepted as tenable or useful or satisfying to a group in time. The creative individual must be sensitive to gaps in his own culture, then must call attention to these gaps or find means of closure. He must also communicate to others. He must tolerate ambiguity and maintain direction as he develops and tests his hypotheses. The culture in which he lives must be favorable in permitting him freedom within himself and toward his environment; and it must encourage diversity and seeming ambiguity. -(R. W. Husband)

4070. Weiss, Joseph. Cézanne's technique and scoptophilia. Psychoanal. Quart., 1953, 22, 413-418.—The possibility is presented that Cézanne's technique, which expresses pictorially a particular way of looking, may help the observer of his paintings to view them with diminished anxiety by allowing the viewer to become involved in Cézanne's experience but, because of the ambiguities in the painting, still feel in no danger of becoming so much involved as to lose the psychic distance necessary for appreciation.

—(L. N. Solomon)

(See also abstracts 4078, 4272, 4274, 4281)

DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

CHILDHOOD & ADOLESCENCE

4071. Anderson, W. A. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) High-school youth and values in rural living. Rur. Sociol., 1953, 18, 156-163.—The opinions of Northeastern and Northwestern high-school students about the values in rural living are compared. While the students from both areas are more favorable than unfavorable to rural living, those from the Northwest are more favorable. "The degree of indecision is greater among the Northeastern than the Northwestern high-school youth." Both samples agreed that the rural environment is a place for healthful living, for obtaining the facilities for a good level of life and for rearing children. However, the possibility of satisfactory earnings from farming is valued least. An opinion scale is presented for use by rural youth for deciding where they want to live .- (S. C. Goldberg)

4072. Bernstein, D. R. (Wharton Centre, Philadelphia, Pa.) Group work on our corner. Group, 1953, 15(4), 19-24.—A group work program with "street corner groups" is vitally needed if social agencies are to bring much needed help to a large segment of our teenage population which rejects formal agency building centered services. Often it is the teenager's "desperate need for the approval of his contemporaries" which prohibits his moving into the "relative conformity of a social agency without sacrificing the security of his position on the street corner."—(D. Rayleshere)

4073. Bestin, G. Statut social des adolescents, les observations des professeurs et le test sociométrique de Moreno. (Social status of adolescents, observations of teachers and the Moreno sociometric test.) Cab. Pédag., 1953, 12, 15-19.—Experimental study of 405 students by means of the sociometric test of Moreno shows better results than the uncertain and divergent judgments of teachers to detect the interrelations and social characteristics of subjects.

—(R. Piret)

4074. Blood, Robert O., Jr. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Consequences of permissiveness for porents of young children. Marriage Fam. Living, 1953, 15, 209-212.—Written from the point of view of parents in "middle-class white families." Effects reported varied.—(M. M. Gillet)

4075. Cass, Loretta Kekeisen. An investigation of some important variables in the parent-child relationship. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 95-101.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4076. Chance, Erika. The father's perception of his first child. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 588.

—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Stanford U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 101 p., \$1.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5375.

4077. Frank, Lawrence K., Harrison, Ross; Hellersberg, Elisabeth; Machover, Karen, & Steiner, Meta.

Personality development in adolescent girls. Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Develpm., 1951, 16, No. 53, 316 p. -The purpose of this study was to explore the personality and emotional reactions of girls as they develop from prepuberty to later adolescence and to experiment with a number of projective techniques to determine their value individually and together. 100 prepuberal girls with a mean age of 12-1, 100 puberal girls with a mean age of 13-2, and 100 adolescents with a mean age of 18-4 were included in the study. Case histories of 9 girls, one poorly adjusted and 2 satisfactorily adjusted from each group, are presented in detail. One chapter is devoted to a discussion of the findings from the use of each of the projective measures: The Rorschach Test, the TAT, drawing a figure, the Horn-Hellersberg Test and graphology. -(M. C. Templin)

4078. Freidson, Eliot. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Adult discount: on ospect of children's chonging toste.

Child Develpm., 1953, 24, 39-49.—Children's tastes in drama seem to be related to age rather than to "specific implications of sex [or] social class." Investigation fails to establish significant statistical relationships between tastes and emotional needs. "Adult discount," involving the ability of a person to "view a plot as a unified whole" in order to be able to predict or anticipate the climax and to be able to view the drama with some detachment, is postulated as an explanation. Emotional response to a drama is limited by the critical and detached attitude involved in adult discount.—(L. S. Baker)

(4079, Gurin, Maixie Gusakoff. Differences in the psychological characteristics of latency and adolescence: a test of relevant psychoanalytic propositions utilizing projective material. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 433-434.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 211 p., \$2.64, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5038.

4080. Häberlin, Annemarie. Der Ungehorsam; seine Erscheinungsweisen, seine Ursachen, und seine Behandlungsmöglichkeiten. (Disobedience; its incidence, causes, and treatment.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 23, 111 p .- Disobedience is defined as habitual resistance against adult authority figures. In a survey of 12,000 students, between ages 6 and 15, an entire community school system, 17% of the pupils were classified disobedient, with boys exceeding girls 3:1. The greatest frequency occurred at age 7 and again at age 14. The results of individual social-psychological studies of 120 disobedient children are summarized and discussed in terms of etiology. Disobedience is considered a retardation of personality development, often generated or abetted by environmental factors. A section on treatment and a number of case studies are included. 51 references .- (H. P. David)

4081. Haskett, Hazel Berniece. An exploration of the concepts of secondary school boys and girls concerning the roles of parents in family living as indicated by their responses to certain family situations in selected motion pictures. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 336-337.—Abstract of Ed.D., 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 313 p., \$3.91, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4543.

4082. Hemmendinger, Larry. Perceptual organization and development as reflected in the structure of Rorschach test responses. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 162-170.—This is an investigation of developmental changes in perception in which special Rorschach scores are used to analyze the Rorschach protocols of 160 children from the ages of 3 to 11 and 30 adults from the ages of 20 to 40.—(S. Hutter)

4083. Junken, Elizabeth M. A comparison of the reactions to frustration of children academically advanced with those of children academically retarded. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 583-584.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 88 p., \$1.10, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5419.

4084. Klingensmith, S. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.)
Child enimism: what the child means by "alive."
Child Develpm., 1953, 24, 51-61.—In order to help clarify the concept of animism, a child's meaning when he says an object is "alive" is investigated using a series of questions administered to 150 school children. Conclusions are that the attribution of life to an object is an inadequate measure of animism, since the child apparently uses the term "alive" differently from adults. "Subjects much more frequently stated that inanimate objects were alive than they attributed sensory and functional attributes to these objects." 61 references.—(L. S. Baker)

4085. Landreth, Catherine, & Johnson, Barbara Child. (U. California, Berkeley.) Young children's responses to a picture and inset test designed to reveal reactions to persons of different skin color. Child Develpm., 1953, 24, 63-80.—Reactions to people of white, brown and black skin color were studied in 228 children, using a picture and inset test which required the child to complete a picture using one of a pair of insets. Results indicate different responses to skin color in white upper class and lower class children and Negro lower class children, the latter seemingly responding to skin color in terms of a value judgment. "Patterns of response to persons of different skin color are present as early as 3 years and become accentuated during the succeeding 2 years."-(L. S. Baker)

4086. Lewin, Herbert S. Facts and fears about the comics. Nation's Schs, 1953, 52, 46-48.—Reports the results of a study of 3 groups of city boys of average intelligence as to their interest in comics and ability to size up whatever they read. It was found that those youngsters who read comics most frequently and with greatest interest were no worse maladjusted in terms of delinquency or other misbehavior than those who read few, if any, comic books. The third group—those with greatest critical understanding—seemed better adjusted than the other two.

A follow-up study 18 months later yielded similar results.—(A. J. Sprow)

4087, Lorr, Maurice, & Jenkins, Richard L. (VA Central Office, Washington, D. C.) Three factors in parent behavior. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 306-308 .- "A second-order factor analysis of the interrelations of 7 first-order factors derived by Roff from 30 Fels Parent Behavior Scales indicates that the most economical and significant relations tapped by these scales can be represented in the following 3 questions: (1) How far does this home sustain and encourage dependence and how far does it deny satisfaction to dependence? (2) How far do its methods of child training reflect democratic practices and values, or to what extent are they authoritarian and undemocratic? (3) To what extent is there a strict orderliness in the home or to what extent is the home lax and unorganized?"-(F. Costin)

4088. Messe, D. Les difficultés de la mise au trovail chez l'adolescent. (Difficulties of the work situation of the adolescent.) Rev. belg. Psychol. Pédag.,
1953, 15, 25-30.—There has been too little study of
the psychology of adolescent workers. Investigation
has shown that many of them are precociously embittered because of a crisis of adaptation to industrial life. Adult workers should exhibit greater solici-

tude for the apprentice.—(R. Piret)

4089. Mette, A. Sind Kinder grausem? (Are children cruel?) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 328-334.—Questioning Karl Abraham's study of Giovanni Segantini, the psychoanalytic theories of the libido and the cedipus complex are attacked. Cruelty in children is frequently misinterpreted from manifestations of ignorance, clumsiness, and immaturity. Cruelty is ascribed to sadistic corporeal punishment. 17 references. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

4090. Nicolson, Arline B., & Hanley, Charles. (U. California, Berkeley.) Indices of physiological moturity: derivation and interrelationships. Child Develpm., 1953, 24, 5-38.—"Various measures of physiological maturity and their rationale are described. Data are reported for a representative, urban sample of approximately 180 boys and girls who were measured annually from their first to their eighth year of life and semi-annually thereafter until they were 18 years of age." A maturity score is derived statistically, said to offer advantages over earlier dichotomous "early-late developers" categories.—(L. S. Baker)

4091. Paulsen, Alma A. Personality development in the middle childhood years, a ten-year longitudinal study of 30 public school children by means of Rorschach tests and social histories. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 592-593.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 175 p., \$2.19, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich.,

Publ. No. 5424.

4092. Powers, Douglas F. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The response of small children to continued psychic insult. Neuropsychiatry, 1953, 3, 42-48.— Failure to recognize needs of the child may result in threats to children almost as severe as rejection, as illustrated in two detailed cases.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4093. Robison, Doris. (Lake Bluff (III.) Orphanage.) The response of institutional children to a play music program. Child Welfare, 1953, 32(8), 12-16.—In using music to help children overcome psychological barriers, the author uses an individual approach. She maintains that music helps a child to relax. In the music room the child has an opportunity to discover for himself such things as the ticking of a pair of rhythm sticks or of a wood block. Likewise are discussed the cultural and spiritual values of music for the institutional child. Examples from case studies are given.—(S. M. Amatora)

4094. Schloegel, T. F., Jr., & Seitz, Philip F. D. (Indiana U., Sch. Med., Indianapolis.) Age and sex in eye injuries of children. Psychosom. Med., 1953, 15, 349-353.—Medical records of 218 children with eye injuries upon admission were contrasted with a randomly selected control group with other than eye injuries. It was found that (1) the incidence of such injuries was unrelated to age in girls; (2) eye injuries were more common in boys aged 4 to 6 and from 10 to 12 years. The suggestion is made that these findings may in time be related to differences in psychosexual development relating to the Oedipal and the prepubertal periods in boys.—(L. A. Pennington)

4095. Scott, Lloyd F. (Castro Valley Elem. Sch., Calif.) A study of children's TV Interests. Calif. J. educ. Res., 1953, 4, 162-164.—The questionnaire responses of 478 second through eighth grade East San Francisco Bay area public school children, who had television in their own homes or who observed it in the homes of friends and neighbors, led to the following educational (among other) observations: (1) While 62% could report the specific product advertised, 16% did not do so. (2) 85% watched TV sometime during the week for an average of some 16 hours per week (true for both high and low economic groups). (3) 61% did not have adult help in program selection. (4) 59% gave TV preference over any task whatsoever. (5) While 63% reported they learned things on television which helped them in school, only 25% had ever reported such things in school.—(T. E. Newland)

4096. Stone, Corol, & Landis, Paul H. (State Coll. Washington, Pullman.) An approach to authority pattern in parent-teen-age relationships. Rur. Sociol., 1953, 18, 233-242.—Schedules from 4,310 high school seniors in the State of Washington were used to relate family authority patterns to the adjustment problems of teen-agers. "Almost twice as many boys as girls placed their families in the democratic category. City families were not strikingly more democratic than farm families. The small-town family, as appraised by the boys, was far more democratic than either the farm or the city family. Teen-agers in democratic families apparently have more harmonious relationships with their parents than those in authoritarian families. Those in democratic families also report fewer adjustment problems."-(S. C. Goldberg)

4097. U. S. Children's Bureau. Research relating to children; an inventory of studies in progress reported January-October 1952. Washington: U. S. Children's Bureau, 1953. iii, 458 p. (Bull. 2).—This listing of research on children reported to the Clearinghouse for Research in Child Life supersedes earlier publications (see 25: 4457, 7353; 26: 1378, 5460, 6884) as incomplete projects are included here together with projects not previously reported. The 1000 entries are divided as follows: pregnancy and the newborn (80), growth and development (235), mental health and emotional disorders (85), physical health and disease (407), education (110), and social, economic, and cultural factors (83).—(C. M. Louttit)

4098. Wilcox, Elba Jack. The conforming behavior of the authoritarian adolescent. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 439~440.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 106 p., \$1.33, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5111.

4099. Winkley, Ruth. (Albany Med. Coll., Albany, N. Y.) The case-worker's participation in preparation for tonsillectomy in children. Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 430-440.—An experimental study of the effect of preliminary evaluation of the child and home situation, preparation of the child in his home environment for the hospital experience, manipulation of the hospital environment to minimize frightening procedures, establishing liaison with the home environment by having the child bring familiar sleeping garments, toys, etc. from home with him to the hospital. The observations were extensive as well as intensive and serve to point out the values that may be expected to accrue from pre-operative preparation for operation.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4100. Winterbottom, Marian Ruth. The relation of childhood training in independence to achievement motivation. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 440-441.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 175 p., \$2.19, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5113.

(See also abstracts 3748, 4192, 4292, 4787, 4890, 4892, 4977)

MATURITY & OLD AGE

4101. Bromley, D. B. (U. Liverpool, Eng.) Primitive forms of response to the Matrices Test. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 374-393.—Qualitative analysis of the test behavior of 35 middle-aged and aged psychiatric cases suggests that the Matrices score gives only a crude picture of the total intellectual organization of primitives. Research on the problem of intellectual decline should consider the breakdown of higher and the emergence of lower levels of thought, changes in organization, and the concomitants of deterioration. 22 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4102. Dennis, Wayne. (Amer. Inst. Res., Pittsburgh, Pa.) Age and behavior. USAF Scb. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-0202-0005, Rep. No. 1, vii, 146 p.—This is a survey of the available information

on psychological changes associated with aging. The information is categorized into chapters dealing with: (1) social behavior and personality, (2) mental abilities, (3) motor and occupational abilities and skills, (4) sensory changes, and (5) evaluation of present knowledge and methods and suggestions for future research. 193-item bibliography.

4103. Espenschade, Anna; Duble, Robert R., & Schoendube, Robert. (U. California, Berkeley.) Dynamic balance in adolescent boys. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hltb pbys. Educ., 1953, 24, 270-275.—Utilizing a beam-walking test developed by Seashore, a "total of 476 tests were given in the same Junior High School in two years." All the subjects were classified by height, weight and chronological age. The findings indicate that "dynamic balance is not related to height or weight but correlates substantially with physical abilities important in the physical education program." Furthermore, "the hypothesis that growth in dynamic balance is retarded at puberty has been substantiated."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4104. Gabriele, Anthony Benedict. The relationship of day center attendance to several psychological and socio-economic characteristics in a group of older persons in New York City: a comparative analysis and evaluation of Rorschach records, adult activity inventory scores, and socio-economic characteristics of three groups of individuals over sixty years of age some of which attend day centers for alder persons of the New York City Department of Welfare. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 516-517.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 116 p., \$1.45, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5417.

4105. Lebe, Dell. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.)
Some factors said to make for happiness in old age.

J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 385-387.—On the basis of interview data from surveys made in two communities in Florida, the relevance of certain factors—health, financial security, etc.—to happiness in old age was assessed. Health, finances above a minimum, hobbies were not per se highly related to happiness. General attitudes seemed more important than specific factors; happy old people were more alert and ready for new activities than unhappy old people.—(L. B. Heathers)

4106. Lehmon, Horvey C. Age and achievement.
Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University Press, 1953.
xi, 359 p. \$7.50.—What is the relation between chronological age and achievement or performance? It is this question which the author attempts to answer from data contained in biographies, records of societies, newspapers, journals, and scholarly compilations.
The rate of good production does not appear to fall off in middle age for persons working in creative fields.
Production of works of highest quality maximizes earlier in life than does the output of works of "lesser merit." Attainment of religious, social, and political leadership occurs much later in life than outstanding output in creative fields. The author also makes suggestions as to the future trends in the age-achievement

relation in view of the increasing longevity of man, as well as presenting possible cause for the early life maxima in creativity and the later life attainment of leadership. - (J. E. Birren)

4107. Mathiasen, Geneva. (Ed.) Criteria for retirement; a report of a National Conference on Retirement of Older Workers. New York: Putnam, 1953. xix, 233 p. \$3.50.—Contained in this report is a summary of the conference discussions and conclusions, 3 monographs, and 3 special talks. The monographs are on the topics of: (1) retirement from the point of view of the worker; (2) responsibilities of employers, workers, unions, and government; and (3) economic problems of retirement. The conference leaned toward the view that retirement based on age alone was not an adequate policy in view of individual differences in aging, the hardships that result from a compulsory retirement, and maximum utilization of the country's resources .-(J. E. Birren)

4108. Meng, Heinrich, Zur Frage des "Climacterium virile." (The problem of the male climacteric.) Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog., 1953, 1, 97-101 .- A relatively high proportion of men between 40 and 60 show a breakdown of total personality including the sexual sphere, resembling the climacteric syndrome in women. The diagnosis should be made only in the absence of neurosis and organic complaints. The clearly demarked syndrome diagnosis depends on the subjective complaints of the patient. - (G. Rubin-Rabson)

4109, Torrell, P. (Jewish Community Centers of Chicago, Ill.) Attitudes and Insights in working with older adult groups. Group, 1953, 15 (4), 4-8.-Experiences with a "Golden Age" community center program have indicated the importance of the group worker's attitudes towards older adults as a significant variable affecting the development of group programs. Many problems of program development and inter-personal relationships result from failure of the professional worker to perceive older adults as distinctive individuals. Too often the worker sees them in terms of society's stereotypes of older people. - (D. Raylesberg)

4110. Tibbitts, Clark (Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C.), & Donohue, Wilma. Developments in education for later maturity. Rev. educ. Res., 1953, 23, 202-217,-As adults grow older and are freed from the responsibilities of parenthood their interests widen to include greater community activity, expression of creativity, and concern for the present and future of the culture. This article summarizes 124 writings, mainly published between 1949 and 1953, under the following categories: previous reviews of the literature, changing abilities of adults, problems of adjusting to the aging process, programs of activity for the aging, specialized qualifications for professional personnel dealing with the older adults, and needed further research, -(W. W. Brickman)

(See also abstracts 4028, 4447, 4651, 4899, 4983)

SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

4111. Adoms, Stuart. (HRRI, Maxwell AFB, Ala.) Status congruency as a variable in small group performance. Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 16-22. - The relation of status congruency to the performance of bomber crews was investigated. "There appears to be a moderate tendency for social relationships and personal emotional states to 'improve' linearly with increasing group status congruency [and] ... an apparent tendency for technical performance first to improve for a time. then to deteriorate significantly as status congruency increases."—(A. J. Sprow)
4112. Albert, Robert S. (Boston U., Mass.) Com-

ments on the scientific function of the concept of cohesiveness. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 231-234.-Conceptual questions that arise with the introduction and incorporation of a new concept within theory are discussed in reply to objections raised by Gross and Martin (see 27: 1883) as to the operational definition of group cohesiveness by researchers at the University of Michigan. - (D. L. Glick)

4113. Alliez, Joseph, & Jaur, Jeanne-Marie. Etude de l'adaptation des immigrants de seconde génération dans les milieux du travail. (Study of the adaptation of second generation immigrants to their trade and social surroundings.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 295-297 .- A study conducted in Marseilles, France, on the adaptation of immigrants from different nationalities indicates a tendency to overcome their original living habits and social inhibitions according to their

original social set.—(G. Besnard)
4114. Alston, John C. Some sociological aspects of human relations. J. hum. Relat., 1952, 1(1), 50-56.—Cooperation, competition and conflict are characteristic of all social groups. In-groups and outgroups, as well as social distance, are other concepts found of value in the sociology of human relations. Seventy-five national organizations are actively engaged in promoting inter-group relations at this time. -(A. Burton)

4115. Bendix, Reinhard, & Lipset, Seymour Martin. (Eds.) Class, status and power; a reader in social stratification. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1953. 725 p. \$6.00.-60 selections on the problems of social class are arranged in 5 parts: Part 1, statements representing different theories of class structure; Part 2, patterns of power and patterns of status in status and power relations in American society; Part 3, differential class behavior: population, the family, sexual behavior, religion, fashion, mental illness, and political attitudes and behavior; Part 4, social mobility in the United States: structural trends, value premises, vertical mobility, and attitudes and behavior; Part 5, comparative social structures.—(A. J. Sprow)

4116. Bennett, Edith Becker. The relationship of group discussion, decision, commitment and consensus to individual action. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 444-445.- Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 146 p., \$1.83, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No.

5010.

4117. Bernstein, Abraham Alexander. Differences in verbal responses in approval and disapproval. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 430.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 55 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms,

Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5181.

4118. Borgatta, Edgar G., & Balos, Robert F.
Task and accumulation of experience as factors in
the inter-action of small groups. Sociometry, 1953,
16, 239-252.—This paper reports rotation of subjects
through a series of groups so that development of social structure is minimized but the task remains constant. The contents of each session comprised actual
situations and role playing. The socio-emotional
categories did not increase. The authors interpret this
to mean that a common culture base is cumulative and
does not require much inter-action for its maintenance. The role playing behavior shows small differences but also a great amount of inhibition in the
socio-emotional categories.—(J. H. Bunzel)

4119. Briggs, Dennie L., Lyon, Blanchard; Molish, Herman B., & Deen, Robert R. Selected sociocultural factors affecting interpersonal relations as revealed by the Blacky pictures: discrimination between "unsuitable" and "normal" naval recruits. USN Submar, Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1953, 12(12), Rep. No. 227, vii, 57, xi p.-1,847 recruits who successfully completed their recruit training are compared with 390 recruits who, because of their inability to make the transition from civilian to military life, were designated "unsuitable" for Naval service and were subsequently discharged from the Navy. The report includes (1) a description, from a sociological point of view, of the "normal" sample of recruits, (2) a presentation of gross results or norms for the recruits, (3) the ability of a projective technique to distinguish between "normals" and "unsuitables," and (4) a critical discussion of the dimensions which discriminated between the two groups.

4120. Brown, Mortimer. On a definition of culture. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 215.—The author reviews some of the ideas in a recent paper by Moore & Lewis (see 27:6859) on learning theory and culture. An objection is taken to the latter's definition of culture as excluding anthropologists and sociologists. This comes about, the author contends, because the concept of the "group" is excluded from the Moore & Lewis definition of culture.—(E. G. Aiken)

Lewis definition of culture.—(E. G. Aiken)
4121. Chapman, Ames W. The group approach to
the reduction of tensions and conflicts. J. hum.
Relat., 1952, 1(2), 39-47.—A number of methods
have been advocated for the reduction of tensions
and conflict. These include formal education, religion, legislation, philanthropy, etc. All of these have
been found wanting. More effective have been "social re-education" advocated by Kendall, assimilation, and group psychotherapy, including psychodrama
and sociodrama. 22 references.—(A. Burton)

4122. Chapman, Dwight W. Some psychological problems in civil defense. Bull. atom. Scient., 1953, 9, 280-281; 284.—Important in civil defense are prob-

lems of controlling human behavior. The author discusses these, pointing out the value of pre-disaster training, the basic necessity of continuing communication during an attack in order to reduce fears from lack of knowledge, the psychological difference between seeking the goal of shelter and the behavior "away-from" involved in evacuation. Longer range problems also requiring psychological study are those of the evacuation for long periods of children and families, and the post-disaster period of rehabilitation. While the experience of foreign cities to bombing, and of American communities to other kinds of disaster, afford important data, special characteristics of the American culture will be significant in behavior under attack.—(C. M. Louttit)

4123. Crockett, Walter Hobson. The effect on attitude change of cognitive differentiation and affect under conditions of norm-presentation with and without counter-arguments. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 445.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 101 p., \$1.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5026.

4124. Dodd, Stuart C., & Winthrop, Henry. A dimensional theory of social diffusion, an analysis, modeling and partial testing of one-way interacting. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 180-202.—The theory of social diffusion, purports to deal operationally with the question how novel behavior occurring in at least one person diffuses through a given population by personal interaction. The chief factors of diffusion called "interactors," "acts," "time" and "space" can be measured with precision, validity and reliability. Their intercorrelation will be computed and systematic models constructed. There follow descriptions and two experimental tests of diffusion models. 21 references.—(J. H. Bunzel)

4125. Ellis, Peggy E. (U. Coll., London, Eng.)
Social aggregation and gregatious behaviour in hoppers of Locusta migratoria migratoriodes (R. & F.) Behaviour, 1953, 5, 225-260.—A laboratory investigation of social aggregation in the grasshopper showed that aggregation depended, among other factors, on the condition of rearing. "Significantly more 2nd instar hoppers that had been reared crowded, aggregated socially, than similar hoppers reared isolated from hatching." Some species differences were observed. Formerly isolated individuals could be conditioned to aggregation by periods of crowding, although the reverse did not hold. French summary. 24 references.

-(L. I. O'Kelly)

4126. Fenchel, Gerd H. Individual adjustment and group life. Psychol. Newsltr., 1953, No. 48, 1-24.—
Theoretical considerations and suggestions for a programmatic analysis of individual adjustment within groups in terms of status dynamics and behavior reflecting role conflict. 21 references.—(D. S. Leeds)

4127. Fiedler, Fred E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Assumed similarity measures as predictors of team effectiveness in surveying. Urbana, Ill.: Bureau of Research and Service, University of Illinois, 1953. (Tech. Rep. No. 6.) 20 p.—A validation of a previous

study of the effectiveness of basketball teams relative to assumed similarity measures, this study investigates the effectiveness of surveying teams. Assumed similarity scores were computed between the subject's self-description on a questionnaire and his predicted description of his most preferred co-worker (ASm). An assumed similarity score was also obtained between the predicted self-description of the most and least preferred co-workers (ASo). ASm and ASo of the team's most preferred co-worker are negatively correlated with the team's productivity. There is some indication that the most congenial teams are not the most productive teams. Both of these results are similar to previous findings in the basketball studies.—
(D. R. Krathwohl)

4128. Fiedler, Fred E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) The psychological-distance dimension in interpersonal relations. J. Pers., 1953, 22, 142-150.—The study is concerned with the degree of similarity or difference which one person assumes to exist between himself and another. It was hypothesized that this assumed relationship has an important effect on the interpersonal relationship. The theoretical implicacations, especially for methodology, are discussed. 18 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

4129. Fischer, Poul H. An analysis of the primary group. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 272-276.—Empirical variables were employed to analyze primary group phenomena. The author defines primary group as "a pattern or temporal sequence of reciprocally selective human interaction involving learning." He measured size of group; group's duration in time; average frequency of contact; average hours per week of contact; age and sex composition, in 75 graduate male students representing 25 fields of study. The questionnaire was filled out and "the results of the study indicate that the frequency of contact and hours of contact per week have by far the greatest predictive value in describing 'intimate interactions'. Since these variables themselves did not correlate significantly they may be considered as relatively independent."—(J. H. Bunzel)

4130. Fisher, Margaret Barrow. Leadership and intelligence: a criticism of the theory of the elite in the works of Karl Mannheim. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 410-411.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 274 p., \$3.43, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5188.

4131. Gage, N. L. (U. Illinois, Urbann.) Accuracy of social perception and effectiveness in interpersonal relationships. J. Pers., 1953, 22, 128-141.—It is proposed that the r between accuracy of social perception and effectiveness in personal relationships is positive. 4 components of social perception were identified: perceiver, perceivee, input, and outtake. Contradictory results in previous attempts to test the proposition indicate the need for a theory of relevant outtake or kinds of perception to be elicited. Results obtained indicate that there may be two types of accuracy of social perception, each internally consist-

ent, yet negatively correlated. On a logical basis they can be designated as accuracy in perceiving manifest stimulus value and accuracy in taking the role of the other. 15 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

4132. Goldschmidt, Walter. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Values and the field of comparative sociology. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 287-293.-Social anthropology should contribute to the development of general sociology, first, by establishing through cross-cultural study the imperatives of social life, abstracted from the particular cultural forms in which they appear. Second, it should discover the covariation between the form which social imperatives take and other aspects of cultural systems. The author applies his thesis to the social imperative of the need for a common value orientation and examines the universality of this need by reference to a variety of social systems. He proposes a relationship between the form value symbols take and the economic organization of a society. - (W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4133. Grinstein, Alexander. The boy and the dike. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34, 265-270.—The story of the Dutch boy, who stuck his finger in a hole in a Holland dike to prevent the ocean from breaking through, is psychoanalytically interpreted as a reflection of the conflicts of children. The myth represents a triumph of the boy over both his father (king ocean) and his infantile instinctual urges (i.e. to urinate and copulate). It is this magical triumph that gives the story its mass appeal.—(G. Elias)

4134. Gross, Neal. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Social class identification in the urban community. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 398-404. - Sampled residents of Minneapolis were asked to indicate to what social class they belonged by three procedures: (1) three fixed alternatives—"upper," "middle," and "lower"; (2) four fixed alternatives-adding "working class"; and (3) open-ended question-"What social classes do you think there are in Minneapolis?" and "Which one of these social classes are you in?" Where responses from the first procedure confirm Fortune's findings that most people identify themselves with the "middle class," and where responses from the second confirm Center's contention that a majority of people belong to the "working class," responses to the open-ended question throw doubt upon both. The author points out that all research findings are artifacts of the techniques employed by the investigator and argues that open-ended questioning is a more appropriate method for ascertaining respondents' feelings of belongingness than the fixed alternative approach .- (W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4135. Hoffo, Robert P. (Command and General Staff Sch., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.) The platinum rule; a concept of persuasive leadership. Milit. Rev., Ft. Leavenworth, 1953, 33(6), 50-55.—A discussion of loyalty as an essential part of leadership. Haffa posits the Platinum Rule for the attainment of loyalty which is "Do unto others, as they would have you do unto them."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4136. Horvey, O. J. (U. Oklahoma, Oklahoma City.) An experimental approach to the study of status relations in informal groups. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 357-367.—How well a person expects to perform and how well other group members expect him to perform a group-relevant task depends upon his status in the group. In a study of adolescent cliques, leaders over-estimated their performance in a dart-throwing task more extremely than middle-status members or lowest-status members. Similarly, the performance of leaders was more extremely over-estimated than the performance of middle-status or lowest-status members. The relationship of aspiration level and expectation level to group status was more clearly observed in highly cohesive groups than in less cohesive groups. The author proposes that aspiration and expectation level be used as an indirect measure of status in small groups. - (W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4137. Jackson, Jay Mervin. Analysis of interpersonal relations in a formal organization. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 445-446.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 204 p., \$2.55, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich.,

Publ. No. 5050.

4138. Kroh, Oswald. Sexualerziehung aus sozialethischer Verantwertung. (Sexual education based on social and ethical responsibility.) Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 489-512.—The sexual is so intimately related to all aspects of personal experience that it cannot be understood from a merely biological or physiological viewpoint. Further, the generally abortive character of pre- and extra-marital relationships points to the deep connection between sexuality, love, and personal responsibility. The basis of the sexual problem in our time is a decline of social and ethical responsibility in personal relations, and the isolation of sexuality from the person as an ethically indifferent activity. Sexual education for youth should proceed, not by featuring the specifically sexual through under- or over-emphasis, but by education for responsible personal relations in which the far-reaching meaning of the sexual for human life can be realized .- (E. W. Eng)

4139. Leslie, Gerald R., & Berry, Brewton. Note on attitudes toward the United Nations: an experiment in attitude change. Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 87-90.—"Effects of the presentation of course materials on attitudes were studied in a university course on the United Nations A positive correlation was found between information concerning the U. N., as measured by examination scores, and U. N. attitude

scores."

4140. Lewis, Donald J. (Northwestern U., Evanston, III.) Rats and men. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 131-135.—The issue of the extent to which the concepts of learning theory will be useful to social psychologists will be settled on the basis of empirical data and not on the basis of questionable philosophical commitments. Learning theory has already been shown to have some applicability to human data, but there is a great need for further experimentation. Learning theory does not violate Morgan's canon, as has been charged, nor is there any mischievous distortion of data as the result of emphasis on the experimental method. - (D. L. Glick)

4141. Long, Howard Hale. Roles of intellectual conflicts in human relations. J. bum. Relat., 1952, 1(1), 32-42.—Discrepancies exist in our inner feelings and our social behavior which are called intellectual conflicts. These occur in advertising, in every day social behavior, in the family, and nationally and internationally on a political basis. Some generalized social and political solutions are offered. -(A. Burton)

4142, McNetl, Elton Burbank. Conceptual and motoric expressiveness in two social classes. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 437.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 136 p., \$1.70, University Microfilms, Ann

Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5072.

4143. Massarik, Fred; Tannenbaum, Robert; Kahane, Murray, & Weschler, Irving. Sociametric choice and organizational effectiveness; a multi-relational appreach. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 211-238.—"The Multi-Relational Sociometric Survey is an extension of sociometric methodology to a variety of interpersonal activities and relations." 5 relations can be distinguished: the prescribed; the perceived; the actual; the desired and the rejected. Interactivity indices were constructed for: understanding; normative conformity; affective conformity; satisfaction and dissatisfaction; affective atmosphere and centralization. Significant relationships between intra-activity index results, on the one hand, and perceived morale, perceived productivity, job satisfaction and leadership style, on the other, were obtained.—(J. H. Bunzel)

4144. Mayer, Kurt. (Brown U., Providence, R. I.) The theory of social classes. Harv. educ. Rev., 1953, 23, 149-167.—A survey of current theories of social stratification demonstrates the inadequacy of any unidimensional conception in terms of either class position or social status. An alternative view of class theory derived from Max Weber proposes a multidimensional interpretation which adds a third factor of power structure to that of economic stratification and status structure. Only a class theory which recognizes these analytically distinct dimensions and traces their interrelation can provide a realistic understanding of the class structure of complex industrial socie-

ties. 25 references.—(R. C. Strassburger)

4145. Mills, Theodore M. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Power relations in three-person groups. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 351-357.—By observing the verbal support subjects give and receive from one another while working on a common task in a laboratory, the author confirms Simmel's hypothesis that three-member groups tend to break up into a pair and an other. The two most active members (measured as the member's total contributions during interaction) gave and received from one another more support than they gave or received from the least active member. Attention is given to deviations from the median trend

among the 48 observed groups, to stability of the pattern of relationships over time (the development of a power structure), and to the bearing of the data upon certain other hypotheses of Simmel's.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4146. Myrdal, Gunnar. The relation between social theory and social policy. Brit. J. Social., 1953, 4, 210-242.—In tracing the sociological and institutional aspects of the relation between theory and policy, the author suggests that the large volume of public and private interventions in social life, characteristic of contemporary societies and the fact that these interventions are becoming a matter of continuous, deliberate policy formulations for which increasing numbers of social scientists are being recruited for participation have brought social scientists into close association with the formulation of social policy. For social theory to maintain its influence on social policy, the social scientists' recognition of the value premises which inhere in scientific study-whether they relate to the ends which their study serves or the alternative means which their study attempts to assess-is a critical necessity .- (W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4147. Pellegrin, Roland J. (Louisiana State U., Baton Rouge.) The achievement of high statuses and leadership in the small group. Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 10-16.—This paper "develop(s) an approach to the study of intragroup status achievement and leadership which focuses primarily upon the group itself and only secondarily upon the individual members and their personal characteristics;" summarizes an application of this approach; and considers the implications for sociological theory and research. 30 references.—(A. J. Sprow)

4148. Roby, Thornton B. (HRRC, Randolph Air Force Base, Tex.) Problems of rational group assembly exemplified in the medium bomber crew. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-18, iii, 9 p.—The problem of group assembly is described as it exists in the present program of training Air Force combat crews and the suggestion is made that this problem raises considerations which are almost unique in social psychological research. Specifically, it is emphasized that the goal of this research is not limited to the selection of "good" groups from a population of given size but must provide for the best utilization in groups of an entire pool. The problem is divided into two successive tasks; first, the prediction of "group scores" from measures on individuals or components; second, the specification of an optimal "assembly" of permissible groups. Finally, certain suggestions are offered as ways of cutting down the extreme combinatorial complexity of the

4149. Solzy, Pierre. Gondhi, William Penn, Jeanne d'Arc et le non-violence. (Gandhi, William Penn, Jeanne d'Arc and non-violence.) Psyché, Paris, 1953, 8, 414-417.—A study of the methods employed by Gandhi, William Penn, and Jeanne d'Arc reveals that they were based essentially on the doctrine of non-violence or passive resistance.—(G.

4150. Sánchez-Hidalgo, Efrain. (U. Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras.) La psicologio de la amistad. (The psychology of friendship.) Pedagogia, P. R., 1953, 1, 96-117.—A critical review is made of previous studies dealing with the problem of friendship. A theory of friendship is presented divided into the following aspects: Mutual friendship as a psychological symbiosis; origin of friendship; friendship as a means of satisfying needs; friendship as an imperfect relationship; the integrative nature of the friendly relation; sex differences in friendship; and intense mutual friendship as an index of social and emotional immaturity. 84-item bibliography. (See 27:2628.)

—(E. Sánchez-Hidalgo)

4151. Seeman, Melvin. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Role conflict and ambivalence in leadership. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 373-380.—Role conflict exists when a person (a leader, in this analysis) is expected to behave in mutually incompatible ways. The conflict may be generated by disagreement between criterion groups, by disagreement among persons in a single criterion group, or by agreement within the criterion group but an agreement that embodies contradictory expectations. The author proposes 4 major areas of cultural contradiction which produce conflicts in expectations of leaders: success-equality, dependence-independence, universalism-particularism, and means-ends. Ambivalence is the subjectively experienced aspect of role conflict. The analysis is illustrated by data regarding the leadership roles of school administrators, collected in 26 middle-sized city school systems in Ohio. - (W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4152. Shapiro, David. Psychological factors in friendship choice and rejection. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 437-438.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 146 p., \$1.83, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5091.

4153. Shoskan, Donald M. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, San Francisco, Calif.) Group therapy and the prevention of panie. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 285-292.—A demonstration of the integrative capacity of groups, and how it functions both theoretically and practically in panic prevention. Three principles of panic prevention are organization, discipline, and morale.—(N. M. Locke)

4154. Shirai, Tsune. (U. Toronto, Ont., Can.)
Systemic models for social groups. Canad. J. Psychol., 1953, 7, 126-132.—Conceiving of the social group as a system can be valuable for social theory. A social group is a complex of individuals having an interdependent relationship, obeys the doctrine of internal relationship, and displays an inherent differentiation of "ingroup" and "outgroup" attitudes. A social group, as a system, exhibits a certain constancy. For most groups in our society, Bertalanffy's concept of an open system, maintaining a "steady state," seems the most appropriate model.—(E. D. Lawson)

4155. Solem, Allen Rulph. The influence of the discussion leader's attitude on the outcome of group decision conferences. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 439.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 120 p., \$1.50, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5097.

4156. Sulzberger, Carl Fulton. Epicurus, Luther and Freud. Psychoanalysis, 1953, 1(4), 70-72.—The history of religion and ethics is the study of some of man's most impressive attempts to alleviate anxiety. Epicurus, Luther, and Freud were particularly effective as enemies of superstition and dereistic thinking; and there were similarities in the worlds they found and what they did about it. Epicurus' world was hedged in and confined by superstition and fear; in Luther's day, man was threatened with everlasting perdition. A moralistic preoccupation characterized Freud's world, and Freud represents the end of a long line of rebels who have sought to free mankind from intellectual and cultural bondage.—(L. E. Abt)

4157. Taylor, F. Kräupl, & Rey, J. H. The scapegoat motif in society and its manifestations in a
therapeutic group. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34,
253-264.—Scapegoat-baiting tendencies occur in
individuals with extrapunitive social attitudes who
are inclined to shift personal guilt on to others. This
self deceptive device affords them not only relief from
guilt feeling but also provides them with opportunities
for narcissistic and scotophilic gratifications, and for
the self-righteous discharge of aggression. Those
with conservative social attitudes tend to turn against
people who deviate from group ideals; those with radical social attitudes tend to find scapegoats among the
loyalist defenders of tradition.—(G. Elias)

4158. Tumin, Melvin M. (Princeton U., N. J.) Some principles of stratification; a critical analysis. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 387-394.—Tumin challenges the assertion he attributes to K. Davis and W. Moore (see 19:3422) that systems of stratification are positively functional and inevitable in any society. He criticizes in order 7 propositions which constitute the central argument advanced by Davis and Moore in their 1945 article. He points out a number of dysfunctions of stratification, such as the limitation it puts on the discovery and utilization of the full range of talent in a society and its encouragement of hostility among various segments of society. In a reply to Tumin, K. Davis rejects each of Tumin's major criticisms. In a short comment, Moore concurs with Davis' reply.-(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4159. U. S. National Institute of Montal Health.

Mental health implications in civilian emergencies.

Publ. Hltb. Serv. Publ., 1953, No. 310, vi, 25 p.—

This report raises questions of mental health significance in the planning for civil defense. Where material is available, references related to many of the questions are given in 91 annotated bibliographic footnotes.—(C. M. Lourtit)

4160. Vetter, August. Das Strukturgesetz der Entwicklung. (The structural law of development.)

Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 376-384.-A

description of G. Kafka's analysis of the history of Western culture in terms of three periods: antiquity, the middle ages, and the modern period. Each period moves through stages of development that parallel those of the individual person in his passage from infancy to senility. Though the modern period is now undergoing disintegration, a need for a new faith is already strong.—(E. W. Eng)

4161. Williams, Elizabeth, & Scott, J. P. (Jackson Mem. Lab., Bar Harbor, Me.) The development of social behavior patterns in the mouse, in relation to natural periods. Behaviour, 1953, 6, 35-65.—A systematic qualitative description of the behavior of undisturbed litters of mice from birth to sexual maturity is presented. A synoptic chart is given, showing the time of appearance of specific behavior items during the neonatal, transition, socialization and juvenile periods of the mouse's life span. These periods, on the basis of observation, the writers felt to be critical in the sense that it is in each of these periods that new social relationships are established.

28-item bibliography.—(L. I. O'Kelly)
4162. Williamson, Dole C. (California Bur. Voc. Rehabilit., Sacramento.) An experiment in group dynamics. J. Rebabilit., 1953, 19(5), 14-15; 21.—Williamson describes the group technique used in focalizing interest in community needs in meeting the problems of rehabilitation for individuals and families resident in the area. The role of a trained consultant in organizing such a program is indicated.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4163. Welf, Alexander. On the irrelevance of group psychotherapy in mass conflict. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 78-79.—The psychodynamic formulations of the consulting room cannot be applied to the world in general. Psychoanalysis has not resolved social conflict, as witness the rivalry and dissension among psychiatric and psychoanalytic factions. There are urgent material and human needs that are better met by non-psychotherapeutic methods; "...taking on the whole world is maniacal and messianic, if not paranoid.... Let us see if any two of us [experts in group relations] can agree."—(V. Johnson)

(See also abstracts 3629, 3642, 3996, 4395, 4837, 4892, 5028)

METHODS & MEASUREMENTS

4164. Bjerstedt, Åke. A demonstration of the possibility of using vector-theoretical formalizations in the sociometric analysis of the inter-temporal changes of choice attitudes. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 71-77.—
Vector-theoretical hypotheses were verified in several cases indicating that in these respects at least, the vector-theoretical description may be regarded as a productive interpretation of the sociometric choices.

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4165. Brom, Joseph. (New York U.) The application of psychodroma to research in social anthropology. Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 1953, 15, 253-257.—Arguments are presented indicating the suitability of psychodrama as a method for a "cross-cultural study of human behavior." The fruitfulness of the technique is illustrated by a psychodramatic investigation of parent-child relationships among members of diverse cultures.—(P. Swartz)

4166. Brown, William H. (North Carolina Coll., Durham.) An instrument for studying viscidity within small groups. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 402-417.—The construction of an inventory, "Looking at Groups" is described. Several scores may be obtained from the inventory with the major score a measure of viscidity. Viscidity is defined as... "a particular set of internal forces that give a collection of individuals potentiality for sticking together." The internal forces are identified as... "the prevailing attitudes in the group and the feelings which necessarily accompany attitudes." Though limited studies have been made of the reliability and validity of the inventory, it is Brown's belief that the present findings "are significant in teacher-training and leader-ship-training."—(W. Coleman)

4167. Clauss, Ludwig Ferdinand. Methode und Praxis des Mitlebens in der Psychologie. (Method and practice of empathy in psychology.) Jb. Psycbol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 454-463.—How does one gain access to the experiences of a member of a strange culture? The "mimetic method" employed by the writer during his life among the desert Arabs is described. Training for mimetic experiencing involves not only saturation with the history, culture, language, etc., of a particular people, but also an empathic appreciation of the experiences of figures like Socrates, Augustine, and Kierkegaard. Such covert mimesis or "empathy" provides an understanding of the life of a strange people quite different from that given by usual "external" anthropological observations. The writer proposes a collaborative project in which researchers from different cultures would employ their various empathic backgrounds in the "mimetic exploration" of a single culture. -(E. W. Eng)

4168. Cronbach, Lee J., Hartmann, Walter, & Ehart, Mary E. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Investigation of the character and properties of assumed similarity measures. Urbana, Ill.: Bureau of Research and Service, University of Illinois, 1953. (Tech. Rep. No. 7.) 13 p.-A cluster-analysis scoring of items was attempted to reduce error in the assumed similarity measures. Item-by-item scoring was found superior to cluster scoring, producing reliabilities ranging from .83 to .95. Responses obtained to requests for a self-description, for the predicted self-description of a preferred co-worker, and for the description of one's ideal, were so highly intercorrelated that "examining them separately in future studies is not advisable.' The assumed similarity score between the subject's self-description and his predicted self-description of his preferred co-worker appears to have good reliability, and to be partially independent of certain other assumed similarity measures. Assumed similarity appears to be a general attitude relatively independent of the content of the last items.—(D. R. Krathwohl)

4169. Driver, Harold E. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Statistics in anthropology. Amer. Anthrop., 1953, 55, 42-59.—Anthropology has made considerably less use of statistical methods than its sister social sciences, economics, psychology and sociology. The use of statistics in ordering the constituent fields of physical anthropology, archeology, linguistics, ethnology and social anthropology is reviewed.—(W. E. Calr.)

4170, Fledler, Fred E., Hartmann, Walter, & Rudin, Stanley. (U. Illinois, Urbana,) Correction and extension of the relationship of interpersonal perception to effectiveness in basketball teams. Urbana, Ill.: Bureau of Research and Service, University of Illinois, 1953. (Suppl. Tech. Rep. No. 3.) 7 p .- Further analysis of the data reported in a previous study (see 27:339) indicates that (1) "the criterion reliability of basketball effectiveness is very high ...," (2) the assumed similarity scores of the team's most preferred members derived from his predicted self-description for his most and for his least preferred co-worker correlated negatively with team effectiveness, and (3) this same assumed similarity score is less related to the criterion for members other than the team's most preferred co-worker. This leads to the hypothesis that the height of this kind of assumed similarity score for the team's preferred choice of co-worker expresses the team's attitude toward their task .- (D. R.

417 1. Grosu, Neol, & Mason, Ward S. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Some methodological problems of eight-hour interviews. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 197-204.—In a study of the occupational role of school superintendents a relatively unstructured approach failed to tap role-conflict situations, whereas a combination of a structured check-list series of questions and probes, followed by an open-ended series of questions, succeeded. The role-within-arole procedure for the interviewer was highly conducive to effective rapport. This research experience suggests that respondent fatigue may depend more upon extent of interest and rapport than on sheer length of the interview.—(D. L. Glick)

4172. Honsen, Morris H., Hurwitz, William N., & Pritzker, Leon. The occuracy of census results.

Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 416-423.—The Bureau of Census has undertaken a major project to evaluate the completeness of coverage and the accuracy of response of the 1950 census. The criterion is a carefully conducted sample enumeration, which has been checked, itself, for inaccuracies. Only the measures of coverage error are available currently; these show a net under-enumeration of 1.4% (about 2 million people), with a standard error of 0.2%. Under-enumeration was greatest in large cities, rural areas, and among non-whites. The authors raised the question: For what level of accuracy should the Census strive? Increased accuracy costs money, and consumers of census statistics should share the responsibility for

specifying the utility of increments in accuracy.—
(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

417 3. Hyman, Herbert. (Columbia U., New York.) Trends in public opinion polling since 1948 and their probable effect on 1952 election predictions. Interviewing. Proc. 1952 Conf. Test. Probl., Educ. Test. Serv., 1953, 64-69.—Interviewing in the survey agency represents a very massive field operation, conducted generally by part-time, rather poorly paid employees. Their rates of pay run between a dollar and a dollar and a half an hour. Because of these and other factors there exists the possibilities of errors, particularly in the choice of respondents. However, the problems that are most crucial seem to lie elsewhere in the research process and the agencies show sound judgment in allocating more of their energies in those directions.—(G. C. Carter)

4174. Ketz, Leo (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.), & Powell, James H. A proposed index of the conformity of one sociometric measurement to another. Psychometrika, 1953, 18, 249-256.—"An index is proposed to measure the extent of agreement of the data of a sociometric test with another test made at an earlier time or on another test criterion. The index is used to define an index of concordance between the two tests. It is shown how the index may be used for either individuals or groups. Tests of the hypothesis that agreement is random are given for all cases and applied to an example."—(M. O. Wilson)

4175. Klser, Clyde V. Exploration of possibilities for new studies of factors affecting size of family.

Milbank mem. Fd Quart., 1953, 31, 436-480.—This reports on the round table devoted to the sub-topics: The Indianapolis Study: findings, weaknesses, and implications for future studies; new techniques and methods available from related fields; and suggestions regarding aims, scope, and methods in new studies.

Discussions of new techniques and methods included simplified intelligence tests, screening test for neurosis, and sampling and field procedures.—(A. J.

4176. Longworth, Donald S. (Bowling Green State U., O.) Use of a mail questionnaire. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 310-313.—The rate of returns of mailed questionnaires was compiled for 6 different methods of appeal, such as placing small denomination stamps of various colors on the return envelope, adding a personal note and a typed letter of explanation, enclosing a newspaper clipping regarding the study, and using a follow-up phone call. The latter method was most effective.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4177. Mills, C. Wright. (Columbia U., New York.)
Two styles of research in current social studies.
Phil. Sci., 1953, 20, 266-275.—The two styles of research are "macroscopic" and "molecular." In the former, research deals with total structures in a comparative way, the scope of concern is broad, and the sensitivity and talents of the worker weigh heavily. In the latter, research deals with small-scale problems, statistics is widely used, and the level of abstraction is low. The two approaches should be

integrated for the sake of validity and significance of research outcomes. The author formulates rules of procedure for this process of integration.—(H. Ruja)

4178. Moreno, J. L. Who shall survive? Foundations of sociometry, group psychotherapy and sociodrama. (2nd ed.) Beacon, N. Y.: Beacon House, 1953. cxiv, 763 p. \$10.00.—This second edition (see 8: 5153) enlarges on the author's concept of sociometry and sociodrama in the light of publications since the first edition. The theoretical aspects of sociometry and its relation to other sciences are emphasized. 31-page bibliography.—(C. M. Louttit)

4179. Ray, Verne F. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Techniques and problems in the study of human color perception. Sthwest J. Anthrop., 1952, 8, 251-259.—Pigmented cards to be used under standard conditions of outdoor illumination and whose color is specified by spectroscopic measurements are recommended for field use by anthropologists who wish to examine the color-naming patterns used by a culture group. Preliminary data do not support current theories of chromatic vision.—(M. M. Berkun)

4180. Rlemer, Svend. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Empirical training and sociological thought. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 107-112.—Contemporary sociology wavers between pragmatic and positivistic orientations. Although attention is paid to the relative validity of different approaches to empirical investigation, constant attempts are made to freeze sociological framework into a permanent mold. Terminology is standardized rather than evaluated for its own utility. Rationalization for the commitment to fixed theoretical structures may be seen in the increasing bureaucratization of sociological research, which cannot tolerate theoretical uncertainties.—(D. L. Glick)

4181. Schuetz, Alfred. Common-sense and scientific interpretation of human action. Phil. phenomenol. Res., 1953, 14, 1-39.—The construction of thought objects is described as it occurs in common-sense thinking. Rational action on the common-sense level is shown to occur within an unquestioned and undetermined frame of constructs. The constructs of the social sciences are discussed in terms of the underlying postulates which they must fulfill and as rational behavior patterns. In the final analysis, social science constructs cannot act otherwise than according to the purpose which the scientist has designed them to carry out. Yet the puppet, which is the social science construct, is supposed to act freely and to make rational choices.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

4182. Stephan, Frederick F. (Princeton U., N. J.) What about the sampling? A bit of pseudohistory.

Proc. 1952 Conf. Test. Probl., Educ. Test. Serv.,

1953, 58-63.—The development of sampling for public opinion polling is compared with the development of civilization since the age of the cave man. Sampling has been improved but not as much as it could be. It exhibits all the practical problems we encounter when we attempt a large house-to-house survey in any field, but this isn't the main reason why the pollsters cannot tell you clearly who will be elected, or very

accurately how different groups of the population differ in their reactions to issues and candidates.—
(G. C. Carter)

4183. Stouffer, Somuel. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Trends in public opinion polling since 1948 and their probable effect on 1952 election predictions. Analysis. Proc. 1952 Conf. Test. Probl., Educ. Test. Serv., 1953, 70-74.—Prediction, particularly predicting a national election, is a pretty dangerous thing and it can have a boomerang effect. On the other hand, the polling data with all its intrinsic errors represent the very best information which we have about the trends in public opinion and about the ways in which issues impinge on various classes of our population. Polling procedures are going to become more and more acceptable and there will be public support for the improvement of the procedures.—(G. C. Carter)

4184. Wallin, Paul. (Stanford U., Calif.) A Guttman scale for measuring women's neighborliness. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 243-246.—12 items yielded a highly satisfactory scale for the measurement of the neighborliness of women under 60. Evidence for the unidimensionality of the items of the scale was present in questionnaire data obtained from two samples of women, one drawn from a small suburban community and the other from a residential area of a large city. Although it is not assumed that the women studied were representative of their respective universes, there is no apparent reason to believe that the items which scaled for them would fail to do so for most women comparable to them, if not for all adult women residents of large or small urban communities .- (D. L. Glick)

4185. Williams, Robert John. Attitude dimensions in public opinion questionnaire material. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 440.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 52 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5215.

(See also abstracts 3542, 3545)

CULTURES & CULTURAL RELATIONS

4186. Bittle, William E. (U. Oklahoma, Norman.)
Language and culture areas: a note on method. Phil.
Sci., 1953, 20, 247-256.—It has been assumed too
readily that language and culture are independent
variables. That a language area and a culture area
may not coincide geographically does not prove an
absence of correlation between them. Genetic or configurational criteria for defining these areas may be
employed in such a manner as to specify culture areas
coextensive with language areas.—(H. Ruja)

4187. Corothers, J. C. The African mind in health and disease: a study in ethnopsychiatry. World Hith Org. Monogr. Ser., 1953, No. 17, 177 p.—The word African refers to the 110 million Negroid people south of the Sahara. African mentality is more uniform than that of literate cultures. The infant is excessively indulged and abruptly weaned. Education of the child and adolescent promotes cultural conformity rather

than individual development. The adult's life is governed by rules and taboos. The average African is undernourished and infected with more than one parasite. Physical feminization is common in African men but the mental effects are obscured. African modes of thinking can be explained largely on cultural grounds. Incidence of mental illness among Africans is only one-tenth of that recorded in white and Negro populations in western Europe and the U.S.A. 191 references.—(D. Prager)

4188. Corpenter, Edmund S. (U. Toronto, Can.) Witch-fear among the Aivilik Eskimos. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 194-199.—3 cases paralleling standard western forms of catatonic schizophrenia are described among a primitive Eskimo group. These disorders are believed to have occurred upon a basis of abnormal social conditions projected into a philos-

ophy of witchfear .- (N. H. Pronko)

4189. Edwards, G. Franklin. (Howard U., Washington, D. C.) Marital status and general family characteristics of the nonwhite population of the United States. J. Negro Educ., 1953, 22, 280-296.—Based upon the latest available Bureau of Census data, the following comparisons between white and nonwhite families are made. The latter show more social disorganization judging by separations, divorces, and widowhood. More nonwhite females are heads of households and more "other relatives" and grandchildren live in nonwhite homes. There are fewer "own" children. Also nonwhite families had a lower economic status, more females in the labor force, more workers per family, a higher birth rate, and an earlier average age at marriage. It is suggested that many of these conditions act as deterrents to wholesome family living for children .- (A. Burton)

4190. Erasmus, Charles John. (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.) Changing folk beliefs and the relativity of empirical knowledge. Sthwest J. Anthrop., 1952, 8, 411-428.—In Ecuador, the conflict between folk beliefs and the teachings of modern medicine is resolved by acknowledgement on the basis of observation that the doctor cures some types of illness, the native curer manages others. New practices were accepted when explanations could be made in terms compatible with existing beliefs or desires. Beliefs can be correct for the wrong reasons.—(M.

M. Berkun)

4191. Evans-Pritchard, E. E. (U. Oxford, Eng.)
The Nuer conception of Spirit in its relation to the social order. Amer. Anthrop., 1953, 55, 201-214.

—"Spirit is...conceived of by the Nuer, through their configurations of symbolic representations, as outside their social order, a transcendental being; but also as in their social order, an immanent being figured in all sorts of representations in relation to their social life and events of significance for it."

—(W. E. Galt)

4192. Farber, Maurice L. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.)
English and Americans: values in the socialization
process. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 243-250.—Socialization values were studied in English and American

cultures, by submitting to adult insurance clerks this incomplete sentence, as a projective device: "A properly brought-up child should be" Replies suggested that British "aim at a non-threatening personality structure through the strong suppression of antisocial impulses... The main anxiety is that the forbidden impulses will break through the controls." The Americans aim more toward "a smoothly functioning individual, sensitive to interpersonal expectations...cope efficiently with his social environment." British tend more toward developing self-reliance: Americans emphasize social relationships, although some parents stress desire not to squelch individuality, in contrast with the British desire to have children submissive and quiet .- (R. W. Husband)

4193. Fortes, Meyer. (U. Cambridge, Eng.) The structure of unilineal descent groups. Amer. Anthrop., 1953, 55, 17-41.—The positive contributions resulting from the study of African social organization is summarized. Norms of critical value in social organization-marriage regulations, incest prohibitions, the laws of homicide and warfare-are not "absolute rules of conduct" but "are relatively obligatory in accordance with the structural relations of the par-

ties,"-(W. E. Galt)

4194. Fried, Jocob. (McGill U., Montreal, Que., Can.) The relation of ideal norms to actual behavior in Tarahumara society. Sthwest J. Anthrop., 1953, 9, 286-295 .- Among these Mexican Indians, variation from the ideal standards does not lead to the imposition of sanctions until there is an unresolved interpersonal conflict, at which time the deviation is pointed out and used as a basis for punishment by the native officials .- (M. M. Berkun)

4195. Gladwin, Thomas. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) The role of man and woman on Truk: a problem in personality and culture. Trans. N. Y. Acad. Sci., 1953, 15, 305-309.—Four years of contact with Trukese society led the author to conclude that "the superficial dominance of men in the society reflected also a corresponding sense of greater security at the psychological level." However, an independent nonconventional analysis of the responses of 12 male and 11 female Trukese to the Rorschach and TAT indicated that "the men were notably more anxious than the women and would tend to respond less adequately in any situation of conflict or doubt."-(P. Swartz)

4196, Goldstein, Mymon, General toleranceprejudice and the authoritarian syndrome. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 597 .- Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Princeton U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 90 p., \$1.13, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5140.

4197. Killian, Lowis M. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) The adjustment of southern white migrants to northern urban norms. Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 66-69.—"The relationship of the southern whites to Negroes in Chicago revealed not only the persistence of old group norms but the development of new patterns of behavior in response to new situations....

Lacking leadership, organization, and consensus in an area where life is highly impersonal and individualistic, the southerners saw no effective way of giving overt expression to their dissatisfaction with the pattern of race relations.... In most of their behavior, however, they made a peaceful, if reluctant, accommodation to northern urban patterns."-(A. J. Sprow)

4198. Lee, Shu-Ching. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) China's traditional family, its characteristics and dis-Integration. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 272-280. -Following a description of the traditional family system of China, which endured for 2000 years without substantial change, the author records the decline of the large family system, the emergence of the conjugal family, and the emancipation of women under the impact of cultural and economic forces .- (W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4199. Lewis, Oscar. Tepoztlán restudied: a critique of the folk-urban conceptualization of social change. Rur. Sociol., 1953, 18, 121-138.—"The Mexican village of Tepoztlán was restudied seventeen years after Redfield's original study. Differences between the findings of the two studies are discussed ... The present findings are compared with Redfield's generalizations from his Yucatan and other Mexican studies." Discussion by Ralph L. Beals .- (S. C. Goldberg)

4200. Lolli, Girogio (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), Serianni, Emidio; Golder, Grace; Balboni, Claudia, I Moriani, Aldo. Further observations on the use of wine and other alcoholic beverages by Italians and Americans of Italian extraction. Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol, 1953, 14, 395-405,-Americans of Italian extraction have more diversified drinking habits, Italians tending to drink more with meals. Sex differences in drinking habits are marked in Italy but slight in America .- (W. L. Wilkins)

4201. Mandelbaum, David G. (U. California, Berkeley.) On the study of national character. Amer. Antbrop., 1953, 55, 174-187.- A discussion of Dr. Margaret Mead's survey on national character studies. Although in agreement with much of the survey, the author takes exception to that part of the discussion having to do with the relation of these studies to applied anthropology, to psychological theory, and to sampling technique and theory.—(W. E. Galt)

4202, Monners, Robert A. (Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass.), & Steward, Julian H. The cultural study of contemporary societies: Puerto Rico. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 123-130.—Four rural communities in Puerto Rico, each with a different crop emphasis, were examined for the purpose of analyzing and explaining the nature and origins of the insular subcultures. In addition to the traditional anthropological methods of investigation, this group studied documents, statistics, and historical materials bearing on the communities, on the island, and on the island's relations with other countries and areas. Striking differences among the subcultures revealed by the research appear to be, at least in part, related to the nature of the crops grown.—(D. L. Glick)

4203. Milner, Esther. Some hypotheses concerning the influence of segregation on Negro personality development. Psychiatry, 1953, 16, 291-297.—On the basis of extensive observation, several hypotheses are discussed concerning the comparative influence upon the Negro personality of legal versus tacit segregation. The author hopes to stimulate a systematic investigation of this socio-psychological problem.

—(C. T. Bever)

4204, Mintz, Sidney W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The folk-urban continuum and the rural proletarian community. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 136-143.-The folk-urban construct may not suffice to deal with certain community types, such as that associated with the modern plantation. Studies of Puerto Rican sugar-cane production suggest that communities of this kind are neither "folk" nor "urban" but rather distinctive forms of sociocultural reorganization. The formulation of a "plantation type" would make possible predictions about the sociocultural effects of a particular kind of agricultural organization. The type could be constructed inductively and tested in field situations. Typologies ought not be discarded but should be based on empirical observation and refined as necessary .- (D. L. Glick)

4205. Mooney, Horace William. Some factors associated with Negro-white savings differentials. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 449-450.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 235 p., \$2.94, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5075.

4206. Moreno, J. L. et al. (Psychodramatic Institute, New York.) Sociodramatic approach to minority problems. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 7-19.—Protocol of a group session on the sociodramatic approach to minority problems, summarising the historical background, and categorising and evaluating various types of roleplaying. This technique may be adapted to therapeutic guidance procedures, and they can be used to mobilize and to complete the guidance and therapy.—(V. Johnson)

4207. Reddick, L. D. The relative status of the Negro in the American Armed Forces. J. Negro Educ., 1953, 22, 380-387.—"As things stand in the middle of 1953, the American Military is less segregated than some phases of civilian life, especially in the "Deep South."—(A. Burron)

the "Deep South."—(A. Burton)
4208. Reid, Ira De A. The relative status of the
Negro in the United States—a critical summary. J.
Negro Educ., 1953, 22, 442-451.—This is a summing
up of a series of articles on the Negroes' relative
status in the United States. Significant areas of
change have been in reproductive behavior, sex ratio,
and migration. Despite many gains, the relative status of the Negro family was little better in 1950 than
it was 30 years earlier and no basic improvement in
social organization has obtained.—(A. Burton)

4209. Turner, Ralph H. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Negro job status and education. Soc. Forces,

1953, 32, 45-52.—"The findings of this paper have consistently supported the hypothesis that the minority status of the Negro leads to a lessened correlation between education and job position. They have further indicated that for men, but not for women, in the rural South this observation is fully accounted for by characteristics of the range of occupations available to the Negro. In urban areas, however, the Negrowhite differential exists within occupations."—(A. J. Sprow)

4210. von der Kroef, Justus M. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Village society and rurol organization in Boli. Rur. Sociol., 1953, 18, 137-149.

—The Balinese world view shows many unique elements which are fundamental to the rural social order. "Basic principles are those of an ordered cosmos and of dualism...The process of social change is going forward rapidly in Bali, but the basic structure of rural society apparently will continue to exist for a long time to come."—(S. C. Goldberg)

4211. Vázquez-Colcerrada, P. B. (U. Puerto Rico, Rio-Piedras.) A research project on rural communities in Puerto Rico. Rur. Sociol., 1953, 18, 221-226.

—Puerto Rico's 1941 Land Law provides for the resettlement of landless farm workers in new planned communities. One highly successful and one less successful settlement were selected in each of 3 agricultural regions—the coffee area, the sugar cane area, and the tobacco-and-minor-crops areas, for comparison. "The degree of success of the communities was found to vary at a diminishing rate from the sugar cane region to the tobacco-and-minor-crops area to the coffee region. In the successful community, the professional leaders had been most effective in stimulating untural leadership."—(S. C. Goldberg)

ing natural leadership."—(S. C. Goldberg)

4212. von Fieandt, Kai. Über den finnischen

"Volkschorakter." (About the national character of
the Finns.) Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, 12,
199-210.—The concept of national character is discussed and clarified and then applied to the Finns.
There is a peculiar "watershed" situation in Finland
owing to its location between two cultures. This situation is responsible for the complicated character of
the Finns who have a strong tendency towards complex formations and slow thinking and feeling. Thus
can be explained their high criminal record under the
influence of alcohol. Stiffness, reliability, and a
strong sense of honor are other characteristics.—(K.
F. Muenzinger)

(See also abstracts 4085, 4609, 4798, 4826, 4887)

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

4213. Ayad, Joseph-Magdy, & Farnsworth, Paul R. (Stanford U., Calif.) Shifts in the values of opinion items: further data. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 295-298.—There has been discussion of possible shifts of opinion items of the Thurstone type, and one factor may be changes in world conditions. Religious ideologies were tested in this study, as being possibly less sus-

ceptible to outside influence than war attitudes measured in a previous study (see 17: 4189). 39% of items shifted significantly at the .01 level or better over a 20 year period, as compared with 65% for war in ten years. Twelve times as many of the significant shifts were toward the pro-religious end of the continuum as toward an anti-religious attitude.—(R. W. Husband)

4214. Bartemeier, Leo. The contribution of the father to the mental health of the family. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 277-280.—Because of his emotional significance to the mother, the father has an important indirect effect upon the child. Furthermore, resolution of childhood conflicts of the father and his identification with both parents play a part in his discharge of his father role. Certain cultural factors may also affect his behavior and the mental hygiene of the family.—(N. H. Pronko)

4215. Beals, Rolph L. (U. California, Los Angeles.) The village in an industrial world. Sci. Mon., N. Y., 1953, 77, 65-75.—Describes an anthropologist's field trip to the remote Ecuadorian village of Nayon where one can see in microcosm some of the problems raised by the impact of contemporary industrial civilization upon the village world. Changes include loss of self-sufficiency, changes in family life and social relationships. Penalties of success, man and the land, new social problems, future of the village, and nature of cultural revolutions are discussed.—(A. J. Sprow)

4216. Beasley, Christine. (U. Knoxville, Tenn.)
How can the family breed democracy? Marriage Fam.
Living, 1953, 15, 201-205.—Democratic families help
each member "discover his role in life and...develop
a sense of worthy selfhood." The "patterns of control...based on rational authority" and "informal
talking over of ideas."—(M. M. Gillet)

4217. Brown, Emory John. Elements associated with activity and inactivity in formal organizations. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 605-606.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Michigan State Coll. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 265 p., \$3.31, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5280.

4218. Busching, Howard C. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) Semantic aspects of marriage and family conversations. Marriage Fam. Living, 1953, 15, 213-219.

"The study was to investigate verbal communication within families, with focus upon the significance of speech as a factor in adjustment... Errors of meaning [are] inevitable. The structure of language is a source... of misunderstanding... in connection with interpersonal relations in marriage and family living."

—(M. M. Gillet)

4219. Dotson, Floyd. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) A note on participation in voluntary associations in a Mexican city. Amer. social. Rev., 1953, 18, 380-386.

—A large proportion of the population of Mexico's second largest city lack affiliation with a formally organized voluntary association. There is, as in cities of the United States, a direct relationship between income and participation, but there is less participation at all income levels than exists at similar levels in the United States. Fewer women participate than men,

and where they do participate, it is overwhelmingly in church-affiliated associations. The author compares the types of voluntary associations found in the Mexican city with those of the United States. Data were collected through interviews with 415 adult residents of Guadalajara.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4220. Folsom, Joseph K. (Vassar Coll., Pough-keepsie, N. Y.) The family and democratic society—1953. Marriage Fam. Living, 1953, 15, 196-200.—Since his book (1943) of the same title the word democracy has taken on so many confused meanings, the author suggests as "philosophy of mature societies and mature persons"...the concept of "personalism" which "means human dignity and supreme worth of the individual... The good life within the family depends more upon justice and love, less upon equality and liberty...and the extremes of equalitarianism and permissiveness."—(M. M. Gillet)

4221. Ginsburg, Sol W. Concerning religion and psychiatry. Child Study, 1953, 30, 12-20.—A deep hostility still exists between religion and psychiatry. This is due partly to the general rise of scientific materialism, chiefly to Freud's attitudes, particularly as expressed in "Future of an Illusion." However, Freud failed to make explicit the difference between motivation and behavior. The return of intellectuals to religion reveals a need for high, shared and firmly established values.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4222. Gomberg, M. Robert. (Jewish Family Service, New York.) The responsibilities and contributions of social work in strengthening family life. Soc. Casewk, 1953, 34, 330-335.—Social work's role in strengthening family life is considered in terms of (1) the widening base of case-work service and the increasingly large cross section of the American community it serves; and (2) social work's development of a preventive service of family life education.—(L. B. Costin)

4223. Infield, Henrik F. Sociology and the modern co-operative community. J. bum. Relat., 1953, 1(4), 31-47.—The growth of the cooperative community has gone almost unnoticed in sociology. For this reason the article surveys the present development and functioning of this form of social organization. Most prominent cooperative communities are the Kolkhoz in Soviet Russia, the collective Ejido in Mexico, and the Kvutza or Kibbutz in Israel. All have had their origin in practical economic needs related to agriculture. They are similar also in terms of open membership, restriction to a geographical area, internal autonomy, personal rewards in terms of labor contributed, and adherence in theory to the Rochdale Principles. Several departures in practice from theory are noted .- (A. Burton)

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4224. Jacobson, Allvar Hilding. A study of conflict in attitudes toward the roles of the husband and the wife in marriage. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 279-282.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4225. Josselyn, Irene M. (Institute for Psychoanalysis, Chicago, Ill.) The family as a psychological unit. Soc. Casewk, 1953, 34, 336-343.—The author discusses (1) the significance of the "emotional atmosphere" for the individual which the family structure provides; (2) the role of the family in the social maturation process; and (3) changing roles of the man as father, the woman as mother, and the child as family member.—(L. B. Costin)

4226. Kantner, John Frederick. Social mobility, fertility and fertility planning. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 449.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 117 p., \$1.46, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No.

5052.

4227. Kotono, George. Rotlonal behavior and economic behavior. Psychol. Rev., 1953, 60, 307-318.—
The broad purpose of the article is to arouse interest among psychologists in studies of economic behavior. The specific goal of the paper is to make a thorough examination of the economic principle of rationality. For this purpose, the most common forms of methodologies in both psychology and economics are contrasted and a general discussion of the role of empirical research in the social sciences is presented. 17 references.—(E. G. Aiken)

4228. Krugman, Herbert E. The role of hostility in the appeal of communism in the United States. Psychiatry, 1953, 16, 253-261.—Psychoanalytic case reports of 35 patients who have been or are members of the American Communist Party were collected during the period October 1950 to June 1951. This paper examines in detail 18 of these patients for whom the two main functions of communism were to permit them to express either hostility or submission without feelings of guilt. The middle class intellectual Communist is found to have the common emotional problems of mother-domination and sex-role conflict, but with the help of the party he defends himself against these problems in a manner that is different from other people. 17 references.—(C. T. Bever)

4229. Lantis, Margaret. Where are the social sciences in Alaska? Sci. Mon., N. Y., 1953, 77, 24-30.

—In Alaska, the study of the people and their material resources, of the people who are migrating there and the new socio-economic system they are building, and of the people and their political system which survives from another era provides an opportunity for the study of process: migration, diffusion of culture, selection, adaptation, inner adjustment, and invention.

(A. J. Sprow)

4230. Lively, Charles E. (Chm.); Queen, Stuart A., Carpenter, David B., McKain, Waiter C., Jr., Burnight, Robert G., Hatt, Paul K., Blizzard, Samuel W., & Angell, Robert C. The sociological significance of the rural-urban fringe: I. Introduction: II. From the urban point of view: III. From the rural point of view: IV. Discussion. Rur. Sociol., 1953, 18, 101-120.—
The rural-urban fringe is the most rapidly growing segment of the U. S. population. The present aim is to explore the nature of the fringe and to suggest plausible hypotheses for investigation. These hypotheses are: (1) The fringe is a position on a continuum within

a single rural-urban distribution, (2) The fringe represents an overlapping of two district distributions—the rural and the urban, and (3) The fringe represents a third distribution with some new characteristics not found in either the rural or the urban.—(S. C.

Goldberg)

4231. Loeb, Martin B. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Implications of status differentiation for personal and social
development. Harv. educ. Rev., 1953, 23, 168-174.—
American class structure is conceived in terms of a
lower middle class core culture surrounded by segments of lower and higher strata. Regarded as the
"official" culture of the country, this core culture imposes a characteristic pattern of behavior vastly different from that of the lower and upper classes. Implications of such differentiation for child rearing, delinquency, education, and social mobility are developed.—(R. C. Strassburger)

4232. Moce, David R. (Drew U. Madison, N. J.)

Personality expression and subordination in marriage.

Marriage Fam. Living, 1953, 15, 205-206.—The feeling "of a shared and common destiny" keeps the couple together. The "hostilities" represent "resistance" or "self-defense of the individual ego against the threat of incorporation into another personality...

The point of equilibrium must be arrived at by experience... Successful marriages display a remarkable

variety of patterns."-(M. M. Gillet)

4233. Martin, Walter T. (U. Oregon, Eugene.) Some socio-psychological aspects of adjustment to residence location in the rural-urban fringe. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 248-253.—Among a sample of rural-urban fringe residents in Oregon, satisfaction with residential location tends to be associated with earlier residence in rural areas, with the availability of communication and transportation facilities for wives during the day, with the socio-economic status of the family, and with the respondent's functional role (i.e., sex, age, and occupation). The author suggests that "adjustment of individuals to residence in the fringe area, and inferentially to attraction of the area for them, can be understood principally in terms of socio-psychological factors rather than the economizing nature of the location."—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4234. Monohan, Thomas P. Does age at marriage matter in divorce? Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 81-87.—
"The results of this exploratory study serve to discount the allegations and other findings dealing with the 'success' of marriage in relation to marriage age. Using divorce as the scale of measurement, the greatest contrast between the best and the worst age-combinations (eliminating a few fringe areas) appears to be about 4 to 1, and even here an explanation is in order... Of itself, age at marriage does not appear to be a major point of difficulty in family life."

4235. Neubouer, Peter B. (Council Child Development Center, New York.) Basic considerations in the application of therapy and education to parent groups. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 315-319.—In setting up a parent group we should question our reasons. Parents should be encouraged to discuss themselves.

A difference in emphasis should be given to education as distinguished from therapy. The parent group meeting should concern itself with an understanding of the child, the conscious feeling of parent toward child, and the choice of attitude toward the child .- (N. M. Locke)

4236. Niceforo, Alfredo. Pobres y pobrezo. (Poor people and poverty.) Rev. mex. Sociol., 1953, 15, 15-25 .- A review is made of studies conducted in Europe, which in the opinion of the author offer enough basis for what he calls the anthropology of the poor class as a new branch of the biosocial science .- (E. Sanchez-Hidalgo)

4237. Pettazzoni, R. La confession des péchés. (The confession of sins.) J. Psychol. norm, path., 1953, 46, 257-268.—The confession of sins does not belong exclusively to Christianity. Primitive tribes of all continents practice this custom. For the noncivilized, it has a magical character, especially related to the magic of speech. Sin is an act which disturbs and disrupts a sacred order and this magical concept of sin imparts it with a magical value. To the religious character of sin, even as a magical concept, corresponds that of primitive confession based on the magic of sin which means to be and is essentially a liberation. - (A. Pinard)

4238. Reik, Theodor. Men, women and homes. Psychoanalysis, 1953, 1(4), 24-36.—The home is recognized in psychoanalysis as almost identical for the woman with her body. This, according to the author, accounts for woman's great interest in it as opposed to man's relative lack of such interest. Claustrophobia is more common in males than females, says Reik, and develops as reactions to fantasies of being in the mother's womb. For women, these fantasies are comfortable; for men, they may represent a special castration anxiety and hence need to be warded off .- (L. E.

4239. Reinemann, John Otto. (Municipal Court, Philadelphia, Pa.) The mulatto children in Germany. Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 365-376.- A discussion of the social reaction to the presence of children born of mixed marriages between white German females and Negro American and, in a few instances, Dutch and French Colonial troops. A general acceptance appears to prevail and many efforts are being made to insure these children of equal education and social opportunity. Their own charm and socially acceptable behavior appears to contribute to the generally favorable reaction to them. - (M. A. Seidenfeld)

4240. Reiss, Albert J., Jr., & Kitagawa, Evelyn M. Demographic characteristics and job mobility of migrants in six cities. Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 70-75. Characteristics of the migrant population including work participation rates, crude mobility rates, and per cent components of city differences in mobility, based on a sample survey of 4,000 to 5,000 persons in 6 cities: Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Paul, and New Haven, are reported. 17 references .-(A. J. Sprow)

4241. Reissman, Leonard. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Levels of aspiration and social class. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 233-242.-No simple relationship between a person's social class position and his level of aspiration (regarding occupational advance) was found in a study of adult males selected from among policemen, members of a Junior Chamber of Commerce, and residents of a Chicago suburb. Age, past achievements, reference groups, and orientation to other values than success complicate the relationship. - (W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4242. Rosenberg, Morris. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Perceptual obstacles to class consciousness. Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 22-27 .- Factors rooted in the economic and political institutional structures and in the nature of group identification which promote a perceptual distortion of one's class position so that men see their class positions in a light different from that to be expected on the basis of their objective positions

are indicated.—(A. J. Sprow)
4243. Schull, William J. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) The effect of Christianity on consanguinity in Nagasoki. Amer. Anthrop., 1953, 55, 74-88.-Using data derived from pregnancy registrations and a survey of Catholic marriages for the years 1945-50, it is shown that religion is effective in isolating segments of the population. The genetic implications are discussed .-(W. E. Galt)

4244. Spengler, Joseph J. (Duke U., Durham, N. C.) Changes in Income distribution and social stratification: a note. Amer. J. Social., 1953, 59, 247-259.-Neither the distribution of population in social space nor the distribution of income in a nation can, as a rule, be adequately represented by a single index. International differences in per capita income have increased since 1800. Within some nations income inequality is now less than formerly, and the share going to property has declined. In the United States upperincome groups now receive a smaller share. Should capital formation decline, per capita income may rise less rapidly than before. Interpersonal differences in non-property income are produced in part by differences in occupational and industrial affiliation, regional and community situation, and personal attributes. The modifiability of income distribution is limited .- (D. L.

4245. Sussman, Marvin B. (Union Coll., Schenectady, N. Y.) Parental participation in mate selection and its effect upon family continuity. Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 76-81.—This paper illustrates how parents attempt to affect marriage choices of their children by providing parties, weekend outings, and other activities for children and their friends. When parents have positive roles in the mate choices and courtships of their children the objective of family continuity is most likely to be achieved .- (A. J. Sprow)

4246. Toft, Ronald. (U. Western Australia, Perth.) The social grading of occupations in Australia, Brit. J. Sociol., 1953, 4, 181-187.—20 occupations were rated according to their "social standing" by adults, students, and two groups of high school age youth, one urban and the other in a coal-mining community, in Western Australia. High consistency in ranking was found among the different groups; consensus regarding the rank of any one occupation for all respondents did not fall below 75%. The social standing of one's own occupation (or the occupation of the family breadwinner) was not magnified by raters. High rank order correlations were demonstrated between the Australian rankings and rankings reported for English and American groups. Subjects' reasons for ranking high prestige occupations were in terms of importance to the community, use made of intelligence and education, and the interest of the work.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4247. Wollin, Poul (Stanford U., Calif.), & Vollmer, Howard M. Marital happiness of parents and their children's attitudes to them. Amer. social. Rev., 1953, 18, 424-431.—Bringing together findings from a group of questionnaire studies, the authors show relationships between a person's rating of his parents' marital happiness and his attachment to and preference for each parent. They find that in happy parental marriages, attachment to both parents is high but in unhappy parental marriages, men and women are more attached to their mothers. Also, the more unhappy they rate their parents' marriage, the greater conflict they report between themselves and each parent.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4248. Wesley, Chorles H. Three basic problems in human relations. J. bum. Relat., 1952, 1(1), 14-24.—3 variables which have had a deleterious effect on world relations are nationalism, industrialism, and racism. From nationalism developed imperialism and the suppression of minorities. This impaired identification of all men as one and set up barriers to interaction and democracy. Industrialism concentrated wealth and power in the hands of a few and led to the exploitation of peoples for profit. Racism set artificial and untrue bases of ability and again impaired human interactions on a world level.—(A. Burton)

4249. Westoff, Charles F., Herrera, Lee F., & Whelpton, P. K. Social and psychological factors affecting fertility. XX. The use, effectiveness, and acceptability of methods of fertility control. Milbank mem. Fd Quart., 1953, 31, 885-951.—This analysis of the effectiveness and acceptability of many different methods of fertility control is based on the pregnancy and contraceptive histories recorded in a modern American city. The main findings are stated in 8 observations which vary in their degree of substantiation.—(A. J. Sprow)

4250. Westoff, Charles F., & Kiser, Clyde V. Social and psychological factors affecting fertility. XXI. An empirical re-examination and intercorrelation of selected hypothesis factors. Milbank mem. Fd Quart., 1953, 31, 421-435.—This paper was planned to provide some integration and synthesis of empirical findings. Analysis of factors of socio-economic status, marital happiness, feeling of personal adequacy, tendency to plan in general, and feeling of economic security, in relation to fertility-planning status indicates

that socio-economic status exerts the predominant influence.—(A. J. Sprow)

4251. Yi-Chuong Lu. (U. Utah, Provo.) Home discipline and reaction to authority in relation to marital roles. Marriage Fam. Living, 1953, 15, 223-225.—
The study of a group of 600 married couples indicates "that the type of discipline the husband experienced in his parental home has no relation at all with the kind of role he...plays in his marriage relationship...." Many wives "who reported that they were allowed to have their own way...[were] in the wifemore-dominant group." "It is the meaning the discipline has for the person rather than the kind of home discipline irself that influences one's interaction with others."—(M. M. Gillet)

4252, Young, James N. & Bauder, Ward W. (U. Kentucky, Lexington.) Membership characteristics of special interest organizations. Bull. Ky. Agric. Exp. Sta., 1953, No. 594, 36 p .- "Data on 494 special interest organizations in four counties, representing different points on an urbanization continuum, were analyzed for relationships between size and the following other characteristics of organizations and their memberships: trends in size; selection of membership; membership characteristics, including sex, age, occupation and residence; age of organization; sources of originating influences; etc. County differences in these relationships were analyzed for evidence of association with urbanization. The data support, but do not necessarily establish . . . generalizations" and are discussed in terms of "hypotheses calling for further research."-/J. C. Franklin)

4253. Young, Kimboll. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) What strong family life means to our society. Soc. Casewk, 1953, 34, 323-329.—The author reviews (1) some of the changes that have taken place in family life structure and function in the last century; (2) some of the important crises that family members face today; and (3) some of the factors that make for family stability.—(L. B. Costin)

(See also abstracts 4071, 4309, 4310, 4311, 4324, 4456, 4877, 4879)

LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

4254. Auston, John T. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Methods and levels of measurements in speech. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 228-247.

"It is the concern of this paper to propose a procedure that will reveal the extent to which a relationship between area and method has been established in the case of one particular subject matter field—speech... forms of measurement of interest in speech and elsewhere are those whose results can be subject to exact, quantitative description." Studies relating speech and emotional stability are reviewed revealing "a moderate to low relationship between personality test scores and speech ratings." Various methods are described for obtaining listener evaluation of speakers. Several suggestions are made for develop-

ing measurement and research in speech testing.—
(W. Coleman)

4255. Bar-Hillel, Yehoshua. Some linguistic problems connected with machine translation. Phil. Sci.,
1953, 20, 217-225.—The task of "instructing a
machine how to translate from one language it does
not and will not understand into another language it
does not and will not understand" raises problems
for the linguist. He must be able to formulate an
"operational syntax" expressed in terms of the operations of which the machine is capable: viz., matching,
counting, and modifying a given operation in the light
of the outcome of the preceding one. He must devise a
tactic for dealing with idioms. He must identify the
syntactic categories which are universally applicable
to all languages (e.g., sentence and proper name).—
(H. Ruja)

4256. Bor-Hillel, Yehoshua, & Cornap, Rudolf. Semantic Information. Brit. J. Phil. Sci., 1953, 4, 147-157.—Mathematical communication theory "is not interested in the content of the symbols whose information it measures." Misunderstandings and misapplications easily arise when the definitions of present Communication Theory are transferred to fields "in which those semantic or pragmatic concepts are used." The authors have outlined a Theory of Semantic Information in which the contents of symbols are involved in the basic concepts of the theory. These concepts may be applied to fields involving semantics, and it is suggested that such application may prove fruitful in the theory of design of experiments and in test theory.—(P. E. Lichtenstein)

4257. Beighley, Kenneth C. An experimental study of the effect of four speech variables on listener comprehension. Speech Monogr., 1952, 19, 249-258.—A study of the influence on comprehension of listeners of method of presentation, vocal skill of reader, difficulty of material, and organization of material. 2 speeches, differing in difficulty-level and organization, were presented to subjects for silent reading. They were also presented orally by 2 speakers who differed in vocal skill. The 490 subjects exposed to the various experimental conditions were given a multiple choice type test for comprehension. Results showed vocal skill and silent reading to be important factors in comprehension and difficulty of material.—(G. Shames)

4258. Brunner, Edmund de S. (Columbia U., New York.) Rural communications behavior and attitudes in the Middle East. Rur. Sociol., 1953, 18, 149-155.

—Findings from a 1951 study in Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon show that radio listening in rural areas is a social activity, the number of listeners per set being high. News programs ranked high in rural areas even among persons of low education. Most radio listeners also read newspapers and attended movies occasionally. More than half of the listeners heard at least one foreign broadcast a month but fewer rural than urban listeners heard foreign broadcasts. The BBC reached 86 percent of the listeners, while about a quarter of the listeners heard U. S. programs, and

one-eighth heard Russian programs. Data from Egypt indicated that these people consider nationalism the greatest of their problems.—(S. C. Goldberg)

4259. Cassel, Russell N. (Scott Air Force Base, Ill.) Psychological Warfare. Milit. Rev., Ft. Leavenworth, 1953, 33(8), 58-62.—"Psychological warfare is a supplement to the physical weapons used against the enemy. It seeks to reduce the enemy's will and ability to work and to fight by creating new attitudes which destroy his morale." 5 kinds of propaganda are used in psychological warfare. These are (1) overt, (2) covert, (3) strategic, (4) tactical, and (5) counterpropaganda. Each of these, when properly applied, serves as a weapon in undermining or changing the enemy or in supporting our own attitudes by neutralizing enemy propaganda.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4260. Cherry, E. Colin. (U. London, Eng.) Some experiments on the recognition of speech, with one and with two ears. J. acoust. Soc. Amer., 1953, 25, 975-979.—Experiments are described which examine the separation of two speech signals by human operators. 3 procedures were employed: presentation of both messages to both ears; presentation of one message to one ear with simultaneous presentation of the second message to the other ear; and presentation of a single message alternately to the two ears. Of particular current interest is the second procedure. Here, a listener is able to separate the messages exceedingly well despite the fact that he can only identify the general statistical properties of the rejected message.—(I. Pollack)

4261. Cherry, E. Colin (U. London, Eng.), Holle, Morris, & Jakobson, Roman. Toward the logical description of languages in their phonemic aspect. Language, 1953, 29, 34-46.—Concepts of statistical communication theory are applied to the phonemes of Russian. On the average, 6.5 binary distinctive features are required to describe any one of the 42 phonemes, as contrasted with 5.38 bits in an ideal description. Other calculations are presented to take into account the relative frequencies of phonemes and the transitional probabilities in digrams and trigrams. It is hoped eventually to provide "a statistical model of the syllable as a recurrent link in the chain of speech."—(J. B. Carroll)

4262. Davis, Keith. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) A method of studying communication patterns in organizations. Personnel Psychol., 1953, 6, 301-312.— The "ecco analysis" method makes it possible to record and analyze communication patterns in terms of timing, media, subject matter, and organizational level. The basic approach is to find out how each person first received a specified unit of information. Using a study in a manufacturing company as an example, the conclusion is reached that "ecco analysis can do for communication problems what the development of attitude analysis did for morale problems two decades ago."—(A. S. Thompson)

4263. Dodd, Stuart Carter. (U. Washington, Seattle.)
Testing message diffusion in controlled experiments:
charting the distance and time factors in the inter-

ectance hypothesis. Amer. social. Rev., 1953, 18, 410-416.—A slogan started among 20% of the housewives in a small town spread to 82% in 2 days. The frequency of interaction between pairs of housewives in spreading the message was a harmonic function of the distance between their residences. In another study, seventh-graders traded information during the course of 2 days in order to finish incomplete sentences. The rate of information diffusion (completed sentences) was a logistic function of time. Shapes of the relationships between interaction and the factors of distance and of time were deduced from the general interactance hypothesis. Correlations between observed and expected curves were .95 and over.—(W. W. Charters, Ir.)

4264. Fearing, Franklin. (U. California, Berkeley.) Toward a psychological theory of human communication. J. Pers., 1953, 22, 71-88.—The theory proposed places communication within the context of personality-perceptual theory, with hypothecations as to the dynamic relationship between communicator and interpreter. These include perceived instabilities related to communicator and interpreter, their restructuring the situation in the direction of greater understanding, and the need for genotypically expressed dynamics. 48 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

4265. Freidson, Eliot. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Communications research and the concept of the mass.

Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 313-317.—The concept of mass, entailing heterogeneity, anonymity, lack of interaction, and absence of organization, is not applicable to theater, radio, television, or radio audiences. Research has shown that audience experience has a clearly social character. This implies that audience behavior is more than an interaction between age, sex, or personality of the spectators and the content of the communication, that research must take account of shared expectations, social interaction, organization, and the cultural context of the communications audience.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4266. Horris, Cyril M. (Columbia U., New York.)

A speech synthesizer. J. acoust. Soc. Amer., 1953,
25, 970-975.—This report describes a speech synthesizer based upon the building-block principle described by the author in a previous report (see 28: 4267). The building blocks are stored upon a recording drum and are, in turn, combined with appropriate play-back and timing circuits. Preliminary articulation tests with the synthesizer yielded satisfactorily high scores, thus indirectly verifying the building block principle.—(I. Pollack)

4267. Harris, Cyril M. (Columbia U., New York.)
A study of the building blocks in speech. J. acoust.
Soc. Amer., 1953, 25, 962-969.—An empirical investigation to determine the minimum number of information-bearing elements of speech is described.
These elements, or building blocks, are natural speech sounds which can be directly combined with other elements to form longer speech phrases, e.g. words. If the elements are simply either consonant or vowel sounds, the resulting speech is unnatural and unintel-

ligible because of the strong interaction of vowel and consonant. By judicious selection based upon linguistic principles, the interaction effects may be satisfied with a relatively small number of building blocks,—(I. Pollack)

4268. Head, Sydney Warren. Television and social norms: an analysis of the social content of a sample of television dramas. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 606.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 176 p., \$2.40, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5371.

4269. Kalmus, Hans. More on the language of the bees. Sci. Amer., 1953, 189 (1), 60-64.—Popular summary of experiments indicating that the metabolism of bees influences their time sense and the division of labor in the colony. Further, odor is a critical stimulus in the identification of members of the same colony.—(C. M. Louttit)

4270. Kretsinger, Elwood A. An experimental study of gross bodily movement as an index to audience interest. Speech Monogr., 1952, 19, 244-248.—Purpose was to devise a technique for measuring bodily movement within an audience and find out whether such a technique could distinguish between broad levels of audience interest. An electromagnetic movement meter was constructed which was able to achieve these ends. 15 audiences listened to a dull radio program and an interesting one. They rated each in terms of its dullness and significant differences were obtained. Significant differences were also obtained (1% level) in the recordings of the electromagnetic movement meter when applied to the two different listening situations.—(G. Shames)

4271. Lerner, Daniel. A scale pattern of opinion correlates: communication networks, media exposure, and concomitant responses. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 266-271. The purpose of this research was to provide data on communication behavior and opinion formation in order to illuminate recent trends in Turkey and other middle eastern countries. Through a questionnaire three groups of Turks were differentiated, the modern, the transitional and the traditional. Pattern of response of these ideal types emerged consistently. It showed that "for those who are willing and able to acquire skill in manipulating the ego and expanding the self-system, the mass media act as teacher of the Modern style. The Transitional Turks are those who are learning, and thereby moving into a way of life sharply differentiated from that in which they grew up."-(J. H. Bunzel)

4272. Mobie, Edward C. The responses of theatre audiences, experimental studies. Speech Monogr., 1952, 19, 235-243.—A first report of a continuing experimental investigation in the aesthetics of the theatre. It was attempted to get audience reaction recorded through self-administered instrumentation while play was being enacted. The instrument registers the subjects likes and dislikes in terms of situation, characters, or ideas taking place on the stage. Four studies are described in terms of methodology, impli-

cations for the playwright, effects of sex differences and effects of age differences.—(G. Shames)

4273. Manion, Orville Gayle. An application of readability formulas to oral communication. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 452.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 99 p., \$1.24, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5074.

4274. Matson, Elson Lowell. A study of years of formal education as a factor in audience response to ideational content and treatment in plays. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 452-453.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, State U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 146 p., \$1.83, University Microfilms, Ann

Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4975.

4275. Øyen, Ørjar, & De Flour, Melvin L. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The spatial diffusion of an airborne leaflet message. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 144-149.—The spatial diffusion pattern of a leaflet-started message has been explored in four small comparable communities. Two hypotheses which have been tested led to the tentative conclusion that the pattern of diffusion is a simple waning curve, possibly of the harmonic type. Two subtypes were analyzed in two of the four communities: (1) physical, the learning of the message by picking up a leaflet; and (2) social, the learning of the message from a passed-on leaflet or orally from another person. Hypotheses for further study of the patterns of diffusion have been formulated.—(D. L. Glick)

4276. Palmer, John Milton. The intelligibility of PB words as read by men, women and children for normal hearing and hypocusic ears. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 453.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 92 p., \$1.15, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Publ. No. 5080.

4277. Pumphrey, R. J. The origin of language.

Acta psychol., 1953, 9, 219-239.—Did language evolve or was it invented? What can be inferred about its history? Insects like the bee and grasshopper make precise symbolic communications as do birds and others. From a historical anthropological survey, it is concluded that 3 conditions necessary for human speech could not have been met before a given pe-

riod. - (G. Rubin-Rabson)

4278. Rothschild, F. S. Die symbolischen Tönze der Bienen als psychologisches und neurologisches Problem. (The symbolic dances of the bees as a psychological and neurological problem.) Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, 12, 177-199.—The dance of honey bees is a symbolic indication of the direction and distance of newly found sources of food. The symbolizing activity of the central nervous system can best be understood through a study of the fibers connecting two centers, while causal-mechanistic thinking is not applicable to symbolic activity. It is only by a symbolic interpretation of the fiber crossings in the nervous system of bees that one can understand their symbolizing dances which are "understood" by other bees.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

4279. Ruesch, Jurgen. Synopsis of the theory of humon communication. Psychiatry, 1953, 16, 216-243.—Based on the need for an appropriate scientific system suitable for the study of intrapersonal and interpersonal communication, a sketch of a communication model is attempted with a description of the biological and psychological functions. Mental health is considered as dependent on the perfection of the individual's communication at all levels. 89 references.—(C. T. Bever)

4280, Smith, Herbert Leigh. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) The conflict in television: psychodroma, the hope for the living actor. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 80-86.-The motion pictures and television have forced the actor away from immediate interaction with his audience. When the actor is caught up in this feeling, the force may be called spontaneity, and with live shows, audience response is greater, the more spontaneous and impromptu the performance. One of our aims should be the increase in such spontaneity, by such techniques as the double, the mirror, and the role reversal. The development of spontaneity in television will increase attendance at the legitimate theatre, which will be called upon to increase its own audience participation. Psychodrama can aid in a new organization and direction of the theatre .- (V. Johnson)

4281. Vrieze, Jack W. An experimental study of occupation and its influence on audience response in the theatre. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 453-454.

—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, State U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 211 p., \$2.64, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4995.

4282. Weismann, Donald LeRoy. An experiment with language and visual form as complementary media for communication and expression. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 543-548.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

(See also abstracts 3760, 3842, 3856, 4042, 4095, 4186, 4323)

CLINICAL PSYCHOLOGY, GUIDANCE, COUNSELING

4283. Arbuckle, Dugald S. (Boston U., Mass.) Our semantic wonderland in counseling theory. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32; 160-162.—Although much has been learned about the counseling process, there is a good deal of confusion concerning the meaning and methodology of the counseling process, in part due to semantic difficulties. It is felt that the basic difficulty is in the definition of counseling.—(G. S. Speet)

4284. Bachrach, Arthur J. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) Parallels in maturity: an ontogenetic view of mental hygiene. Neuropsychiatry, 1953, 3, 49-55.— Parallels in politics, religion and psychological science are drawn with the example of the maturation of the child in his attitude toward his father.—(W. L.

Wilkins)

4285. Berdie, Ralph F. (Ed.) Roles and relationships in counseling. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1953. 37 p. \$1.25.—This contains three papers given at the second annual conference of administrators of college and university counseling programs held in 1951 (see 28: 4290, 4462, 4912).

—(W. Coleman)

4286. Cantoni, Louis Joseph. A follow-up study of the personal adjustment of the subjects who participated in the 1939-1943 Flint, Michigan, guidance demonstration. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 352.

—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 205 p., \$2.56, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5015.

4287. Caruso, Igor A. L'unification de la psychologie et ses applications au problème de l'épilepsie. (Unification of psychology and its applications to the problem of epilepsy.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 229-233.—Clinical psychology is the systematic analysis of individual behavior. Though in some cases there are methodological differences between the clinical and the experimental approach, both disciplines complement each other. An example is given using epilepsy.—(G. Besnard)
4288. Cottle, William C. Some common elements

4288. Cottle, William C. Some common elements in counseling. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 4-8.

—In an attempt to develop a common body of counseling theory, five elements common to various systems are discussed. They are: the relationship between the counselor and the client, communication between counselor and client, breadth and depth of the counselor's knowledge, changes in feelings and attitudes of the client, and structuring of the counselors.

seling procedure.—(G. S. Speer)

4289. Gardner, George E. (Judge Baker Guidance Center, Boston, Mass.) Higher education and mental health. Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 354-364.-A discussion of the contribution which higher education can play in establishing mental health in the men and women who are its products. Particular emphasis is placed upon the importance of (1) the establishment of a realistic concept of self; (2) the modification of feelings toward parental figures; (3) the development of renewed trust in one's own generalizations and formulations; (4) the selection of a suitable occupation; (5) the establishment of the identification of one's role as a member of one sex as well as the functions and duties as a future husband or wife and parent; and (6) the development of control of instinctual aggressive drives and the substitution for them of impulses that may be idealistic or at least con-

structive.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)
4290. Gustad, John W. (U. Maryland, College Park.)
The definition of counseling. In Berdie, R. F., Roles and relationships in counseling, (see 28: 4285), 3-19.
—The author concludes with the following definition:
"Counseling is a learning-oriented process, carried on in a simple, one-to-one social environment, in which a counselor, professionally competent in relevant psychological skills and knowledge, seeks to assist the client, by methods appropriate to the

latter's needs and within the context of the total personnel program, to learn more about himself and to accept himself, to learn how to put such understanding into effect in relation to more clearly perceived, realistically defined goals to the end that the client may become a happier and more productive member of his society."—(W. Coleman)

4291. Holmes, Darrell Conrad. An exploratory study in teaching for self-evaluation. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953. No. 64, 271-278.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4292. Iscoe, Ira. (U. Texas, Austin.) Some problems of mental hygiene research with children. Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 441-444.—Research in the field of mental hygiene is needed. The author discusses this under four major headings. First, problems associated with the definition of many of nebulous and vague terminology is indicated. Second, the need for establishing methods for the assessment of efficacy of preventive measures. A third problem is concerned with the deficits in the current personality theories of which Iscoe states, "the only integrated theory of personality development in wide use today -namely, psychoanalysis-is at the same time composed of constructs that are difficult, if not impossible, to submit to experimental validation." And, fourth, the problem of support and cooperation from educational institutions,-(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4293. Johoda, Marie. (New York U.) The meaning of psychological health. Soc. Casewk, 1953, 34, 349-354.—Psychological health is characterized by (1) a reasonable and continuous finding of satisfactions in one's living; (2) utilization of a problem solving mode of behavior; and (3) ability to perceive one's environment with relative freedom from "need distor-

tion."-(L. B. Costin)

4294. Knee, Ruth. (Walter Reed Army Hosp., Washington, D. C.) The open question: is there anything unique about psychiatric social work. J. psychiat. soc. Wk, 1953, 23, 42-48.—Significant characteristics which in combination make the uniqueness of psychiatric social work are presented: (1) relationship to the community; (2) the role as a team member; (3) use of the helping relationship; (4) the concept of specialization; (5) necessary knowledge and skills.—(L. B. Costin)

4295. Levitt, Eugene E., & Ojemann, Ralph H.

(State U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The aims of preventive psychiatry and "cousality" as a personality pattern.

J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 393-400.—The authors define the aim of preventive psychiatry as "the prevention of mental disorders and the promotion of emotional maturity through a systematic attack upon the causes of such disorders." This paper relates to the Preventive Psychiatry Project at S. U. I., and outlines first the general purposes; then it defines causality under the headings of assumptions, methodological observations, and the definition of causality. 17 references.—(R. W. Husband)

4296. Levy, Ruth J. (Washington Children's Home Society, Seattle.) Clinical services... in the state

of Washington. Except. Child., 1953, 20, 69-71; 74-77.—Facilities for mentally handicapped, emotionally disturbed, cerebral palsied, and acutely ill children are described, illustrating particularly the establishment and maintenance of a positive mental health atmosphere in the various clinic situations.—(T. E. Newland)

4297. Lewis, Aubrey. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Health as a social concept. Brit. J. Sociol., 1953, 4, 109-124.—Health is a single concept; it is impossible to establish different criteria for physical health and mental health. The criteria of health are subjective feelings, degree of total efficiency, and the adequate performance of physiological and psychological functions. At the present time, physiological functions can be judged more satisfactorily than psychological functions. Ill health cannot be equated with social deviation or maladjustment. While estimates of efficiency and adequacy must take account of the social environment, the criteria of health are not primarily social.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4298. Moddox, H. Facts and methods in clinical psychology. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 300-304.—"... useful concepts depend on available techniques and possibilities of social action. No one method provides a key to the Absolute." Limitations of the test method and factor analysis are discussed. Steps in the direction of quantification of case mate-

rial are outlined .- (C. L. Winder)

4299. Margolin, Reuben J. (VA Hosp., Bedford, Mass.) New perspectives for teachers—an evaluation of a mental health institute. Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 399-424.—Reviewing the past 3 annual institutes in mental hygiene for educators sponsored by the Massachusetts Association of Mental Health, Margolin discusses the content, techniques utilized, values derived and some of the major problems that concerned each of the institutes. Such matters as parent-teacher relationship, problem behavior in children and in teachers, the training group-its composition and problems, are all discussed at some length. The evaluation of the institutes led to the conclusion "that the main benefits obtained were primarily increased knowledge and understanding plus an experience that had therapeutic implications." It appears that valuable service for teachers is rendered through such programs.-(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4300. Menninger, William C. Attributes of mental health. Nat. Parent-Teacher, 1953, 48, 10-12.—
These comprise: dealing constructively with reality even at its worst, freedom from tensions and anxieties, satisfaction in giving, relating to others with satisfaction, ability to accept frustration for future gain, profiting from experience, directing hostile feelings into creative and constructive outlets, capacity

to love.-(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4301. Nyssen, René. L'investigation scientifique en psychologie clinique. (Scientific investigation in clinical psychology.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 119-124.—Clinical psychology depends upon scientific research. Although the psychiatrist does not

object to autonomous research on the part of the clinical psychologist, great benefits are derived from a close collaboration among the two disciplines when pathology is involved.—(G. Besnard)

4302. Rushong, H. D. (U. Idaho, Moscow.) Present status and trends in the evaluation of counseling. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 418-430.-A general procedure for evaluating counseling is outlined involving the following steps: "(a) The setting up of objectives; (b) Defining the objectives in terms of specific behavioral outcomes; (c) The use of a wide range of objective and subjective instruments and techniques of appraisal in the evaluation; (d) The use of a clinical judgment criterion which draws all of the evidence together for as comprehensive a picture as possible and then estimates as best it can the achievement of outcomes." Studies by Cole, Williamson and Borden, and Berdie are cited as laudable examples of evaluations of counseling, most of the evaluation studies of counseling are regarded as being too restricted. 17 references .- (W. Coleman)

4303. Schofield, William. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Research in clinical psychology: 1952. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 313-320.—This is the author's fourth annual review of published research in clinical psychology. 59-item bibliography.—(L. B. Heathers)

4304. Schryver, Selina. The socio-economic trauma. Psychiat. Quart. Suppl., 1953, 27, 272-283.—Socio-economic status has an important influence on mental adjustment. Competition necessary for socioeconomic survival is too heavy a strain for many personalities. Shame over inferior social status often causes withdrawal and introversion. Early economic insecurity may lead to sexual, marital and professional maladjustment as well as hostility, suspiciousness, submissiveness, laziness, shyness, etc.—(D. Prager)

(See also abstracts 3623, 3666, 3667, 3672, 3674, 3676, 3678, 3684, 4214, 4912)

METHODOLOGY, TECHNIQUES

diagnostische Indices. (Children's dreams as diagnostic devices.) Heilpädag. Werkbl., 1953, 22, 249-251.

—Classification into the following categories: prediction of future physical illness or underlying psychological disturbances, expression of chronological age, general behavioral disposition and complexes. Author is of the opinion that complexes should not be interpreted to children as it is unnecessary and/or dangerous in many instances.—(M. H. Nagy)

4306. Calvert, James Jenkins. Verbal behavior as a predictor of personality syndromes. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 91-93.—Abstract of Ph.D.

thesis.

4307. Doiley, Charles A. (VA Hosp., Jefferson Barracks, Mo.) The practical utility of the clinical report. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 297-302.—Describes a technique for "measuring the practical utility of a clinical report." The technique is primarily concerned

with devising a way to describe patients or clients objectively. Limitations of the technique are also presented. The chief criterion for using this type of report is its "action-potential;" the most important implication of the data is that it is possible to measure this "action-potential."—(F. Costin)

4308, Daim, Wilfried. Die Bedeutung der aktuellen Schreibsituation für die Gestoltung der Handschrift. (The significance of the actual writing situation for the formation of handwriting.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 20, 114-124.—The conditions under which a person writes has some effects on his script, as for example when an individual used to lined paper has to shift to unlined paper. The author suggests that where possible several samples of handwriting should be obtained for graphological analysis with some knowledge of the conditions under which they were written.—(H. P. David)

4309. Dicks, Henry V. Clinical studies in marriage and the family: A symposium on methods. I. Experiences with marital tensions seen in the psychological clinic. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 181-196.—
Hypotheses are presented regarding the dynamics of marital discord on a specified sample of cases utilizing a specified method of study. Role expectations, the "other half" nature of partner selection, dominance-submission conflicts, and past identifications are specified in factors and are illustrated by case material. Repercussions on sex life are considered, especially as related to frigidity and impotence. The method of study involves separate history interviews and psychological testing.—(C. L. Winder)

and psychological testing.—(C. L. Winder)

4310. Fordham, Michael. Clinical studies in marriage and the family: A symposium on methods. II. A child guidance approach to marriage. Brit. J. med.

Psychol., 1953, 26, 197-203.—A method of conducting the first interview where the child is seen first and the parent(s) second by the same clinician is presented. Illustrations of the information arising from the procedure are presented. The various reactions to the events inherent in the procedure permit dynamic interpretations regarding the personalities and problems in

the given family.—(C. L. Winder)

4311. Goldberg, E. M. Clinical studies in marriage and the family: A symposium on methods. Ill. Experiences with families of young men with duodenal ulcer and "normal" control families. Some problems of approach and method. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 204-221.—The procedures and extent of setting-up and carrying out a psychological study of families are discussed. The families where a son had duodenal ulcer were more cooperative than the control families.—(C. L. Winder)

4312. Hector, Heinz. Untersuchung zur Laiengraphologie. (Investigations of "naive" graphology.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 20, 80-88.

—An experiment is reported in which 50 men and 50 women, who had no previous experience with or knowledge of graphology, were asked to give their impressions of a sample of unusual handwriting submitted without any identification. The observations of these

"naive" graphologists are compared with the expert graphological analysis of the same handwriting sample by Max Pulver. Differences and similarities in interpretation are discussed.—(H. P. David)

4313. Jellinek, Augusta. Spontoneous imagery as a psychodiagnostic approach. Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 320-325.—Spontaneous imagery verbalized by the patient while they occur have a psychodiagnostic as well as a psychotherapeutic value. They indicate the character, the mode of behavior, and the psychic state of the patient.—(G. Besnard)

4314. Kleinsorge, H., & Bouer, B. Der Erfolgs- und Misserfolgsversuch als psycho-diagnostiches Verfahren. (Success- and failure experiments as a psychodiagnostic procedure.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 101-110.—A conflict situation is created by subjecting a person to experimentally determined successes and failures on a sorting test. Diagnostically useful are observations on changes in aspiration level after success and after failure as well as disappearance and recurrence of functional symptoms.—(E. Ochs)

4315. Küng, Hons. Der Londesverräter Mayor Leonhardt im Schriftausdruck. (The handwriting of the traitor, Major Leonhardt.) Beih. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 20, 161-163.—A graphological analysis of a note written by Major Leonhardt, a convicted traitor.—(H. P. David)

4316. Levine, Harold Abraham. Differentiation of nonmaladjusted from maladjusted individuals under conditions of success and failure. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 442.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 101 p., \$1.26, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5198.

4317. Maholick, Leonard T., & Baker, Frank P. The resolution of professional cloaks through an interagency group experience. Group Psychother., 1953, 5, 226-232.-The problem of coordination of interagency functions in the field of mental health is discussed, and specific experiences given involving Family Service and the Mental Health Clinic. Problems included evaluating the staff group's capacity to tolerate anxiety, inability to express hostility, individual emotional blocks, professional barriers, and so on. Results indicated that there was individual development of the self; an increase in the area of education for better family living; a better understanding and working relationship among psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric social worker, minister, and social worker; and a closer identification of the Family Service organization with the field of mental health both for staff and public.—(V. Johnson)

4318. Mitchell, Howard E., Preston, Molcolm G., & Mudd, Emily H. Anticipated development of case from content of first interview record. Marriage Fam. Living, 1953, 15, 226-231.—The study suggests "the importance to the counselor of the client's picture of the spouse... Favorable prognosis for case development is associated with those clients who accept a share" (not all or none of the blame). Conclusions are based

entirely on records of male clients not yet validated by follow-up.—(M. M. Gillet)

4319. Postro, T. A. (Sacramento State Coll., Calif.), & Kivisto, P. Art and the clinical psychologist. J. Aesthet., 1953, 12, 76-82.—Two Freudians look at art from an orthodox viewpoint. An attempt is made to correlate Rorschach data with the art productions of college art students.—(P. R. Farnsworth)

4320. Pokorny, R. Zur Anwendung der modernen Graphologie auf die Hebrülsche Schrift. (The application of modern graphology to hebraic script.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 20, 27-73.—Following a brief presentation of the major tenets of graphology, the author describes in detail how these principles may be applied to the graphological analysis of modern hebraic script. Modifications necessitated by the differences in writing symbols are discussed, with many illustrations. It is concluded that there are no major differences graphologically between western script and hebraic script, written in opposite directions. 29 references.—(H. P. David)

4321. Pophal, R. Die Schreibbewegung und ihre Deutung auf physiologischer Grundlage. (Writing motion and its interpretation on a physiological basis.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 20, 17-26.—The difficulties and limitations of assessing physiological components in graphological analysis are considered. The work of early graphologists is reviewed, with special emphasis upon the interpretation of motion in handwriting.—(H. P. David)

4322. Rappaport, Sheldon R. (Albert Einstein Med. Cent., Philadelphia, Pa.) Effective interviewing in mental hospitals. Amer. J. Psychother., 1953, 7, 492-501.—This paper attempts to point out the value of the interview as a clinical technique and to help the reader gain a clearer perspective of its purpose and use. An attitude of sincere interest in the patient, of alertness to his needs, of sympathy, courtesy, professional dignity and personal humility (which cannot be learned by reading) must be felt deeply by the interviewer and shown constantly if the patient is to benefit.—(L. N. Solomon)

4323. Robb, J. H. Clinical studies in morriage and the family: A symposium on methods. IV. Experiences with ordinary families. Brit, J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 215-221.—The problem attacked is that of contacting, recruiting, and working with a broad sample of families to discover the psychodynamic situation in ordinary families. General data were collected in home interviews by the social worker who made the contact. More detailed personal data were collected in interviews at the agency after the general data were in hand. The central fact in unsuccessful marriages seems to be the lack of a good match between "unrecognized or fantasied expectation and actual performance on the part of the spouse..."—(C. L. Winder)

4324. Scherz, Frances H. (Jewish Family and Community Service, Chicago, Ill.) What Is family centered consework? Soc. Casewk, 1953, 34, 343-349.—A definition of family-centered casework is offered followed

by a discussion of these aspects of the definition: (1) the diagnostic significance of the external forces and what the worker needs to know about the social strains of a family; (2) psychological conditions affecting family life; and (3) treatment of family members.—(L. B. Costin)

4325. Standlee, Lloyd S. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) The Archimedes negative aftereffect as an Indication of memory impairment. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 317.—On the basis of data obtained from 25 psychotics and 16 normals who had been given the Wechsler Memory scale and tested with the Archimedes spiral illusion, the author concludes that: (1) electric shock does not impair memory ability; (2) electric shock does not impair ability to experience the Archimedes negative aftereffect; (3) there is no relationship between memory ability and ability to experience the Archimedes negative aftereffect.—(F. Costin)

(See also abstracts 3545, 4023, 4171)

DIAGNOSIS & EVALUATION

4326. Achtnich, Martin. Grundlegende Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnungen zum Szondi-Test. (Basic probability calculations for the Szondi test.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 211-222. -Aspects of probability theory and statistical significance pertinent to Szondi group test profiles are discussed. Since statistically expected average findings may deviate considerably from empirically derived norms, the clinical significance of any group test deviations depends upon a comparison of the findings with data obtained from other clinically homogenous groups. Examples of how group data should be treated are given together with an explanation of the derivation of probability figures for the Szondi test. The author cautions that the number of different subjects comprising a group is important rather than the total number of tests administered to any one individual. Whether the test is administered individually or in groups may also affect the results obtained .- (H. P. David)

4327. Applexwelg, Mortimer H. (Connecticut Coll., New London.) Educational levels and Minnesota Multiphasic profiles. 1. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 340-344.—The MMPI and the California Capacity Questionnaire were given to 152 females and 259 males during regular class periods. High school students made up about 12%, college freshmen and sophomores about 63% of the male sample; high school students made up about 38%, college freshmen and sophomores about 20% of the female, sample. The female group did less well on the ability test, was about twice as variable in age as the male group. Six of the clinical scales of the MMPI of the male group, five of the female group had means very significantly higher than the test's norms. Graphs show the relation of age, educational level, and IQ to MMPI scores for males and

females separately.—(L. B. Heathers)
4328. Barrell, Robert P. (VA Hosp., New Orleans,
La.) Subcategories of Rorschach human movement re-

sponses: a classification system and some experimental results. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 254-260.—A new system of classifying M responses on the Rorschach was developed. These subcategories were then experimentally studied with respect to the following hypotheses: (1) "The various subcategories into which the M responses may be subdivided are differentially related to various categories of intellectual functioning." (2) "Various categories of M responses show significant relationships to different categories of emotional behavior." Subjects were 121 graduate students in psychology. The first hypothesis was substantiated by the data; the second one was not. 15 references.—(F. Costin)

was not. 15 references.—(F. Costin)
4329. Bötcher, Ulrich. Die Anwendung des
Düss'schen Fabelstestes in Schulklassen. (The application of the Düss'schen Fable Test in school classes.) Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1952,
1, 194-199.—Ten fables are presented and the child is asked to give the outcome for each. Scoring is offered and ways of utilizing this test are discussed.
—(W. Schwarz)

4330. Berg, Irwin A., & Collier, Joanne S. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Personality and group differences in extreme response sets. Educ. psychol.

Measmt, 1953, 13, 164-169.—The Perceptual Reaction Test differentiates among several different groups, as high-anxiety and low-anxiety males, males and females, "anxious" and "general neurotics," etc.

Test-retest r's around .80 were obtained. "These findings are believed to indicate that extreme response set scores can reflect certain personality and group characteristics and that the scores are reliable."—

(W. Coleman)

4331. Berlow, Nathan. Psychosexual indicators on the Rorschach test. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 429-430.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 65 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5011.

4332. Blochner, Janet E. (Berkeley, Calif., City Schs.) Constancy of Rorschach movement responses under educational conditioning. Calif. J. educ. Res., 1953, 4, 173-176.—A control group of 96 and an experimental group of 60 beginning educational psychology students were administered the group Rorschach using the Harrower-Erikson technique. During an intervening month, lectures were given the experimental group on the perception of movement and on devices used by artists in creating the illusion of movement. The group Rorschach was readministered. All responses were scored by the Klopfer method, the second set by an independent clinical psychologist. On the basis of the M + FM responses, no significant differences in movement perception were found.—(T. E. Newland)

4333. Böszörményi, Georg. Bestimmung der faktoriellen Schwankungen im Szondi-Test. Die Inkonstanzmethode. (Determination of factorial variation in the Szondi test. The method of inconsistency.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 199210.—A formula has been developed to express quantitatively both the amount and direction of variation in choice reactions within a given Szondi test factor over a series of test administrations. Each test profile must be compared with every other one. Numerical weights are added to the quantitative scores to express the qualitative significance of the observed changes. Two examples are given and modifications of the formula for application to clinically homogeneous groups are suggested.—(H. P. David)

4334. Broddin, M. J. Un test de mémoire auditive des nombres. (A test of auditory numerical memory.) Ergologie, 1953, 1, 185-189.—Ten 2-digit numbers were read, at five second intervals, then after fifteen seconds S tries to reproduce them. Of 250 S's, aged 18-35, median figures retained were 6.24 for men, for women 6.71, range 0-10. No age differences except lower performance for the 9 S's 34-35.—(R. W. Husband)

4335. Brown, Fred. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.)
An exploratory study of dynamic factors in the content of the Rorschach protocol. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 251-279.—15 hypothetical-deductive constructs are formulated to serve as basic postulates for content analysis. Response interpretations are presented with the caution that "in utilizing content analysis the psychologist must remain fully cognizant of the manner in which responses on one card influence the interpretation on another."—(A. J. Sprow)

4336. Brunetti, P. M., & Novarra, F. Un guide pour l'evaluation de la maturité de jugement. (A guide for the evaluation of the maturity of judgment.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 301-307.—A questionnaire of 20 items is used to assess the capacity to appreciate values upon which the respect due to other persons is founded. A statistical analysis of the data reveals that: (1) for every question there is an answer typical of psychologists and persons of higher intellectual level, (2) a significant correlation exists between level of education and scores on the questionnaire, (3) the homogeneity of the test is .58. This questionnaire has potential value in the selection of psychologists.—(G. Besnard)

4337. Colden, George (VA Hosp., Madison, Wis.), & Cohen, Leon B. The relationship of ego-involvement and test definition to Rorschach test performance. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 300-311.—"The aim of this study was to investigate whether Rorschach test protocols differ significantly as a function of (a) the subject's degree of ego-involvement in the task; (b) varied assigned definitions of the Rorschach test; and (c) the interactions of ego-involvement and test definition.... It is concluded that a careful consideration of the individual's attitudes and beliefs toward the testing may be necessary for an adequate evaluation of his Rorschach test protocol."—(A. J. Sprow)

4338. Caligor, Leopold. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) Quantification of the Eight Card Redrawing Test (8CRT). J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 356-361.—"The present study was to determine

whether normals (N=21 college males) can be differentiated from psychotics (N=21 hospitalized paranoid schizophrenics) by objective scoring of the 8CRT, a figure drawing test." 33 items successfully differentiated between the two groups. 10 selected items successfully differentiated between psychotic subgroups. The items scored on the test in this study are listed.—(L. B. Heathers)

4339. Capol, Marco, & Wolther, Leon. Contribution à l'étude de l'habilite manuelle. (Contribution to the study of manual skill.) Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 14, 489-517.—A detailed analysis of the Walther test battery of manual ability is presented. The test battery comprises: (1) rate of manipulation (Walther) (2) dotting (Binet-Vaschide) (3) tapping (M. T. Whitley) (4) paper cutting (Claparede-Walther) (5) bead-stringing (Descoeudres). Factor analysis shows that the battery is homogeneous. The test also shows high reliability (.86) as well as validity (.73), with the rating of foremen. The authors emphasize also the prognostic value of the tests, as demonstrated by the study of 170 workers after 8 to 30 years of work. English, German, and Italian summaries.—(A. Manoil)

4340. Carlson, Virgil R. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.), & Lazarus, Richard S. A repetition of Meyer Williams' study of intellectual control under stress and associated Rorschach factors. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 247-253.-"An experiment by Meyer Williams, [see 21: 2803] in which a high degree of relationship was found between performance under stress and Rorschach measures of emotional and intellectual control, was repeated with careful attention to every essential detail." Performance was measured with the Wechsler-Bellevue Digit-Symbol test. No relationship was found between the Rorschach measures and decrement in performance under stress. The authors conclude that "the correlation reported by Williams is not representative of the relationship between Rorschach variables and performance under stress."-(F. Costin)

4341. Cattell, R. B., Day, M. & Meeland, T. La standardisation du questionnaire de personnalité en 16 facteurs de l'I. P. A. T. (The standardization of the I.P.A.T. 16 personality factors questionnaire test.) Rev. psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 67-83.—A brief description of the Institute for Personality and Ability Testing (Champaign, Illinois) is followed by the description of the methodology of constructing the independent factor dimensions in the test. Norms are given for a student population and a general adult population. Age and sex differences are discussed.—
(G. Besnard)

4342. Clymer, Theodore William. The Influence of reading ability on the validity of group intelligence tests. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 581.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Minnesota. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 233 p., \$2.91, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5346.

4343. Cook, Richard A. (Fitzsimmons Army Hosp., Denver, Colo.) Identification and ego defensiveness in thematic apperception. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17,

312-319.—From a study undertaken to determine "how the ego defensiveness of subjects responding to pictorial projective stimuli is affected when: (a) identification of the subject with the pictorial characters is facilitated by making the pictorial characters similar in appearance to the subject; (b) identification is reduced by making the characters dissimilar in appearance to the subject," 4 conclusions are drawn and discussed.—(A. J. Sprow)

discussed.—(A. J. Sprow)
4344. Dordenne, Robert. Le "O'Conner Finger
Dexterity Test." Ergologie, 1952, 1, 103-108.—This
gives instructions on using the O'Connor test, covering
these general topics: purposes, experimental conditions, and behavioral items to record and observe.
Norms and a sample case are presented.—(R. W.
Husband)

4345. Dierkens, Jean, & Dierkens-Dopchie, Nicole. Contribution a l'étude qualitative d'un vocabulaire. (Contribution to the qualitative study of a vocabulary.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 308-313.—A new vocabulary test for children 8 to 18 was developed. The test includes only well-known words and an equal proportion of concrete and abstract nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. The results of an administration of the test to 275 children show that whereas generalization and description increase, concretion decreases with age. A new definition of levels of thought is given.—(G. Besnard)

4346. Dierkens-Dopchie, Nicole, & Dierkens, Jean. Corrélation entre les données cliniques et certains facteurs du test de Rorschach. (Correlations between clinical data and certain factors of the Rorschach test.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 314-319.—Rorschach psychograms for 152 children presenting behavior disorders showed no correlations between clinical motor hyperactivity and Rorschach human movement responses or the experience balance (Introversive or extratensive). The coarced subjects corresponded to a group of passive children. White spaces (S) have no clear correlation with social aggressivity but white details expressed as "holes" correspond to an aggressive tendency. Aggressive verbalizations appeared as clearly related to social aggressivity.—(G. Besnard)

4347. Doll, Edgar A. The measurement of social competence: a manual for the Vineland Social Maturity Scale. [Minneapolis, Minnesota]: Educational Test Bureau, 1953. xvii, 664 p. \$7.75.—"This volume presents the Vineland Social Maturity Scale for the measure of social competence. It elaborates previous preliminary publications and includes the background of the method, detailed manual, basic data, preliminary standardization and validation, illustrative group and clinical application." The scale is "a standardized method for the quantitative estimation of personal social maturation." The 117 items are described in detail and extensive consideration is given to standardization and validation data and to applications of the scale. Bibliographies.—(C. M. Louttit)

4348. Duncan, John O. Correlation between the Wechsler-Bellevue and Stanford-Binet vocabulary lists.

Med. Tech. Bull., 1953, 4, 45-47.—A table for conversion of Wechsler-Bellevue vocabulary scores into Stanford-Binet vocabulary scores is given to make it possible to eliminate the necessity of giving both tests.—(A. J. Sprow)

4349. Dutton, Charles Edwin. An investigation of the internal consistency and validity of the hospital adjustment scale. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 589-590.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Stanford U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 74 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5379.

4350. Eron, Leonard D. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Responses of women to the Thematic Apperception Test. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 269-282.

—Two kinds of normative data for use in analyzing TAT protocols are presented: (1) apperceptive norms and (2) thematic norms. TAT stories were obtained from (a) female college students and (b) pregnant women attending an obstetrical clinic. Each story was analyzed for "emotional tone, outcome, themes, identification of characters and objects, perceptual distortions, and unusual formal characteristics." The construction and use of check lists derived from analyses of these stories are described in detail.—(F. Costin)

4351. Fabrikant, Benjamin. The effects of an experimental set on Rorschach test performance. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 431-432.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Buffalo. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 116 p., \$1.45, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5118.

4352. Fordyce, Wilbert Evans. Applications of a scale of dependency to concepts of self, ideal-self, mother, and father. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 591.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Washington. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 86 p., \$1.08, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5294.

4353. Gallagher, James J. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Clinical judgment and the Cattell Infant Intelligence Scale. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 303-305.- "The purpose of the present study was to determine if there were any significant changes upon retest in a group of children who were judged as not doing their best upon the original infant test." Data show that the clinical judgment of the psychologists involved in this study was sound when they stated that further testing was necessary for some infants who did not appear to be doing their best. "Evidence seems to support the conclusion that all possible information concerning not only test results but the conditions surrounding the test and full case histories are necessary for adequate competence in the prediction of infant intelligence.—(F. Costin)

4354. Gobetz, Wallace. (New York U.) A quantification, standardization, and validation of the Bender-Gestalt Test on normal and neurotic adults. Psychol. Monogr., 1953, 67(6), (No. 356), 28 p.—The Bender-Gestalt Test was given to an initial group of 108 neurotic male adult veterans and 285 control Ss and in a later cross-validation study to 64 poorly adjusted and 54 controls all of whom were non-veterans. The find-

ings appear to justify conclusions: gross destruction of Gestalt is rare in normals and neurotics alike; both normal and abnormal subjects appear to have characteristic deviations of reproduction of the stimuli but neither set of characteristics is exclusively reserved for a specific group; deviations tend to be specific for specific figures; the scoring system consisting of 30 specific signs retested by Gobetz appears to be consistent in differentiating normals from neurotics; recall scores are not as effective as initial and retest scores in differentiating neurotics from normal Ss. 51 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4355. Gordon, Leonard Victor. A comparison of the validities of the forced choice and questionnaire methods in personality measurement. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 215-219.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4356. Gordon, Leonard V. (Naval Personnel Research Unit, San Diego, Calif.) A factor analysis of the 48 Sxondi pictures. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 387-392.—The Szondi test was slightly modified to attempt factor analysis. 200 summer school students rated the pictures on a film strip, designating only "like" or "dislike." Tetrachoric r's were obtained, and the correlation matrix produced 13 factors. An individual's general preferences are to a large extent related to such identifiable characteristics as age, sex, mood, conventionality of appearance, etc. It is suggested that this procedure might be used to measure attitudes toward the opposite sex, parental authority, or conventional standards.—(R. W. Husband)

4357. Gough, Harrison G. (U. California, Berkeley.) A nonintellectual intelligence test. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 242-246.-"A study was made of the relationship between intellectual measures and a series of opinion, attitude, and self-description items, believed, on a priori and theoretical grounds, to covary with intellect. Fifty-two items were found to possess empirical validity. These items were assembled in a scale which yielded median validity coefficients of approximately .58 in 4 original samples, and of .47 in 9 check samples. Adjectival descriptions of subjects scoring high on the scale tended to stress factors of dependability, intellectual clarity, persistence, and planfulness. The decision was made to call the scale a measure of 'intellectual efficiency' in order to reflect these properties."-(F. Costin)

4358. Gullford, J. P., Christensen, Paul R., Bond, Nicholas A., & Sutton, Marcella A. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.) A factor analysis study of human interests. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-11, iv, 83 p.—An interest inventory was developed by first developing 33 primary hypotheses and 100 subsidiary hypotheses about the nature of interests. A homogeneous 10-item test was prepared for each subsidiary hypothesis. The complete 1000 item inventory was administered to 2 sample populations, representing airmen and officer levels. Factor analyses of the data for the 2 populations resulted in a total of 28 identifiable factors. Of these,

6 are considered "as implying classes of vocational activities or occupational families, 20 as implying motivation or sources of satisfaction of a more general character, and the remaining two may be regarded as temperament variables. If very liberal standards are used only three factors are new; the others constitute confirmation and clarification of previously found factors."—(W. F. Grether)

4359. Hammer, Emonuel F., & Plotrowski, Zygmund A. (Psychiatric Institute, New York.) Hostility as a factor in the clinician's personality as it affects his interpretation of projective drawings (H-T-P). J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 210-216.—6 clinicians served as S's in judging 400 II-T-P's for evidence of aggression and hostility. In order to ascertain the degree of hostility and aggression in each of the 6 clinicians, they submitted themselves to 6 administrations each of the Szondi test. Rank order comparisons of the data and tentative conclusions are presented. 18 references.—(S. Hutter)

4360. Hanfmann, Eugenia (Brandeis U., Waltham, Mass.), & Getzels, J. W. Studies of the Sentence Completion Test. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 280-294.

—Using a self-reference technique on the SCT, the authors set out to determine the extent to which material from deeper and from more superficial personality levels is evoked. "The(se) results support the clinical impression that the personal material evoked by the usual run of sentence fragments used in the SCT stems from different personality levels, but with preponderance of content that is either conscious, or fairly easily accessible to consciousness."—(A. J. Sprow)

4361. Honvik, Lee J. A note on rotations in the Bender-Gestalt test as predictors of EEG obnormalities in children. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 399.— From clinical observations it appears that rotation of Bender-Gestalt figures is a more malignant sign in children than in adults. Eighty percent of a group of 20 children showing rotation of at least one figure had abnormal EEG's.—(L. B. Heathers)

4362. Hovey, H. Birnet (VA Hosp., Ft. Doug. Sta., Salt Lake City, Utah.), & Stouffocher, Jomes C. Intuitive versus objective predictions from a test. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 349-351.—This study evaluates two approaches to predicting such characteristics as aggressive or conscientious from MMPI scores. "Mechanical" and clinical predictions were compared with ratings of nurses by 3 nursing supervisors; the comparisons made were limited to those characteristics on which there was agreement between two of the three supervisors that a student deviated from average. The clinical predictions were found to be more accurate than the "mechanical" predictions; however, neither approach was accurate enough to impress the nursing supervisors favorably.—(L. B. Heathers)

4363. Johnson, Elizabeth Z. Klopfer's Prognostic Scale used with Roven's Progressive Matrices in play therapy prognosis. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 320-326. —"The sensitivity of Raven's Progressive Matrices as a clinical predictor of play therapy progress conceived as a function of superego potential was investigated by means of the Rorschach Prognostic Scale of ego strength. Initial and terminal Prognostic scores were computed for a group of children previously reported as 'improved' or 'unimproved' in psychological treatment according to clinical and social criteria of behavior.' 24 references.

4364. Karlin, Lawrence (New York U.), & Schwartz, Milton M. Social and general intelligence and performance on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study. 1. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 293-296 .- "The present study compared performance on 3 tests, and Rosenzweig P-F. George Washington University Social Intelligence, and the Otis Mental Ability tests. The purpose of this comparison was, in part, to determine the relationship between the influence of such abilities as are measured in the 2 types of intelligence tests on performance in the P-F test. The significant relationships which were found suggest the possibility that certain ability factors are related to the type of response made on the P-F test. This finding also suggests the general hypothesis that differences in the way the P-F test situations are perceived partly condition responses made to the test."-(F. Costin)

4365. Kaye, Donald (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.), Kirschner, Paul, & Mandler, George. The effect of test anxiety on memory span in a group test situation. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 265-266.—On the basis of data obtained from the performance of 36 students in introductory psychology, the authors conclude that: (1) A memory span test was able to differentiate significantly two groups with respect to their level of anxiety, as measured by an anxiety questionnaire. The Low Anxiety group performed significantly better than the High Anxiety group. (2) "The differential effect of anxiety levels operates in group situations as well as individual testing situations when ego-involving instructions are given."—(F. Costin)

4366. Keehn, J. D. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Rorschoch validation. III: An examination of the role of colour as a determinant in the Rorschach test. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 410-438.—Factor analysis of the results of administration of a battery of tests constructed to determine whether color-determined Rorschach responses depend upon color to 200 normals revealed two factors. A color-form factor, depending upon reaction or non-reaction to color, was found but Rorschach color score had no saturation upon this. The second was identified as reaction to the stimulus as a whole rather than to any part and the Rorschach had a saturation of .6 upon this. 33 references.—
(W. L. Wilkins)

4367. Kenny, Douglas T. (U. British Columbia, Vancouver.), & Bijou, Sidney W. Ambiguity of pictures and extent of personality factors in fantasy responses. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 283-288.—"This paper describes an experiment testing the assumption of a direct relationship between stimulus ambiguity and extent of personality factors revealed in evoked fantasy." Sources of data were 3 sets of TAT cards.

A Q-sort technique was used to judge the significance of the personality factors injected into the fantasy stories. The results were not consistent with the hypothesis tested. "With increasing stimulus ambiguity there is an initial increase in the extent of personality factors revealed in the fantasy, and then a decrease. In addition, it was shown that the behavior of the examiner plays a role in fantasy productions."—(F. Costin)

4368. Klein, Abraham, & Arnheim, Rudolf. Perceptual analysis of a Rorschach card. J. Pers., 1953, 22, 60-70.—It is proposed that, although Rorschach blots are defined essentially on the basis of subject matter seen by the observer, it would be useful to explore the perceptual characteristics of the blots in their own right for the following reasons: (1) isomorphism between percept and personality may be more valuable than content, (2) possibly the stimulusdetermined configurations should be more objectively distinguished from the observer-determined configurations, deemphasizing the weight of popular responses, and (3) present laws of perception have been derived from simpler figures than the Rorschach blots, Application of the approach is illustrated with Card I. The following factors or determinants in the stimulus patterns are treated: grouping and subdivision, shape, similarity, direction and movement, and expression .-(M. O. Wilson)

4369. Kockel, Elsa. Freudsche und Jungsche Anschauungen in der Kasuistik. (Freudian and Jungian views in casuistry.) Psyche, Heidel., 1953, 7, 286-302.—In the analysis of a number of dreams the attempt is made to point out the differences between Freudian and Jungian dream interpretation. Myths, folk lore, and fairy tales are used to help in the interpretation of the symbolism involved.—(E. Barschak)

4370. Lehmann, Heinz, & Dörken, Herbert, Jr. (Verdun Protestant Hospital, Montreal, Que., Can.) The administration, scoring, and percentile standardization of the Verdun Projective Battery. Canad. J. Psychol., 1953, 7, 69-80.—A projective battery was derived from: a timed Word Association Test, a Conformity Test, and Harrower's Multiple Choice Rorschach. Pictures from the TAT were not found to contribute to the battery. 60% of an abnormal group were accurately identified, only 3% of the normal group were screened out. Advantages of battery described.—(E. D. Lawson)

4371. Le Men, J. Presentation d'une épreuve de dessin. (Presentation of a drawing test.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 97-101.—The search for a test which would necessitate the subject to create a new entity and which would be relatively complex led to a drawing test. The testing situation requires the subject to draw a landscape with a man, a road, a woman, a house, a boy, some mountains, a girl, a river, an animal and an automobile. An objective scoring has been devised in terms of intellectual and affective factors. This is a preliminary report to be followed by a more extensive publication.—(G. Besnard)

4372. Lindzey, Gordner (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.), & Goldberg, Morton. Motivational differences between male and female as measured by the Thematic Apperception Test. J. Pers., 1953, 22, 101-117.—It was hypothecated that males would exceed females in aggression, sex, and achievement, while females would exceed males in abasement, nurturance, narcissism, and verbal responsiveness. Differences observed were in the direction hypothecated, four of which were significant at the .05 level. Neither of those that were reversed was significant. The results show greater sex needs of the male and greater abasement, nurturance, and verbal response for the female. 40 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

4373. Luborsky, Lester. (Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kans.) Self-interpretation of the TAT as a clinical technique. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 217-223. -"A standard procedure and categories for the systematic analysis of results for the self-interpretation of the TAT is proposed here. Four areas in which the procedure seems especially informative have been described in this report: (1) the implicit or explicit ability of the patient to recognize the mechanisms that went into the construction of his stories; (2) the many ways in which acceptance or denial of meaningfulness of the story content can be expressed, especially, the dimension of external determination of stories versus internal or psychological determination; (3) several ways of inferring the patient's capacity for personality growth; and (4) a way of scoring feelings to self and patients."-(S. Hutter)

4374. Lundin, William H., & Schpoont, Seymour. (Chicago (III.) State Hosp.) The application of the Rorschoch prognostic rating scale to one intensively followed case. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 295-299.—
The purpose of this study was to apply Klopfer's Prognostic Rating Scale for prediction of therapy to published material of a longitudinal case study which included the administration of 6 Rorschachs over a 28-month period. It is concluded that for the present judgments and predictions are better made on the basis of qualitative ranges rather than quantitative variability within those ranges.—(A. J. Sprow)

4375. McClelland, David C. (Wesleyan U., Middletown, Conn.) The measurement of human motivation: an experimental approach. Proc. 1952 Conf. Test. Probl., Educ. Test. Serv., 1953, 41-51.—The different ways in which psychologists have attempted to measure motivation in the past are discussed. A method of measuring human motivation with content analyses of imaginative behavior or fantasy is described. The relationship between motivation measured in this way and achievement is investigated.—(G. C. Carter)

4376. Matchabely, K., & Bertrand, R. Quelques considérations pratiques sur l'application du test moteur de structuration visuelle de Bender en clinique psychiatrique. (Some practical considerations on the application of Bender's Visual Motor Gestalt test in clinical psychiatry.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 326-332.—The Bender test was administered to 82

mental patients, men and women. The results show definite patterns for the following: schizophrenia, paranoia, alcoholism, melancholy, neuroses, epilepsy, oligophrenia, dementia paralytica, hysteria, and psy-

chopathic personality. - (G. Besnard)

4377. Mindoss, Horvey. Predicting patients' responses to psychotherapy: a preliminary study designed to investigate the validity of the 'Rorschach Prognostic Rating Scale.' J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 327-334.—The object of this study was to investigate the validity of the Rorschach Prognostic Rating Scale using a technique to measure unused ego-strength. Conclusions: "The Prognostic Rating Scale is shown to be efficacious.... Presumably the basic ego-strength plays a much more important role than the primary motive in entering therapy...."—(A. J. Sprow)

4378. Morgan, Honry H. (Psychological Corp., New York.) Measuring achievement motivation with "picture motivations." J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 289-292 .- "A story-telling test . . . [Picture Interpretations]...was administered to 5 groups of junior boys in academic and vocational high schools. Stories ... were scored for achievement motivation or need for Achievement (n Ach). Low to moderate relationships were found between n Ach scores and intelligence. The relationship between n Ach scores and school grades tended to be somewhat less when intelligence was held constant by use of the partial correlation technique." N Ach scores also appeared to be "fairly stable over brief periods of time." The author concludes that the test "holds some promise as a predictive instrument for forecasting achievement."-(F. Costin)

4379. Müller, Philippe. Doutes sur les méthodes projectives. (Doubts about the projective methods.) Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, 12, 210-228.— The major criticisms that have been made of projective techniques are discussed on the basis of a number of experimental investigations reported in the literature. The positive value of these criticisms is pointed out and suggestions are offered as to the ways they may contribute to a deeper understanding of personality. 29 references.—(K. F. Muenzinger)

4380. Orange, Arthur J. (Fitzsimons Army Hosp., Denver, Colo.) Perceptual consistency as measured by the Rorschack. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 224-228. -The purpose of this study was "...to evaluate the consistency of formal variables of perception as elicited by the Rorschach. The test was administered to two matched groups of subjects, one normals, the other neurotics, the protocols being scored for 11 pertinent variables. Rank-order correlations based on split-half comparisons showed that many more variables than could occur by chance were consistent for each group. No significant differences, however, were evident in the levels of consistency manifested by the groups. Introduction of the factor of structuredness did not provoke significant deviations in consistency." -(S. Hutter)

4381. Osterrieth, Paul A. Remarque sur l'Interprétotion des tests de dessin en psychologie clinique.
(Remarks on the interpretation of drawing tests in
clinical psychology.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3,
338-343.—The interpretation of drawing tests in clinical psychology needs much validation. It is suggested that a study of the genetic evolution of graphic
productions could throw some light on the importance
and value of some indications and their symbolic significance. Three examples are proposed: the place of
the drawing on the sheet of paper, the size of the
drawn personages, and the presence of smoke.—(G.
Besnard)

4382. Peel, E. A. Footnote on "Practice effects between three consecutive tests of intelligence."

Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 126.—Certain data referred to by the author in a previous article (see 27: 5156) concerning practice effects in the case of 3 consecutive tests of intelligence are irrelevant to the problem since the tests used in the survey were standardized on the same population, and the practice effects were incorporated into the norms. Practice effect data have been obtained, however, from 2 other surveys where the tests were standardized on outside areas. These results show that practice effects do not fall off very rapidly, if at all.—(R. C. Strass-burger)

4383. Rapkin, Mourice. (Los Angeles (Calif.) Psychological Service Center) The Projective Motor Test: a validation study. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 127-143.

—A validation study of the Projective Motor Test, which is a paper-and-pencil graphic motor test, is presented. A modification of the blind-matching technique was the principal method used in this study. 36 male outpatients of a mental hygiene clinic were tested. 6 therapists acted as judges in matching anonymous personality descriptions of their patients which were derived from the Projective Motor Test protocols. A description of the test, its rationale, and several other experimental procedures pertaining to the validation of the test are presented.—(S. Hutter)

4384. Rosenberg, Nathan; Izard, Carroll E., & Hollander, Edwin P. Middle category ("?") response: reliability and relationship to personality and intelligence variables. U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 077.01.01, 14 p.—This study investigated the "?" response of objective personality tests with respect to its reliability and relationship to personality and intelligence. 4 "?" scores were obtained for each of several hundred Naval Aviation Cadets from the 3 Guilford-Martin and the Bernreuter personality inventories. Results indicate that the tendency to respond by "?" is a reliable trait as evidenced by the relatively high intercorrelations between the number of "?" 's from the several personality tests used.

4385. Rüegg-Marton, Irène. Triebstrukturonalyse bei Drillingen. (Drive structure analysis in triplets.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 180-198.—The Szondi test was individually administered 10 times to a set of female triplets, two of whom were considered monozygotic. The test profiles, when analyzed according to Szondi's multidimensional system, showed consistent similarities between the 2 monozygotic triplets, and significant differences between the monozygotic pair and the third triplet. The practicality of the Szondi test as a research tool for the study of twins and genetic aspects of personality is discussed. An earlier paper by Szondi on test results with 97 pairs of twins, originally published in Hungarian, is abstracted.—(H. P. David)

4386. Rulon, Phillip J. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) A semontic test of intelligence. Proc. 1952 Conf. Test. Probl., Educ. Test Serv., 1953, 84-92.— A non-verbal test technique is described. The subject is required to associate an arbitrary symbol with a worldly referant, to indicate his mastery of this association, and then to combine these symbols into groups in which the relationships between the symbols in each group are semantic or syntactical relationships. In order to avoid putting a premium upon urban culture or amount of schooling, it was decided to use as worldly referants only the actors, verbs, and objects familiar in all western cultures, even the most primitive.—(G. C. Carter)

4387. Salfield, D. J., & Greenland, C. Paintings and stories; a diagnostic and therapeutic technique in child psychiatry. Z. Kinderpsychiat., 1953, 20, 104–121.—Objective methods of investigation and evaluation of therapeutic results are lacking in child psychiatry. A standardized procedure has been evolved for detailed observation of patient paintings and construction of stories. The sequence of a year's weekly therapy sessions in the case of an eight-year old schizophrenic girl is presented.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

schizophrenic girl is presented.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)
4388. Sayons, K., & Sayons, Z. (U. Manitoba,
Winnipeg, Can.) Weighted scale and psychogram for
the Rorschach score. Canad. J. Psychol., 1953, 7,
60-68.—A new technique is introduced for the representation of 22 Rorschach factors which are comparable in terms of normality and deviation in order
to easily compare intra-individual traits and interindividual personality patterns.—(E. D. Lawson)

4389. Schafer, Roy. (Austen Riggs Center, Stockbridge, Mass.) Content analysis in the Rorschach test. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 335-339.—Presents 5 propositions regarding psychological intricacies of the Rorschach response process derived mainly from psychoanalytic thinking and emphasizes that "psychoanalytic thematic analysis of Rorschach content, while it exposes us to many of the abuses of opportunistic or naive psychoanalysis, opens up a most important aspect of the Rorschach test to systematic investigation."—(A. J. Sprow)

4390. Schneider, Ernst. Psychodiagnostisches Praktikum für Psychologen und Pädagogen. Eine Einführung in Hermann Rorschachs Formdeuteversuch. (4th Auf.) (Psychodiagnostic practice for psychologists and teachers. An introduction to the Rorschach test.) Bern: Hans Huber, 1952. xiv, 174 p. Fr. 20.80.— This fourth edition is an improved and enlarged ver-

sion of previous editions (see 10:5878). The book is divided into two major portions; procedure for administration, scoring and interpretation of the Rorschach test and a section presenting Rorschach protocols and interpretations of selected cases. 81 references.

—(J. A. Stern)

4391. Secord, Paul F. (Emory U., Ga.) Objectification of word-association procedures by the use of homonyms: a measure of body cathexis. J. Pers., 1953, 21, 479-495.—One objection raised in the early development of Jung's word association test was that such associations were treated as unique for each individual. Jung obviated this objection at least theoretically by using techniques to measure variables common to many individuals such as introversion-extroversion. A second objection was that word associations were difficult to treat objectively. In the present study an attempt to obviate this difficulty was made, using homonyms in a scheme to measure bodily concern. Extremely high objectivity was obtained.—(M. O. Wilson)

4392. Silverman, Herbert. The prediction of consciousness of conflict in the self from the Rorschach. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 438.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 145 p., \$1.81, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5094.

4393. Sinnett, Earle Robert. An experimental investigation of the defense preference inquiry for the Blacky Pictures. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 442-443.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 111 p., \$1.39, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5095.

4394. Sion, Michel. Nos premières impressions du psychodiognostic miokinétique du Dr. Mira y Lopez. (Our first impression of the miokinetic psychodiagnosis of Dr. Mira y Lopez.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 346-351.—The PMK has been used by the author in Turkey since 1950; although the test has not yet been fully validated statistically it nevertheless has shown great promise as a projective technique and its maximum value lies in differential diagnosis and prognosis when used with other tests.—(G. Besnard)

4395. Soskin, William F. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Influence of information on bios in social perception.

J. Pers., 1953, 22, 118-127.—"In summary, the position is taken that projective-test protocols, like data taken exclusively from one of several other behavioral realms, necessarily yield biased information.

When this true-in-a-limited-sense information is the sole or primary basis for judgments about behavior in other realms, it is likely to give rise to prediction errors consonant with the direction of bias of the information."—(M. O. Wilson)

4396. Stoelens, A. N., & Dône, S. E. Etude et application du test de rythme de Roleigh M. Drake.

(Study and application of the Raleigh M. Drake rhythm test.) Rev. belge Psychol. Pédag., 1953, 15, 18-24.

—This test was administered to 272 male subjects from 7 to 17 years of age. The coefficients of validity vary from .18 to .60, the coefficients of reliability

from .39 to .56. No difference was found according to sex and race but marked difference according to

age .- (R. Piret)

4397. Steinberg, Arthur. (VA Reg. Off., Boston, Mass.) Szendi's pictures: discrimination of diagnoses as a function of psychiatric experience and of internal consistency. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 340-348.—"Three groups of subjects with varying degrees of psychiatric training ... were given the task of matching the 48 Szondi Test pictures one set of 8 at a time with a check-list of the diagnostic categories which Szondi uses." On the basis of the results obtained, the validity of the present Szondi Test is discussed. Changes will have to be made in the test structure to realize the potential of the basic idea .- (A. J. Sprow)

4398. Sweetland, Anders, & Quay, Herbert. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) A note on the K scale of the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 314-316.- "The possibility that the K scale of the MMPI might measure something in addition to test-taking attitude was discussed. The suggestion was made that K scores, when within normal ranges, may possibly be a measure of personality integration."—(F. Costin)

4399. Trites, David K., Holtzman, Wayne H., Templeton, Robert C., & Sells, Saul B. Psychiatric screening of flying personnel: research on the SAM Sentence Completion Test. USAF Scb. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-0202-0007, Rep. No. 3, 23 p.—The SAM Sentence Completion Test, composed of 88 incomplete sentences, was administered to entering student pilots as part of an experimental battery of psychiatric screening tests. A scoring system was developed which had statistically significant biserial validity coefficients ranging from .32 to .13, depending on the characteristics of the criterion groups used. Application of cutting points to the pooled score distributions of two validation samples, resulted in the correct identification of 57% of the pass and 83% of the fail group for whom predictions were made. These research findings justify further investigation of the validity of this test in an operational psychiatric selection battery. 43 references.

4400. Ulett, George A., Gleser, Goldine; Starr, Philip; Hadoock, James; Lingley, Lewis, & Lawler, Ann. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis, Mo.) Psychiatric screening of flying personnel: further studies toward the development of an electroencephalographic screening technique. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. 21-0202-0007, Rep. No. 5, iii, 25 p.—This report describes the validation of previously developed scales for the detection of anxiety-prone individuals based upon the basic EEG and the EEG changes and subjective responses induced by intermittent photic stimulation. A sample of 110 subjects was used. The individual's proneness to develop anxiety under stress was rated by means of psychological tests and two psychiatric interviews. Two provisional scales for scoring the basic EEG and

stimulation were found valid for the prediction of the criterion of anxiety-proneness in the new sample,

4401. van Lennep, D. J. Variables des protocoles du test des quatre images dans quelques groupes pathologiques. (Variables of the protocols of the Four Picture Test in some pathological groups.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 352.—Abstract.

4402, van Lennep, D. J., & Houwink, R. H. Projection tests and overt behavior. Acta psychol., 1953, 9, 240-253.—In what measure do projection tests furnish evidence of overt behavior? For a judgment, criteria are inadequate. In the use of the Four-Pictures-Test, socially well adjusted behavior seemed to be related to general ability in role-taking, maladjusted behavior to margin-of-error in role-taking,-(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4403. Van Zelst, Raymond H. Validation evidence on the Empathy Test. Educ. psychol. Measmt., 1953, 13, 474-477. - The Empathy Test requires 3 types of ratings: (1) popularity of various types of music; (2) sales volume of 15 national magazines; and (3) rank of 10 commonly annoying experiences. The subject's ranking of the item is compared to the true rank and a score determined. Using 124 "industrially employed skilled male workers" as subjects, the writer obtained an r of .50 with the test, How Supervise, .59 with sociometric ratings, .44 with measured job satisfaction, and .25 self-judgment on the Empathy Test.

(W. Coleman)

4404. Williams, Harold L., & Lawrence, James F. Further investigation of Rorschach determinants subjected to factor analysis. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 261-264.—This study replicates those done by Wittenborn on a different population, as well as attempts to discover whether there is "an intellectual factor among the several scores in a standard Rorschach scoring system." In the present analysis 5 factors were necessary to account for the common factor variance as compared to 4 in Wittenborn's analyses. Wittenborn's original 4 hypotheses were confirmed. "In addition, the appearance of an 'intelligence' factor supports the belief that certain Rorschach determinants covary with intelligence."-(F. Costin)

4405. Winne, John F. (VA, Northampton, Mass.) An alternate form of the Series Completion test. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 321-327.—An alternate form of the Series Completion test-a test that requires the S to "form abstractions from visually presented problems and use these abstractions to complete a series" -is presented. Tentative norms are given. The S's used in the standardization were 138 persons applying to do volunteer hospital work in a college town, -(L. B. Heathers)

(See also abstracts 3552, 3556, 3621, 4025, 4082, 4432, 4571, 4582, 4920)

TREATMENT METHODS

4406. Adland, Marvin L. Problems of administrathe scale for subjective response to intermittent photic tive psychotherapy in mental hospitals. Psychiat.

Quart. Suppl., 1953, 27, 264-271.—The administrative service structures the environment by nurturing dependent needs, fostering personality growth, setting reality limits, and relieving anxiety generated by psychotherapy. The effectiveness of the administrative team (nurses, aides, social workers, occupational therapists, recreational therapists) is tied to the speed and accuracy with which it can exchange ideas and disseminate information thru written record, personal conference, or group conference. A team member may identify with a patient as a result of his own anxiety. Clarify any difference of opinion among the staff prior to discussion with the patient.—(D. Prager)

4407. Allerhand, Melvin E. (VA Hosp., Tomah, Wisc,) A comparison of two approaches to group psychotherapy and psychodrama. Group Psychother., 1953, 5, 199-204. - Group psychotherapy for individuals is compared and contrasted with individuallycentered therapy in a group setting. Care must be taken to avoid raising the anxiety level of the individual past the point where successful therapeutic relationships can be achieved. "In summary, it should be emphasized that the difference between these approaches are quantitative. In both techniques, the individual's attitudes and experiences, his personality make-up, is under consideration. The crucial issue becomes-which therapeutic climate will produce a more far-reaching and intense self-evaluation. The individually-centered approach appears to reach this goal more satisfactorily and more directly." -(V. Johnson)

4408. Bach, George R. Intelligence testing as an ego-mirroring technique in group psychotherapy. Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 298-300.—Abstract.

4409. Boker, A. A., Jones, Maxwell; Merry, Julius, & Pomryn, B. A. A community method of psychotheropy. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 222-244.

—The treatment program of the Social Rehabilitation Unit at Belmont Hospital (England) for adult character disorder cases is discussed. Treatment consists not only of individual and group therapy but in developing a "therapeutic culture" by means of frequent group meetings of patients and staff for discussion of problems and decisions on procedures.—(C. L. Winder)

4410. Barron, Frank. (U. California, Berkeley.)
Some test correlates of response to psychotherapy.
J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 235-241.—'"This
paper reports certain personality and intelligence test
correlates of changes in psychological morbidity in
33 adult psychoneurotics following 6 months of psychotherapy in the outpatient service of a state psychiatric service." Conclusions: (1) "Intelligence is
positively associated with change"; (2) "level of
integration at the beginning of therapy is positively
associated with change..."; (3) "ethnocentrism is
negatively related to change."—(F. Costin)

4411. Bauer, Julius. Principles of psychotherapy in general practice. Ann. Intern. Med., 1953, 39, 81-91.—Only conflict situations are fit problems for the internist to work with in psychotherapy, the others being the province of the more specially trained psy-

chiatrist. In this "minor" psychotherapy the principles involved are (1) the discovery by the physician of the actual conflicts; (2) gaining insight into these conflicts and conveying them to the patient; (3) aiding the patient in planning future action for readjusting himself to his life situation. What is required of the physician above all, is a "humane personality and the ability to use one's knowledge of human relations for the benefit of the patient."—(J. L. Yager)

4412. Berman, Sidney, & Loffal, Julius. (VA Hosp., West Haven, Conn.) Body type and figure drawing. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 368-370.—The predominant body type of male neuropsychiatric patients was determined by inspection of them when clothed. The ratings so determined correlated .73 with ratings on a small sub-sample photographed in the nude. Patients had been given the Draw-a-Person test on admittance. Only drawings allowing a determination of body type and those on whose body type the two judges agreed were used in the study. For the 39 of 88 patients whose drawings were used the Pearson r between body type of S and body type of drawing was .35, a significant r. No one figure type was drawn predominantly.—(L. B. Heathers)

4413. Blake, Robert R. The interaction-feeling hypothesis applied to psychotherapy groups. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 253-265.—The theory of interaction has been introduced to permit predictions concerning relationships expected in free systems of the group psycho-therapy type. Two superficially disparate views concerning the correlates of interaction patterning have been described and synthetized by the introduction of the dimension of pressures as a third variable. If pressures operating to hold a member within the group are weak "The linear version of the interaction-feeling hypothesis will hold as an adequate basis for describing empirical data." A modified version will be more adequate if the pressures applied are strong. 28 references.—(J. H. Bunzel)

4414. Bowman, Karl M. Educational activities in mental hospitals. III. How shall it be taught? Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 175-178.—Methods of teaching the occupational therapist his role in the mental hospital are detailed.—(N. H. Pronko)

4415. Bry, Theo. Acting out in group psychotherapy. Int. J. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 42-48.—In individual therapy, acting out is regarded as resistance, but in a group acting out has diagnostic and therapeutic merit. Diagnostically, acting out produces a picture of the characteristic behavior of patients. Therapeutically, it serves as the basis for working thru. It might also be an element in successful socialization.—(N. M. Locke)

4416. Bühler, Charlotte. (1127 N. Sweetzer Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.) Die Prozessorganisation in der Psychotherapie. (Process organization in psychotherapy.) Jb. Psychol. Psychother., 1953, 1, 443-453.

—From 125 cases treated by intensive psychotherapy a general model of the treatment process was derived. The course of a successful psychotherapy is viewed as a growth process whose changes correspond to the

developmental stages of a complete life-career. 5 stages are defined: exploration, initial insight and involvement, decisive emotional change, new integration, and termination of relationship. Restoration of emotional health does not necessarily imply capacity for finding suitable goals, and the psychotherapist can be of considerable value in the latter regard.

—(E. W. Eng)

4417. Butler, John M. (U. Chicago, III.) Measuring the effectiveness of counseling and psychotherapy. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 88-92.—A factor analytic method is proposed for measuring the effectiveness of counseling or psychotherapy.—(G. S. Speer)

4418. Cormichael, Donald M. (Rockland State Hosp., Orangeburg, N. Y.) Potential of group proctises in mental hospitals. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 309-314.—Group psychotherapy and allied group practises are unquestionably of great value in the treatment of mental patients in hospitals. The program includes intense psychotherapy, lecture-discussion, psychodrama, repressive-inspirational, and discussion groups, ward parties, social clubs, out-patient group psychotherapy, and group guidance for relatives of patients.—(N. M. Locke)

4419. Corp, E. A. D. E. Problemen der groepspsychetherapie. (Problems of group psychotherapy.)
Lochem: De Tijdstroom, 1953. 148 p. 11fl. 11.50.
—Although since many years group-psychotherapy
has been applied under different forms, there is mostly
a shortage in theoretical consciousness of the foundations on which this form of psychotherapy is based.
The aim of this publication—which is made in cooperation with B. Stokvis and J. J. de Groot—is to
survey these fundamental problems. Since the last
war the psychiatric clinic of Leyden University has
obtained valuable experience on this subject.—
(M. Dresden)

4420. Cattell, James P. Some observations on the selection of patients for psychosurgery and psychotheropy after operation. Amer. J. Psychother., 1953, 7, 484-491.—Some of the principal points in the selection of patients for psychosurgical procedures and in the psychotherapy of patients after psychosurgery are discussed. Particular attention is paid to the symptom constellation and its duration.—(L. N. Solomon)

4421. Cutner, Margot. On the inclusion of certain 'body experiments' in analysis. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 262-277.—"...an attempt has been made to describe how a certain kind of 'body experiment' can be used inside analysis for diagnostic as well as therapeutic purposes, in the treatment of neuroses. Similar to Reich's technique of 'character analysis' the 'expression' of bodily features is analysed and interpreted through those body experiments analogous to psychological symbolism, in order to uncover neurotic features, and muscular tensions are dissolved in the process. As a result of this the healing processes induced by analysis can, it seems, be greatly assisted."—(C. L. Winder)

4422. Decurtins, Florin. Psychiater und Psychotherapeut im Dienste des Sorgenkindes. (Psychiatrist and psychotherapist in the service of welfare children.) Heilpädag. Werkbl., 1953, 22, 233-237.—Enumeration of circumstances precipitating welfare care. Authors' opinion that all therapeutic work has to be done by people with medical training.—(M. H. Nagy)

4423. Dial, Harold E. An investigation of the effects on certain judges' ratings of interview transcripts when additional client information is provided. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations...
1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 143-148.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4424. Drew, Arthur L., Jr. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Teamwork and total patient care. J. psychiat. soc. Wk, 1953, 23, 25-31.—The author states his belief that the integrated, interdisciplinary approach serves the best interest of the patient and then proceeds to an analysis of teamwork and total patient care with emphasis upon some of the major problems involved in the application of this approach.—(L. B. Costin)

4425. Differson, Annemarie. Katamnestische Untersuchungen bei Patienten nach analytischer Psychotherapie. (Catamnestic investigations of patients after analytic psychotherapy.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 167-170.—In evaluating the effects of "successful" analytic therapy, at least 3 years after conclusion, the predictions of the therapist made at the end of treatment tended to be confirmed. Out of a total of 61 patients, 43 continued without relapse, 6 showed improvements, 5 had relapses, and 7 could not be classified. The 2 improved groups differed from the other two groups in having had many more treatment sessions, on the average (72 hours as compared to 41 and 54 for the other 2 groups).—(E. Ochs)

4426. Dunden, Arthur F. Insulin come therapy.

Menninger Quart., 1953, 7(3), 15-18.—The administration of insulin come therapy is described in non-technical fashion and a hypothetical case is followed step-by-step.—(W. A. Varvel)

4427. Dymond, Rosalind. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Can clinicians predict individual behavior? J. Pers., 1953, 22, 151-161.—The predictors were psychotherapists; the predictees were clients of these therapists; the variable for which each prediction was to be made was a Q sort of 100 items. Each predictee sorted for himself, and each predictor sorted for each predictee; the series of sortings were correlated, giving r's ranging from .05 to .84 with a median of .41. Additional research is needed to refine the technique.—(M. O. Wilson)

4428. Enneis, James M. Establishing a psychodrama program. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 111-119.—An outline is presented of the organization and personnel of a psychodrama unit, including job descriptions for Psychodramatist, Assistant to the Psychodramatist, and Psychodrama Technician; the theatre selection, stage construction, stage lighting, and furniture and seating; and the groups and types

of patients. Tape recording equipment is recommended.—(V. Johnson)

4429. Fabrikant, Ben. (VA Hosp., Buffalo, N. Y.)
Perceptual control on the Rorschach test. J. clin.
Psychol., 1953, 9, 396-397.—In this study "LPC scores were computed for two groups, each group consisting of 32 male, psychoneurotic veterans... The Rorschach was administered twice to each group. A two week interval was used between administrations. Group A received the same instructions prior to each administration, while the instructions given to Group B were changed to maximize the possible changes in the responses." The mean LPC scores for initial and second tests did not differ significantly for either group.—(L. B. Heathers)

4430. Fortonier, A. H. Catharsis au pentothal.
(Pentothal catharsis.) Acta psychoth. psychosom.
orthopaedagog., 1953, 1, 169-173.—Pentothal catharsis is applied in cases of actual neurotic troubles
and is contra-indicated in patients suffering from
largely infantile-neurotic troubles and/or troubles
of a psychopathic structure.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4431. Galdston, logo. Dynamics of the cure in psychiatry. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 286-298.—8 theories on the etiology of mental illness, each used at some period in the past 150 years, are reviewed by way of illustrating that "the dynamics of cure is mirrored in the prevailing theory on etiology." It is stressed that these dynamics derive more from the therapist than from the theory.

—(L. A. Pennington)

4432. Goertzel, Victor. Shifts in personality in the Rorschach test and in psychotherapy. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 433.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 120 p., \$1.50, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5037.

4433. Golden, Morton M. (Brooklyn (N. Y.) Jewish Hosp.) Some mechanisms of analytic group psychotherapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 280-284.

Group therapy consists of attempts to alter the patient's attitude of guilt, fear, hate, and depression thru the toleration of conscious and unconscious cravings. A basic tool is group identification. The group is a surrogate family and a practise field for participating in social situations.—(N. M. Locke)

4434. Goldforb, Walter. Principles of group psychotherapy. Amer. J. Psychother., 1953, 7, 418-432.

—Psychiatrically conducted group therapy is considered from two points of view: (1) the group structure and its effect on the individual, and (2) the therapeutic tools utilized. The author presents a table which lists the techniques, the therapeutic goals of the techniques, the types of patients suitable for treatment with the various techniques, and representative bibliographic references.—(L. N. Solomon)

4435. Hall, S. Barton. Psychotherapy: misapprehensions and realities. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 295-299.—It is agreed that statistical studies of degree of improvement are not appropriate and that the fact of psychotherapy having effects is clearly evident on the basis of longitudinal investigations of individual cases. More appropriate topics for study are "the accuracy with which the result of treatment, and the time of its accomplishment, can be predicted." Also, investigations regarding the nature of and factors contributing to the development of therapeutic relationships are appropriate. A study of "factors underlying sustained health" would be more appropriately statistical in nature.—(C. L. Winder)

4436. Hamilton, Donald M. (New York Hospital-Westchester Div., White Plains, N. Y.) Cultural treatment in a psychiatric hospital. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 204-209.—A description of treatment by a number of therapists with different specialties, acting as a team in the treatment of patients who live in groups in a psychiatric hospital.—(N. M. Locke)

4437. Hammer, Emanuel F. The role of the H-T-P in the prognostic battery. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 371-374.—The author reports his observations as to the specific contributions the H-T-P may make to a projective battery.—(L. B. Heathers)

4438. Hayes, S. M. I. (St. Mary Sch. Nurs., Rochester, Minn.) Some selected psychotherapeutic principles applied to psychiatric nursing care. Nurs. Res., 1953, I (3), 27-36.—Data for the study were derived from 79 case studies from 15 schools of nursing in 7 states and the District of Columbia. The two-fold purpose included (1) to determine what psychotherapeutic principles are used by nurses; and (2) to identify the directive and non-directive psychotherapeutic principles involved in psychiatric nursing in order to facilitate the teaching of principles of psychiatric nursing care in the basic program. Detailed lists of conclusions and of recommendations. 60-item bibliography.—(S. M. Amatora)

4439. Johnson, Adelaide M. Psychoanalytic therapy. In Alexander, F., & Ross, H., 20 years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3495), 242-257.—Research in therapeutic techniques conducted by the Chicago school has centered around a diagnostic formulation of the problems and assets of every patient, criteria for determination of treatment choice, goals in treatment, the essentials of the therapeutic process, qualitative distinctions in therapeutic factors varying from one case to another and questions regarding the right and responsibility to anticipate certain therapeutic goals.—(N. H. Pronko)

4440. Klein, Armin (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.), & Kiell, Norman. The experiencing of group psychotherapy. Group Psychother., 1953, 5, 205-221.—An exploratory attempt is made to delineate experience in group psychotherapy in some identifiable relationship to observed behavior by means of an incomplete sentence technique. Protocols are evaluated, and a summary of conclusions presented.

—(V. Johnson)

4441. Klein-Lipshutz, Eva. (New York Med. Coll.) Comparison of dreams in individual and group psychotherapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 143-149. —Dreams of patients in individual therapy were compared with those experienced later in group therapy. The dreams in the group are more revealing, less distorted, and are reported sooner with less resistance.

—(N. M. Locke)

4442, Kretschmer, Wolfgang, Die Atem-Sprechschulung im Rahmen kombinierter Psychotherapie. (Breathing-speech training within the framework of combined psychotherapy.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 158-166. - The mechanics and physiology of breathing as well as its significance as an intermediary between the individual and the outer world are discussed. Disturbances in the rhythm and mechanics of breathing usually accompany contact disturbances. Exercises which aim at achieving harmonious breathing as basis for speech, orderly mental life, and freedom from undue tensions are described. An illustrative case is cited. The combination of breathing training with psychotherapy represents, aside from saving in time, a unified development of the total personality. —(E. Ochs)

4443. Laforque, René. La foi et l'équilibre psychique de l'homme. (Faith and man's psychic equilibrium.) Psyché, Paris, 1953, 8, 306-323.—A rhetorical discussion on the essential role of faith in psychoanalysis.—(G. Besnard)

4444. Leavitt, Harry C. Interrelationships between unconscious fear patterns and functions of repression. Psychoanal. Rev., 1953, 40, 218-224.—Repression was established in early childhood as a protection against the effects of fear on the ego. To overcome resistance in therapy, we must encourage the ego to take a chance in allowing repressed instinct-presentations access to consciousness. Amnesia in the adult takes place for the same reason that repression occurs in the child.—(D. Prager)

4445. Lebovici, S., Diarkine, R., & Kestenberg, E. (Hospital Henri Rousselle, Paris, France.) Applications of psychoanalysis to group psychotherapy and psychodrama therapy in France. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 38-50.—Research into group psychotherapy in France began in 1945, mostly undertaken by psychoanalysts and psychotherapists searching for faster and more effective techniques. The two main areas were group and dramatic phenomena, and their utilization in therapy. Transference phenomena include projection onto the analyst of parental images, transference from one patient onto another patient, and possible group transference although the latter may be questioned.—(V. Johnson)

4446. Lemmertz, José J. Volor clinico de las interpretaciones en términos de identificaciones. (Clinical value of interpretations in terms of identification.) Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires, 1953, 10, 90-102.

—Examples of the use of the various techniques
point up the value of the method which utilizes interpretations in terms of identifications rather than considering the ego as "unity." Identification with the
bad aspects of the father, for example, was more
meaningful to the patient than an interpretation of an
ego reaction to the mother in an attitude of oral de-

pendence. A study of identifications is important, not only to establish the origin of peculiarities of the ego, but also to understand a more complicated genesis such as that of obsessive neuroses. English, French, and German summaries.—(C. A. Schoper)

4447. Linden, Mourice E. (Norristown (Pa.) State Hosp.) Group psychotherapy with institutionalized senile women: study in gerontologic human relations. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 150-170.—Some experiences with 51 senile women in group psychotherapy. The rationale for group psychotherapy, some specific emotional needs of the patients, criteria of selection, and level of improvement are discussed. The results of the study were a "high order of improvement."—(N. M. Locke)

4448. Lipgar, Robert M. (U. Chicago, Ill.) An evaluation of the group psychotherapist's role in the therapeutic process. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 54-58.—By means of an illustration drawn from group psychotherapy experience, the feelings of the therapist are examined with a view to evaluating his role in the situation. Encounters with existential reality may involve acute anxiety. "Ready-made decisions and available structures within which we might arrange the elements of a dynamic experiencing of reality would make the role of the therapist an easy one... Each occasion of choice must be confronted in its subjectively full uniqueness as well as in its categorical familiarity. To confront dynamic experiencing of reality with a ready-made structure is to run the risk of experiencing the reality only partially. -(V. Johnson)

4449. Loomis, Earl A., Jr. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Group psychotherapy in a naval psychiatric service. Group Psychother., 1953, 5, 240-252.—A report is presented of group psychotherapy work in the U. S. Naval Hospital, Oakland, California, supervised by the author. Therapeutic approaches varied from explanation, ventilation, and discussion, through education and activity, to analytic, interpretive, psychodramatic and re-integrative therapy. "Results varied, but generally substantiated the thesis that group psychotherapy is valuable for military patients and tends to fill a needed place in the program for their care . . There is some evidence that it had special value in enhancing the effectiveness of the total regimen for patients receiving insulin-coma therapy. Supervisory sessions proved to be of teaching value to the therapists in a number of ways."-(V. Johnson)

4450. Lovett Doust, John W., & Leigh, Denis. (U. London, Eng.) Studies on the physiology of awareness; the interrelationships of emotions, life situations, and anoxemia in patients with bronchial asthma. Psychosom. Med., 1953, 15, 292-311.—Intensive medical and psychiatric study of 30 adult patients during a course of psychotherapeutic interviews suggested that "pent-up emotional tension was accompanied by anoxemia" which can be overcome by motor expression (weeping, laughing, acting out of anger, confession, or by an asthmatic attack). Depression and rage were the

chief affects associated with the asthmogenic patients studied. 43 references.—(L. A. Pennington)

4451. Lyon, Virginia. (Mental Health Center, Patterson, N. J.) The caseworker as group therapist. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 198-203.—A discussion of the similarities and differences in individual and group psychotherapy as practised by the caseworker, including aims, levels of treatment, methodologies, techniques, and knowledge necessary.—(N. M. Locke)

4452. McCann, Willis H. (State Hosp. No. 2, St. Joseph, Mo.) The round-table technique in group psychotherapy. Group Psycbother., 1953, 5, 233-239.—
"Round-Table psychotherapy is a point of view, a framework within which a variety of specific procedures may be tried.... Problems as they exist in reality do not of themselves determine the status of a person's mental health. On the contrary, the determining factor is the meaning, the significance, which the person reads into his problem." A review is presented of an experiment in this technique undertaken by the State Hospital at St. Joseph, Missouri, and the University of Kansas City.—(V. Johnson)

sity of Kansas City.—(V. Johnson)

4453. McCormick, Charles G. Objective evaluation of the process and effects of analytic group psychotherapy with adolescent girls. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 181-190.—A digest of a 1948 study by Ellen Lachman. Three phases in the development of the group are noted. The main topics digested are: adjustment one year after treatment; relation between diagnosis, progress and final outcome; amount of prior individual treatment necessary; meaning of the group to the patients; and dynamics of therapy.—(N. M.

Locke)

4454. Mahl, George F., & Karpe, Richard. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Emotions and hydrochloric acid secretion during psychoanalytic hours. Psychosom. Med., 1953, 15, 312-327.—By study of 2 adult patients it is reported that hydrochloric acid secretion increased with anxiety aroused by "sexual, hostile, and passive-dependent wishes, ideation or motives, but not with these needs themselves." It is concluded that these data do not support the specificity (oral-dependency) hypothesis but do agree with the anxiety theory of peptic ulcer. Franz Alexander, in comment, states that the low acidity measures coincide with the patients' free expression of oral tendencies and,

hence, support the former view.—(L. A. Pennington)
4455. Merry, Julius. (Belmont (Eng.) Hosp.) Excitatory group psychotherapy. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99,
513-520.—Four sessions are described to show how a
group session is used to excite 100 patients at a time
and what the role of the therapist is. It is suggested
that the techniques used by religious revival meetings
to change human conduct are exploitable by psychia-

try.-(W. L. Wilkins)

4456. Moreno, J. L. (Psychodramatic Institute, New York.) Sociodramo of a family conflict. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 20-37.—Transcript of a psychodramatic session illustrating the combining of the solution of social problems with personality study. 3

father roles are suggested: authority, supporter, and paternal lover. "It is often very interesting to note that when the structure of the situation is not complete, the subjects project something of their own as they warm up to the situation. A subject is more apt to do so in an uncertain situation than when a clear outline of a situation is developed backstage, because his spontaneity is aroused in no particular way, and then nothing is left except to follow his own track more or less."—(V. Johnson)

4457. Moreno, J. L. (Moreno Institute, New York.) Some comments to the trichotomy, tele-transference-empathy. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 87-90.—Empathy is a "one-way" feeling into the world of another ego, but it does not take care of the multiple interactions of several individuals and the socioemotional structures resulting from them. Transference is "an individual-centered, centrifugal phenomenon like empathy although with a psychopathological connotation" which tries to feel into something unreal. Tele is "the factor responsible for the increased rate of interaction between members of a group." Quantitative studies of the tele-transference-empathy complex have been made since 1937.—(V. Johnson)

4458. Mullan, Hugh. (Presbyterian Hosp., New York.) Conflict avoidance in group psychotherapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 243-253.—Conflict avoidance is based upon the kind of therapy practised, and upon the patient's character structure. It is accomplished in three very general ways: by projection, by the idealized image, and by unrealistic use of the time and purpose of group sessions. The therapist's role is to maintain emotional imbalance by in-

terpreting behavior .- (N. M. Locke)

4459. Mullon, Hugh. (Presbyterian Hosp., New York City.) Some essentials in group psychotherapy. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 68-69.—Goals in group psychotherapy do not differ from those in therapy generally. Essentials of technique include using the patient's own metaphor; differentiating the role of therapist from the role of patients in the group, particularly in the beginning of therapy; and "... the understanding, knowledge and indeed conviction, first on the part of the the therapist and later by all the members of the group that the group experience is, per se, the most important experience in their lives."—(V. Johnson)

4460. Paul, Louis. (V.A. Regional Office, Los Angeles, Calif.) When psychiatrist and patient talk together. Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 425-429.—A discussion of the role of communication in the treatment relationship with the patient.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4461. Peck, Robert E. The chip-game—an experiment in child psychiatry. Arch. Pediat., 1953, 70, 254-256.—The principle of reward and punishment is directly introduced into psychiatric interviews of children as a therapeutic device, utilizing white and red poker chips. White chips are given for "good" answers or behavior and red ones for "bad," with immediate reward for approval and immediate punishment for disapproval by the therapist. Interest, cooperation, and anticipation of coming interviews are re-

ported favorably in a series of therapeutic contacts in a city clinic, with brief interviews lasting only 5-10 minutes. No data, control, or other systematic evaluations of the "chip game" are given but impressions drawn by the author from its trial list 10 advantages.

-(I. N. Mensh)

4462. Pepinsky, Harold B. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) The role of group procedures in the counseling program. In Berdie, R. F., Roles and relationships in counseling, (see 28: 4285), 31-37.—The counseling psychologist can help "... to build a culture in which the individual members are able to communicate with each other, to respond positively to each other, and to work together toward common group objectives." Statistics are cited reflecting the largeness of the mental health problem. The writer suggests that in training programs for counselors we should impart knowledge and skills in the area of interpersonal and intergroup relations. He also recommends that we continue to try using group procedures until we have more evidence on its effectiveness .- (W. Coleman)

4463. Pius XII. Address of Pope Pius XII to the International Congress of Psychotherapy and Clinical Psychology. Bull, Isaac Ray med. Libr., 1953, 1, 61-72 .- In his greetings to this congress, Pius XII considers the moral limits of psychotherapy. He indicates that psychotherapy cannot remain neutral in the face of material sin but "... must always consider man as (1) a unity, a psychological totality; (2) a unity structured within itself; (3) a social unity; (4) a transcendent unity, that is to say, a unity tending toward God."

-(A. J. Sprow)

4464. Prados, M. Some technical aspects of group psychotherapy, Int. 1. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 131-142.—The topics covered include the formation and constituency of groups, the effect of imposed deadlines, separation and introduction of patients, transfer from individual sessions, relation of individual and group interviews, criteria for selection, some dynamics of group interviews, the dynamics of rela-

tionships, and results.—(N. M. Locke)
4465. Rees, Linford. Psychological concomitants of cortisone and ACTH therapy. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 497-504.—Therapy produced no change in mental state in 52%, but in the others increased well-being or euphoria was noted. For a third this was attributable to relief from symptoms, but for two-thirds the euphoria was independent of relief of symptoms. The effects of removing psychosomatic symptoms which may be a key part of a patient's defenses are considered. 30 references .- (W. L. Wilkins)

4466. Robinson, Dorothy. (U. Hosp., Ann Arbor, Mich.) Some aspects of the Integrative process in a psychiatric setting. J. psychiat. soc. Wk, 1953, 23, 31-36.—This discussion deals with such aspects of the integrative process as these: (1) the need for each profession to know its own role and function; (2) the rivalry in a multi-disciplinary group; (3) the changing focus and quality of each professional relationship to the patient; (4) need for individual self-awareness among the clinic group members; (5) the need to be

able to communicate with the other professions. A case is described to illustrate the points discussed. -(L. B. Costin)

4467. Rose, Sidney. Applications of Karen Horney's theories to group analysis. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 270-279.-To Horney, the neurotic is alienated from his real needs, and uses an idealized image to gain a feeling of power and significance. In the group, an individual is not isolated and helpless. His potentialities for growth are achieved thru the group spirit and direction. The idealized image, claims, and "shoulds" of one patient in an analytic group are described. The holistic approach and the concepts of Horney are valuable tools in the practise of group

analysis .- (N. M. Locke)

4468. Scherer, I. W., Winne, J. F., Clancy, D. D., Baker, R. W. (V.A. Hospital, Northampton, Mass.) Psychological changes during the first year following prefrontal lobotomy. Psychol. Mongr., 1953, 67 (7), No. 357, 24 p .- A control group of 22 white male patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia were equated for age, education, diagnosis, period of hospitalization with an equal number who had a prefrontal lobotomy. Both groups were given 29 psychological tests. The authors concluded that: (1) following such an operation there is a predictable test pattern characterized by a sharp post-operative drop in demonstrated mental efficiency and in tests dealing with organic malfunction. (2) A second factor noted was an "increase in ego boundaries" which is demonstrated in tests involving degree of contact with the environment. (3) An increase in impulsivity which is revealed in more rapid motor output without increased accuracy. (4) Increased sexual awareness. 38 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4469. Schmideberg, M. A note on transference. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34, 199-201.—It is not justifiable to transport everything observed in the transference into the patient's childhood and his unconscious. The present reality that enters into the transference, as well as the elaboration and distortion (such as projection, etc.) must not be overlooked .-

(G. Elias)

4470. Schultz-Hencke, Harald. Bemerkungen zur Darstellung: "Die theoretischen Grundlagen der gegenwärtigen Psychotherapie (1935-1952)" von C. F. Wendt. (Remarks regarding the presentation: "Theoretical bases of contemporary psychotherapy (1935-1952)" by C. F. Wendt.) Z. Psychother. med. Psycbol., 1953, 3, 137-138. - Wendt's unwarranted caution, uncertainty, and relativism are criticized. Schultz-Hencke refers to the extensive clinical experience and to various authorities who tend to support his position .- (E. Ochs)

4471. Sears, Richard. (VA Mental Hygiene Clinic, San Francisco, Calif.) Leadership among patients in group therapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 191-197 .- Therapists' rating of patients, and scores on the MMPI and a sentence completion test show consistent differences between patient "leaders" and "non-leaders." Some of these are that personality

characteristics tend to be related to the kind of defense; that leaders tend to externalize anxiety; that they act out; and that they tend to have felt strong rejection by their dominant fathers, with a rebellious childhood. Implications for further study are given.— (N. M. Locke)

4472. Slovson, S. R. (Jewish Board of Guardians, New York.) Common sources of error and confusion in group psychotherapy. Int. J. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 3-28.—The topics covered in this critical review are selection and grouping of patients, catharsis, the role of the therapist, transference, anonymity, uses of group psychotherapy, depth of therapy, open vs. closed groups, visitors, ordinary vs. therapy groups, children vs. adult groups, and groups for psychotic and non-

psychotic adults .- (N. M. Locke)

4473. Sloan, Marion B. (V. A. Hosp., Cleveland, O.) The special contribution of therapeutic group work in a psychiatric setting. Group, 1953, 15(4), 11-18.—The provision of opportunities for continuous group association of mental patients payed the way for later lively participation in group therapy sessions. The group worker's role in the neuropsychiatric hospital is seen as one of helping the patient mobilize his ego strengths, through concentrating on the things he can do, rather than trying to work through the unconscious conflicts which have led to his disorganization. The latter is the task of psychotherapy in individual and group settings.—(D. Raylesberg)

4474. Solomon, Adrian; Loeffler, Frank J., & Frank, George H. An analysis of co-therapist interaction in group psychotherapy. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 171-180.—The use of two therapists in conducting groups provides many advantages. In using this method, however, problems arise from several possible points of conflict. These are discussed and a method of pairing therapists is suggested.—(N. M. Locke)

4475. Sommers, Vita Stein. (VA Regional Office, Los Angeles, Calif.) An experiment in group psychotherapy with members of mixed minority groups. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 254-269.—Minority status is used as part of the defense to conceal basic personality difficulties. As with other conflicts and defenses, it is necessary to understand both conscious determinants and unconscious meaning. In order to reach the underlying problem, cultural and racial conflicts must be dealt with first.—(N. M. Locke)

4476. Storr, Adoline. Psychodrome with a child's social atom. Group Psychother., 1953, 5, 222-225.—
A summary is presented of psychodrama experiences in which members of the child's family participated, problems including bed-wetting, tics, aggressive destructive behavior, withdrawn autistic children, failures in school, and the socially maladjusted child. The social atom includes all interpersonal relationships in the life situation; the primary relationships with members of the family in the immediate environment; and the secondary group with neighbors, peers, teacher, and so on. "The family psychodrama affords an opportunity for recreating life situations. It can give the child and family a chance to go back and do them over

again as they would prefer to have done them, or to experience entirely new approaches. It may train members of the family to be therapeutic agents to each other, not at the intellectual level, but in the action process."—(V. Johnson)

4477, Stern, Erich, Zur Frage der "Lalenpsychotherapie." (The question of "lay psychotherapy.") Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 146-158.-Since we now recognize the intimate connection and interdependence of organic and psychic elements in all life processes, treatment of illness of any kind must consider both somatic and psychic factors. Every disease has psychological effects on the patient which in turn influence the course of the illness. A medical background is considered essential for diagnosing and treating pathology of any kind. Yet, deep therapy and analysis require special training and understanding which most general practitioners do not possess. The psychologist can make significant contributions in the areas of diagnostic testing and guidance of essentially healthy individuals with educational, vocational, industrial, or interpersonal problems.—(E. Ochs)

4478. Stevenin, Pierre. Exercice Illégal et psychonolyse. (Illegal practice and psychoanalysis.)

Psyché, Paris, 1953, 8, 382-402.—The history of the case of Mme. Williams-Clark, a lay psychoanalyst who was accused by "le conseil de l'Ordre des Medicins de la Seine" of illegal medical practice. The decision of the court is reproduced verbatim.—(G. Besnard)

4479. Strotzka, Hans. Technik, Indikationen und Kontraindikationen der Kurzpsychotherapien. (Technique, indications and counterindications for brief therapies.) Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog., 1953, 1, 154-168.—Based on 1700 patients, the author makes suggestions concerning the suitability of non-directive, self-training, suggestion and counseling therapies, narcotherapy and short term analysis.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4480. Tornower, William. (Topeka (Kans.) State Hosp.) A treatment program for open-word neuropsychiatric patients. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1953, 17, 189-195.—16 male patients in an open psychiatric ward in a Veterans Administration Hospital were placed on an individually planned program of scheduled activities in order to utilize the full therapeutic possibilities of the hospital environment. The program provided constructive outlets for patients' energies, gave the doctor increased insight into each patient's illness, and gave him an opportunity to express his interest in and optimism about the patients to them.—(W. A. Varvel)

4481. Voron, Edith. (Jewish Family and Children's Bureau, Baltimore, Md.) Recurrent phenomena in group psychotheropy. Int. J. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 49-58.—Through the study of "issues"—latent problems of conflicts—we might be able to identify the phenomena peculiar to group therapy, to develop generalizations, to chart expected events and to plan accordingly. Illustrations of the nature of "issues" are given.—(N. M. Locke)

4482. von Gebsottel, V. E. Psychoanalyse und Tiefenpsychologie, ihre psychotherapeutische Grenzen. (The psychotherapeutic limits of psychoanalysis and depth psychology.) Jb. Psycbol. Psycbother., 1953, 1, 409-420.—Orthodox Freudian psychoanalysis and Jungian depth psychology are blends of valuable insights and materialistic, naturalistic errors concerning the nature of man. Both have been blind to "those acts of being which constitute his existence as a person." Thus their truths have been partial, falling short of the whole man. "Psychoanalysis is blind to the world of the ethical and to the phenomenon of conscience; depth psychology is blind to the reality of the religious, because it recognizes the religious merely as a psychological reality."—(E. W. Eng.)

4483. Wolther, Rolf. Bemerkungen zur Wiederaufnahme der nachgehenden psychiatrischen Fürsorge.
(Remarks to the restitution of psychiatric follow-up
care.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig,
1953, 5, 274-275.—The necessity to reinstate psychiatric follow-up care is emphasized and experiences
since 1950 reported. Russian summary.—(C. T.
Bever)

4484. Wender, Louis (Pinewood, Katonah, N. Y.), & Stein, Aaron. The utilization of group psychotherapy in the social Integration of patients; an extension of the method to self-governing patient groups. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 210-218,-The first of a series of three articles, this describes how a group of cottage patients was organized along democratic lines of self-government with committees responsible for cottage care, work outside of the grounds, recreation, etc. These activities were coordinated with individual and group psychotherapy. The self-governing patient group helped to supplement and make more effective some of the dynamic factors operating in the group psychotherapy proper. It encouraged emotional ties, enabled the patient to understand and work thru the emotional difficulties of the original family, and it provided a realistic social situation. -(N. M. Locke)

4485. Wender, Louis (Pinewood, Katonah, N. Y.), & Stein, Aaron, The utilization of group psychotherapy in the social integration of patients. Int. J. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 320-329.—The second article in a series of three deals with group psychotherapy as an aid to individual psychotherapy. This aid is seen in many ways. Four chief ones are: group psychotherapy gives a more rounded and complete picture of the patient; it helps in dealing with resistance in the individual sessions; the transference in the individual treatment is made less threatening and more effective; and it greatly facilitates the development of more realistic goals in individual treatment. The third article is on the utilization of group psychotherapy in teaching psychotherapy. The authors have found it the most effective method of teaching, and have demonstrated that it can be used as an unusual and especially effective aid in giving training.—(N. M. Locke)

4486, Wenzel, Eduard. Leukozytäre Reaktionen im Stresseffekt durch Elektroschock. (Leucocyte reactions in the stress-effect of electro-shock.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 244-250.— Following electro-convulsive therapy, a change in the hematologic picture with return to the original picture within a few hours, was found in 80% of the cases. In 16% the reaction was delayed. The leucocytosis is considered to be due to nervous rather than humoral genesis. Small hematologic differences were noted between depressions and schizophrenias. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

4487. White, A. A. Industrial rehabilitation of psychiatric cases in England. Amer. J. phys. Med., 1953, 32, 207-212.—100 psychiatrically disabled applicants to two Industrial Rehabilitation Units under the Ministry of Labour and National Service analyzed as to various rehabilitation factors. The majority were found to be from the younger age groups, and "...chronic unemployment is not a major feature of the group as a whole. Approximately 50 per cent of those admitted can be resettled successfully...." Former level of occupational skill and previous stability in employment are the most important "...factors in the histories of applicants for admission which help to distinguish those of good occupational prognosis...."—(M. N. Brown)

4488. Wilder, Joseph. Group analysis as an adjunct to long lasting psychoanalysis. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 64-67.—A report on two groups of neurotics with whom group analysis was used as an adjunct to from two to five years of individual psychoanalysis. "The introduction of infrequent sessions of group analysis at the rate of two and sometimes even one per month in addition to the otherwise unchanged individual analysis proved to be of great value in overcoming the resistant unproductive stage of the analytic process. In no instance was this process disturbed or damaged by the introduction of group sessions."—
(V. Johnson)

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4489. Will, Otto A., & Cohen, Robert A. A report of a recorded interview in the course of psychotherapy. Psychiatry, 1953, 16, 263-282.—The verbatim transcript of an important hour during intensive psychotherapy is made available with the use of a recording machine. The value of listening to recordings of past hours with patients is brought out. Recordings facilitate study and effective aid from an observer.—(C. T. Bever)

4490. Wolstein, Benjamin. Some comments on the field of psychotherapeutic inquiry. Amer. J. Psychothera, 1953, 7, 503-514.—The author deals with three questions: (1) The pragmatic criterion that is frequently invoked to support the right of non-medical specialists to practice their specialty; (2) some historical and philosophical notes on the inveterate mind-body problem against whose background the issue of non-medical psychotherapy may be thrown into a perspective somewhat different from that in which it is currently being viewed; and (3) the very specific characteristics of interpersonal relatedness and communication that define the psychotherapeutic field of inquiry.—(L. N. Solomon)

4491. Wright, Kotharine W. Goals of group psychotherapy. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 51-53.—The goal of group psychotherapy is progressive, changing to meet the needs of society. Indentification and spontaneity are basic group dynamic factors, and through their use patients are able to help each other. Material for discussion is derived from the patients, sibling rivalry is experienced, and the therapist becomes the target for accusations of favoritism.—(V. Johnson)

(See also abstracts 3619, 3652, 3653, 4554, 4570, 4670, 4678, 4693, 4713, 4716, 4775)

CHILD GUIDANCE

4492. Friedlander, Kate. (West Sussex Child Guidance Service, London, Eng.) Varieties of group therapy patterns in a child guidance service. Int. J. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 59-66.—Tentative results of interview group therapy with eight groups of children ranging in age from 4 to 16. The findings confirm many of those of Slavson.—(N. M. Locke)

4493. Koshuk, Ruth P. Studying the "whole child" through a counseling center. Understanding the Child, 1953, 22, 104-105.—A point of view towards counseling is described by the writer reflecting an emphasis on the effect of social environment.—(W. Coleman)

4494. Phipps, Penelope. Adoption; a study of the problems involved in child guidance cases, from the view-point of a psychiatric social worker. Ment. Hltb, Lond., 1953, 12, 98-107.—The special problems faced by adoptive parents and the dynamics of adoption are discussed by a psychiatric social worker. For 9 adopted children and their parents who were seen in a child guidance clinic, data are supplied showing the symptoms, diagnoses, clinic action, and "main defect." The unsuccessful adoptions were primarily distinguished by parental (mostly maternal) rejection of the child "because he did not fulfill the parents' frustrated ambitions or their desire to be loved."—(G. E. Copple)

(See also abstracts 4235, 4830)

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

4495. Anderson, Rose G. (Psychological Corp., New York.) Do optitudes support interests? Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 14-17.—Correlation of computational and clerical interests with related aptitudes clearly indicates that supporting aptitudes cannot be assumed to exist even with strong interests.—(G. S. Speer)

4496. Barnett, Gordon J, Stewart, Lawrence H., & Super, Donald E. (Columbia U., New York.) Level of occupational interest: deadweight or dynamism? Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 193-208.—Data from 3 doctoral studies and other investigations dealing with level of occupational interest suggest the following conclusions: "While OL...is related to status, no evidence has been discovered to warrant accepting the hypothesis that it measures one's drive to progress

vocationally. It is a measure of similarity of interests to those of men at different points of the socio-economic scale. It does indicate the level at which one may be expected to find means of satisfying his interests. The evidence so far available warrants our interpreting OL as a measure of status of interests. If it is a measure of drive, further research will have to so demonstrate." 25 references.—(W. Coleman)

4497. Berg, Irwin A. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Personality structure and occupational choice. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 151-154.—Few studies of personality structure and occupational choice have been concerned with the personality characteristics of persons within a general field. One reason for this is that there has only recently been developed a general theory of occupational choice which permitted convenient hypothesis testing.—(G. S. Speer)

4498. Forer, Bertrom R. (V. A., Los Angeles, Calif.) Personality factors in occupational choice. Educ. psychol. Measmi, 1953, 13, 361-366.—"Occupational choice... is an expression of basic personality organization and can and should satisfy basic needs." Occupational adjustment is viewed as a means of enhancing personal adjustment. To support his thesis Forer cites psychoanalytic theory and data collected with the Kuder Preference Record.

—(W. Coleman)

4499. Harrison, E. C. (Southern U., Baton Rouge, La.) Vocational choices and reality, one year later. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 144-146,—An attempt was made to follow-up 1013 Negro high school graduates, but information was obtained from only 314. On the basis of that information, it is concluded that these graduates have made little progress toward achievement of their vocational objectives.—(G. S. Speer)

4500. Jassagne, M. E. L'application clinique des tests de performance en orientation professionnelle. (Clinical use of performance tests in vocational guidance.) Ergologie, 1953, 1, 223-228.—Applied psychology has evolved from strictly psychometric more and more toward the clinical. The purpose of this article is to show how the clinical approach is useful in vocational guidance. The use of tests by the clinic is discussed from angles of the counselee, tester, and the surroundings in which the consultation is held.

—(R. W. Husband)

4501. Johnson, Davis G. Effect of vocational counseling on self-knowledge. Educ. psychol.

Measmt, 1953, 13, 330-338.—To determine the effect of vocational counseling on the client's knowledge of his intelligence, interests, and personality characteristics, 100 clients rated themselves immediately before, immediately after, and one month after counseling. Counselor ratings were used as the criteria. The ratings "were guided but not determined solely by test results." Vocational counseling significantly increased accuracy and certainty of self-knowledge, and the increase was maintained 30 days after counseling. Gains in self-knowledge were highest for intelligence,

then, interests, and least for personality. 24 references.—(W. Coleman)

4502. Kovenock, Esther. (Jewish Vocational Service, Milwaukee, Wis.) A parent-education program in a vocational-guidance agency. Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 384-393.—A descriptive presentation of a program of education for parents whose children required vocational guidance. It is hoped that this program will "reduce the strains upon the children who are growing up in our Jewish community."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4503. Naville, Pierre. La cristallisation de l'illusion professionnelle. (The crystallization of the professional illusion.) J. Psychol. norm. path., 1953, 46, 316-348. The professional illusion, i.e., the image that a child or an adolescent has of a trade before coming in contact with it, is an important problem for vocational guidance. This crystallization constitutes the phase leading to the crisis of the professional illusion. Through the survey of a group made up exclusively of laborers, the author studies the factors which may influence the crystallization of the professional illusion in this environment. Since, however, it may be expected that each social milieu contributes towards different forms of crystallization, it is suggested that the survey be carried out in other social groups. - (M. Laurendeau)

4504. Odell, Charles E. School-employment service cooperation. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 9-13.—
A study of school-employment service cooperation was undertaken in 11 states. The results varied from state to state, but a general conclusion appears to be that the proportion of young people who are satisfied with the jobs they receive, is materially increased if they have the advantage of complete testing, counseling, and placement service.—(G. S. Speer)

4505. Samler, Joseph. (VA, Washington, D. C.) Toward a theoretical base for vocational counseling. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 34-35.—This is an attempt to formulate in ordered fashion the postulates which seem to underlie vocational choice in counseling. The 12 postulates suggested here are offered as a beginning.—(G. S. Speer)

4506. Stronge, Fronk B. (Washington U. Sch. Med., St. Louis.) Student self-selection of group tests.

Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 30-33.—Choosing from seven test descriptions furnished by the author, 25 students selected the tests which they wished to take to assist them in making their vocational plans. It is felt that this plan encourages the student to take an active role in the program, and to give more serious consideration to his vocational objectives.—(G. S. Speer)

4507. Zapoleon, Marguerite W. The working girl.

Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 68-71.—All women
need to plan for their work as homemakers and outside
the home since the probability is that they will have
both responsibilities at some time. Although 10 occupations account for nearly half of all employed
women, the demand for women in other fields creates
a special counseling need. There is also an in-

creased need for counseling older women. Counselors need to help women prepare for their opportunities in the changing occupational world.—(G. S. Speer)

(See also abstracts 4875, 4895)

BEHAVIOR DEVIATIONS

4508. [Anon.] Calendar of psychiatry. Bull. Isaac Ray med. Libr., 1953, 1, 73-81.—A chronological record of important events and landmarks in the history of psychiatry for the months April-September inclusive.

4509. Bennett, A. E. Biological psychiatry. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 244-252.—"Anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the human body, influenced by hereditary and environmental factors, provide the only logical basis for explaining human behavior." On this basis recommendations are made for integrating psychiatry with medicine.—(N. H. Pronko)

4510. Bize, P. R. Etude portant sur vingt sujets atteints de malhabileté manuelle de couse medicale. (Study of 20 subjects affected with a medical disorder affecting coordination.) Ergologie, 1953, 1, 195-207. —20 S's suffering from neurological disorders were given 22 tests of mobility, coordination, and intelligence. The classifications tested were: neurotics, mongols and feebleminded of various age levels, bilateral and unilateral neurological disorders. Several sample profiles are presented.—(R. W. Husband)

4511. Bosselman, Beulah Chamberlain. The troubled mind: a psychiatric study of success and failure in human adaptation. New York: Ronald Press Co., 1953. iv, 206 p. \$3.50.—Part I (70 pages), The problem of adaptation, presents a succint picture of development from infancy, through early childhood, later childhood, adolescence, maturity and involution and old age as it leads to character formation. Part II (47 pages) Adaptations that fail, deals with neurosis as unrealistic and inefficient adaptations and with psychosis as adaptation by distortion and denial. Part III (40 pages), The problem of treatment, discusses the agencies of health and therapeutic techniques. 93-item bibliography.—(N. H. Pronko)

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4512. Duvol, Addison M. Educational activities in mental hospitals. 1. Who shall be taught? Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 167-170.—All who come in contact with mental patients should be taught. Organized staff training, continued inservice training, and education of the public are proper obligations of the mental hospital.—(N. H. Pronko)

the mental hospital.—(N. H. Pronko)

4513. Ginsburg, Sol Wiener, & Herma, John L. Values and their relationship to psychiatric principles and practice. Amer. J. Psychother., 1953, 7, 546-573.—Values are discussed from a genetic or developmental point of view. While in most values elements of the three components of the personality can be distinguished (id, ego, superego), it is stressed that no cogent understanding of values in psychological terms can be gained unless they are viewed from the point of view of the ego. Consideration is also given to the importance of values to the psychiatrist,

specific mention being made of the role of values as determinants of occupational choice. In the discussion section, seven doctors continue to analyze the topic.—(L. N. Solomon)

4514. Grotjohn, Martin. Present trends in psychoanalytic training. In Alexander, F., & Ross, H., 20
years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3495), 84-119.—
Traditional concepts of analytic training started with
(1) the personal or training analysis which was followed by (2) theoretical instruction in the form of lectures and seminars and (3) practical clinical training
with supervised analytic work and case discussion.
The present trend retains this sequence but synchronizes the second and third phases in line with modern
medical education which attempts to teach theory on
the basis of the student's firsthand clinical observations. 90 references. Discussion by Milton Rosenbaum.—(N. H. Pronko)

4515. Kline, Nothon S. (Rockland State Hosp., Orangeburg, N. Y.), Tenney, Ashton M., Nicoloou, George T., & Molzberg, Benjamin. The selection of psychiatric patients for research. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 179-185.— "Evidence is presented that the present psychiatric diagnostic categories are inadequate. By selecting homogeneous groups of patients for study, both reclassification and investigation of mental disease can proceed together. The steps necessary to increase homogeneity of samples of patients are outlined and an example given of the application of this method at the Rockland State Hospital."—(N. H. Pronko)

4516. Kubie, Lawrence S. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The problem of maturity in psychiatric research. J. med. Educ., 1953, 28(10), 11-27.—If psychiatric research is to progress, personnel are needed who have emotional maturity, clinical maturity, maturity as theoreticians, and maturity in experimental techniques and procedures. A composite training program and small full-time research institutes would aid in the development and utilization of such personnel.

—(S. Counts)

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4517. Langfeldt, G. (U. Oslo, Norway.) The importance of constitution in psychiatry. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 261-268.—Genetic studies, normal characterology and clinical experience "speak strongly" in favor of well-defined constitutional types that predispose toward pathology and criminology. With the exception of hysteric and paranoid types, psychotherapy is of little avail.—(N. H. Pronko)

4518. Levine, Mourice. The impact of psychoanalysis on training in psychiatry. In Alexander, F., & Ross, H., 20 years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3495), 50-83.—25 years ago psychiatry and psychoanalysis were separate disciplines, but since then the influence of the latter upon the former has been outstanding. This impact is illustrated with case histories that show the integration of pertinent contributions of psychoanalysis into the general field of psychiatry. But unsolved problems in this area force the consideration of such questions as: how this integration can be made effective, strong and safe? How can the

dangers of a flabby psychiatry and wild analysis be avoided? An analytically oriented program for the training of psychiatrists is suggested and elaborated. Discussion by Henry W. Brosen and Roy R. Grinker.—(N. H. Pronko)

4519. Molzberg, Benjamin. (N. Y. State Dept. of Mental Hygiene, Albany.) Mental disease among Negroes in New York State, 1939-41. Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 450-476.—A statistical summary which reveals that "Negroes had significantly higher rates of first admission to hospitals for mental disease than the white population. Not only were their rates higher, but the rates for Negroes increased during the decade 1930-1940 more rapidly than those for whites." A principal source is general paresis. Syphilis and its sequelae continue to be "a major problem among Negroes." Similarly, alcoholic psychoses are rising in frequency.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4520. Nyssen, R., & Bourdon, J. Étude de l'illusion de poids chez les déments et les oligophrènes adultes. (Study of weight illusions among dements and adult oligophrenics.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 333-337.—The results of an administration of a differentiated test of the weight illusion to 100 normal adults, 60 oligophrenes, 30 general paralysis and 30 senile demented patients show that the test lacks clinical value for the deteriorated patients and

the oligophrenes.—(G. Besnard)

4521. Soslow, George, & Mensh, Ivon N. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Medical student attitudes toward behavior disorders. J. med. Educ., 1953, 28(10), 37-42.—Attitudes toward behavior disorders were measured by means of a 68-item scale. In general, medical school students and other professional students in training at a medical center showed more favorable attitudes after they had had courses about behavior disorders,—(S. Counts)

4522. Sclare, A. Bolfour. (Southern General Hosp., Glasgow, Scot.) The psychiatric patient in America. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 572-579.—Differences between British and American psychiatric practice are discussed, including financial aspects, the growth of psychoanalysis as fashionable, attitudes of patients, relationship between social values and personality characteristics of the emotionally disturbed.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4523. Stern, Max M. Troumo and symptom formetion. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34; 208-218.—The basic infantile trauma (primal scene) is reflected in infantile pavor nocturnus attacks. It instigates repression as well as attempts at reparative mastery. When these attempts result in repetition of the original trauma, there often arise regression to primary defences and renewed attempts at magic mastery. 54 references.—(G. Elias)

4524. Taggart, Doris Liston. Educational activities in mental hospitals. II. What shall be taught—designed occupational therapy for the psychiatric team. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 171-174.—The three areas of communication, team approach, and specific teaching and training are outlined. These are actually

three interdependent aspects of a teaching goal that needs to be achieved so as to provide an occupational therapy or adjunctive therapy program for the psychiatric team.—(N. H. Pronko)

4525. Train, George J. "Flight into health." Amer. J. Psychother., 1953, 7, 463-483.—It is hoped that this paper will call attention to the subject "flight into health" so that experiences may be pooled and a body of information developed under this heading. The author presents a survey of the literature pertaining to the subject "flight into health," defines the term, traces its cause and meaning and concludes with some notes on its evaluation and suggestions regarding problems for future study. 30 references.—(L. N. Solomon)

4526. von Bolen, G. F. Der Arzt und die Ehe seines Potienten. (The physician and his patient's marriage.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 127-133.—The medical specialist should also concern himself with the patient's psychological problems, as for instance problems related to his marriage. He still underestimates the significance and frequency of functional illness. Recognizing that the correct somatic treatment often serves as the best psychotherapy, the author stresses the importance of good rapport and of helping patients achieve a wholesome attitude toward their everyday problems.—(E. Ochs)

4527. von Stockert, F. G. Ganzheitliche Betrachtungsweise in der Psychiotrie. (The wholistic view in psychiatry.) Nervenarzt, 1953, 24, 313-316.—Historical survey of German contributions to the history of psychiatry, emphasizing the contributions of neurologists. Schilder, Goldstein and others are mentioned in the long list of German neurologists whose prime achievement lies in the understanding of brain pathology.—(E. W. Eng)

4528. Votos, Anthony S. (State U., New York, Brooklyn.) Group techniques in overcoming medical students' resistance to learning psychiatry. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 293-301.—Students' interviews with patients were discussed in small groups, in a permissive atmosphere. At first, the students were anxious, tense, and depressed, but they became aware that their feelings were acceptable and identified with the instructors rather than the patients. The ability to deal with patients, to make accurate observations, and to diagnose correctly improved.

—(N. M. Locke)

4529. Westbrook, Chorles Hort. (U. Shanghai, China.) Psychiatry and mental hygiene in Shanghai. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 301-306.—A historical sketch of the training of psychiatrists, institutionalization of patients and evolution of a mental hygiene movement.—(N. H. Pronko)

(See also abstracts 3616, 3684, 4012, 4187, 4221, 4279, 5089)

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

4530. Bensberg, Gerard J., Jr. (Lincoln (Ill.) State Sch.) The relation of academic achievement of mental

defectives to mental age, sex, institutionalization and etiology. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 327-330 .-Records of 274 male and 230 female mental defectives who had been administered the American school Achievement Test and Revised Stanford-Binet were investigated to determine the effect of variables which might influence achievement. Average arithmetic achievement was not significantly below mental age. Females matched with males on the basis of CA and MA were found to achieve significantly higher than the males both in arithmetic and reading. No differences in achievement were found between patients of the same ages who had attended the institution school for 5 years or longer and those who had attended the public schools prior to commitment. No differences were found between brain-injured defectives and familial defectives .- (V. M. Staudt)

4531. Brand, Howard; Benoit, E. Paul, & Ornstein, George N. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) Rigidity and feeblemindedness; an examination of the Kounin-Lewin theory. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 375-378.—"The present study was designed to reexamine the Kounin-Lewin theory of feeblemindedness. In particular, we argued that the finding that Rigidity increased with Chronological Age was inadequate because no consideration of the length of institutionalization of the feebleminded had been made. Through the use of the multiple regression technique, the relative contribution of Chronological Age, Mental Age and Length of Institutionalization to Rigidity was assessed.... It was concluded that no verification can be obtained of the Kounin-Lewin Theory with an institutionalized population of the feebleminded."-(L. B. Heathers)

4532. Cant, W. H. P., Gerrard, J. W., & Richards, B. W. (Children's Hosp., Birmingham, Eng.) A girl of mongoloid appearance and normal intelligence. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 560-563.—A case of Terman-Merrill IQ 116 is described and pictured.—(W. L. Wilkins)

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4533. Chose, Mary Edith. (Lakeland Village, Medical Lake, Wash.) The practical application of psychotherapy in an institution for the mentally deficient. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 337-341.—The results of the use of psychotherapy at an institution for the mentally deficient in the State of Washington are described. Three typical cases are discussed. In general the results of psychotherapy have been found gratifying in this institution.—(V. M. Staudt)

4534. Clarke, A. D. B., & Clarke, A. M. (The Manor, Epsom, Surrey, Eng.) Case history of a certified mental defective. Ment. Hltb, Lond., 1953, 12, 108-114.—A 25 year-old male patient was transferred to The Manor from another institution for mental defectives. He had been certified as feeble-minded 9 years previously and had spent most of the interim period as an inmate of two institutions. On admission he was found to have a Wechsler IQ of 114 (Verbal, 102; Performance, 124), despite almost complete illiteracy. This young man's history is described in some detail and an account is given of his subsequent progress

and discharge. The authors suggest that such incidents have important implications for mental deficiency laws and for examining and certifying procedures.—
(G. E. Copple)

4535. DeProspo, Chris J. (City Coll., New York.) Annotated bibliography of articles on montal deficiency appearing in professional magazines during 1940-1950. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 268-272.

-83-item annotated bibliography.
4536. Doll, Edgar A. Psychodynamics of the mentally retarded. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953,

70, 121 .- Abstract.

4537. Gauger, Adeline B. (Pacific Colony, Spadra, Calif.) Mental deficiency as it complicates physical rehabilitation. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 306-309.—The importance of rehabilitating the whole person and not the physical disability is stressed in this paper.—(V. M. Staudt)

4538. Houser, Mary R. Working with mentally retarded people. Amer. J. Nurs., 1953, 53, 822-825.—With adequate preparation, the nurse can be an effective member of the team of parents and professional people who care for the mentally handicapped child. Discussion includes characters of these people, working with parents, and some guide-points: (1) families' unwillingness to accept diagnosis; (2) early evaluation favors speedy adjustment; (3) teamwork essential in solving problems; (4) what the nurse can do in matters of prevention in the community and in the family; and (5) the values of a positive approach. 26 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

4539. Humphreys, Edward J. Widening psychiatric horizons in the field of retardation. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 120-121.—Abstract.

4540. Kirmon, Brion H. (Fountain Hosp., Tooting, London, Eng.) The backward baby. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 531-541.—Clinical considerations in the diagnosis of mental deficiency in infancy are reviewed. Under age two diagnosis is made mostly on physical signs, whereas in school age children the lack of mental development is the important sign. Factors which may make intelligence tests less valid than with older children include difficulty in establishing rapport and the somewhat poorer prognostication from tests given to infants. Emotional and physical factors are reviewed and the problem of counseling of parents of backward children considered.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4541. Kolburne, Luma Louis. A transformation through psychotherapy and special education. Psychiat. Quart. Suppl., 1953, 27, 165-187.—5 years of psychotherapy and education transformed an apparently mentally desicient boy of 13 into a successfully balanced individual.—(D. Prager)

4542. Lozor, Mortin. Mongolism. Psychiat. Quart. Suppl., 1953, 27, 197-206.—About 25% of admissions to a school for mentally retarded children were Mongols. Order of birth, age of parents, health of mother, number of abortions, religion, economic status, and Rh factor—all have no effect on the birth of Mongols. X-

ray irradiation of the pituitary was unsuccessful as therapy.—(D. Prager)

4543. Luckey, Bertha M. (Cleveland (O.) Public Schs.) The time has come. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 215-223.—The needs and problems in modern care and training of the mentally retarded are described. The need of understanding the mentally retarded, especially the mongoloid, is stressed. Portrait facing p. 213.—(V. M. Staudt)

trait facing p. 213.—(V. M. Staudt)
4544. McBride, Ruth; Koplan, Jerome, & Hall, Manford A. Community planning to meet some of the social needs of the mentally returned adult. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 331-336.—A program of recreational planning for mentally retarded adults which was undertaken in Minneapolis is described.—(V. M.

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4545. Molzberg, Benjamin. Sex differences in the prevalence of mental deficiency. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 301-305.—Available evidence is not yet sufficient, the author observes, to permit a categorical statement as to the relative difference, if any, among the two sexes. Such data as have been examined tend to support the hypothesis that mental deficiency may be more prevalent among males. The author urges that whenever possible the sex distribution of mental defect should be noted for large populations and that such statistics should be related as closely as possible to the time of birth in order that further study of this problem may be made.—(V. M. Staudt)

4546. Morris, J. V., & MacGillivray, R. C. (Little Plumstead Hall, Norfolk, Eng.) The mental capacity in achondroplasia. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 547-556.

—5 cases are described and the suggestion made that achondroplasia, gargoylism, and Morquio's disease are different forms of chrondrodysplasia. In Morquio's disease and achondroplasia mental defect may be present but is static, while in gargoylism there is progressive deterioration. 64 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4547. Morris, J. V., & MacGillivray, R. C. (Little Plumstead Hall, Norfolk, Eng.) Mongolism in one of twins. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 557-559.—At age 6 years 10 months the mongol had a Terman-Merrill IQ of 34 while his sister's was 102; another pair, adults, have similar intellectual development. 23 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4548. Murray, Hugh. The sociometric stability of personal relations among retarded children. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 113-141.—44 children were tested of whom 35% had appeared before Juvenile Court; 15% were illegitimate; 26% had been brought up in orphanages or similar institutions; 35% came from broken families. The choice-rejection tests showed consistency over a period of three months, but the stability ratios correlated with the frequency of bad behavior reports were not significant. 21 references.—(J. H. Bunzel)

4549. Prall, Robert C. Role of emotional disturbance in mental retordation. A.M.A. Arcb. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 121.—Abstract.

(See also abstract 4520)

BEHAVIOR PROBLEMS

4550. Aarons, Z. Alexander. Effect of the birth of a sister on a boy in his fourth year. Psychoanal. Quart., 1953, 22, 372-380.—The case of a three-and-a-half-year-old boy who developed acute anxiety directly following the birth of his sister is presented as further direct evidence that such an event may precipitate anxiety of psychopathological proportions. The boy was treated 3 times a week for 9 months. The case is presented in some detail.—(L. N. Solomon)

4551. Botchelor, Ivor R. C., & Nopier, Margaret. Broken homes and attempted suicide. Brit. J. Delinquency, 1953, 4, 99-108.—A study of 200 consecutive attempted suicides remanded to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary in the years 1950-1952 showed that 116 (58%) came from broken homes. All of the individuals in their 'teens (6) were from broken homes, and in general the trend was that the older the attempted suicide the less likely the person to come from a broken home. It is concluded that many if not the majority of those who attempt suicide have suffered from childhood emotional insecurity due to lack of parental affection.—(R. J. Corsini)

4552. Becker, Howard S. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Becoming a marihuana user. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 235-242.—An individual will be able to use marihuana for pleasure only when he (1) learns to smoke it in a way that will produce real effects; (2) learns to recognize the effects and connect them with drug use; and (3) learns to enjoy the sensations he perceives. This proposition, based on an analysis of fifty interviews with marihuana users, calls into question theories which ascribe behavior to antecedent predispositions and suggests the utility of explaining behavior in terms of the emergence of motives and dispositions in the course of experience.—(D. L. Glick)

4553. Bieber, Irving. The meaning of masochism. Amer. J. Psychother., 1953, 7, 433-448.—It is contended that masochism is part of the adaptational apparatus of the individual and is not an instinctual drive. Masochistic acts and attitudes are in the service of defensive techniques. In this paper, masochism is treated as a defense, as a dependent adaptation, as a conditioned response, and as a circumventive technique.—(L. N. Solomon)

4554. Bohm, Ewald. Ein Foll von masochistischem Transvestitismus im Rorschoch und Szondi Versuch, nebst einer gröndsätzlichen Vergleichung der beiden Verfahren. (A case of masochistic transvestitism as reflected in the Rorschach and Szondi tests, together with a comparison of the major contributions of both techniques.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 9-43.—The case history and test data of a 41 year old married male masochistic transvestite are presented. The Rorschach protocol is interpreted by the author; the 10 Szondi profiles by Szondi. A detailed discussion of the test findings indicates how the 2 methods complement each other for a personality analysis at all levels. The results

suggest that transvestitism may be considered a perversion in the psychoanalytic sense, that is, environmental factors play a more determining role in its etiology than a constitutional ego weakness that may also be present.—(H. P. David)

4555. Boss, Medard, & Benedetti, Guetano. Psychoanalyse eines Sadisten. (Psychoanalysis of a sadist.) Psyche, Heidel., 1953, 7, 241-263.—The psychoanalysis of a 26 year old severely schizoid patient is described from its beginning to its successful termination. Dream interpretation and the analysis of transference are discussed. English summary.—(E. Barschak)

4556. Boss, M., & Benedetti, G. Psychoanolysis of a sadist. Samīkṣā, 1953, 7, 18-38.—There is urgent need for detailed case histories of patients with actual manifestations of sadism. The case presented is that of a 26 yr. old male with irresistible urge to kill someone.—(D. Prager)

4557. Colm, Hanna. Religious symbolism in child onalysis. Psychoanalysis, 1953, 2(1), 39-56.—The author presents three cases of children who use religion, in one way or another, to deal with their neurotic situations and conflicts. When there are strong feelings about religion, either positive or negative, in the backgrounds of the child's parents, it is likely that the child will use religious symbolism as a means of escaping intolerable reality. Three cases are presented: Anne, who uses God as a receiver of claims; Peter, who uses God as a judge; and Tim, who used God as a competitor.—(L. E. Abt)

4558. Cox, E. N. Some effects of frustration: I. A methodological programme. Aust. J. Psychol., 1952, 4, 94-106.—The conflict between the importance of systematic theory and the exigencies of clinical practice is an artificial and meaningless division. A systematic study of "rich" clinical concepts should demonstrate this. A methodological program for investigating the effects of frustration is outlined. Three hypotheses are derived from certain theories of behavior, and a pilot study indicates they can be tested with a reasonable degree of control over relevant environmental conditions. 17 references.—(C. F. Scofield)

4559. Dall 'Oglio, Giovanni Nedo. Stato confusionale con complicanze neurologiche nel corso di un 'intossicazione da nicotina. (Confusional state with neurologic complications during nicotine poisoning.) Neurone, 1953, 1, 139-145.—A case of acute nicotine poisoning in a woman worker in a tobacco factory is presented. The patient shows mental confusion with deep reflexes of the inferior right limb abolished. General conditions of nicotine poisoning are also described. Case history and complete medical examination given. French summary.—(A. Manoil)

4560. Dühsler, Käthe. Schulschwierigkeiten, Bettnässen und Stottern zu Beginn der Schulzeit. (School problems, enuresis and stuttering at the beginning of the school year.) Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1952, 1, 189-194.—This case history of a 7 year old boy covers the anamnesis, life history to-

gether with a personality description, symptoms, and treatment.—(W. Schwarz)

4561. Ellenberger, H. Psychose, Neurose, oder Schicksolskreis? (Psychosis, neurosis, or fate orbit?) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 44-90.—As a problem in psychiatric evaluation the case of a single middle aged practical nurse is considered in detail, complete with social psychiatric history, previous diagnoses, dream material, autobiographical and observational data, Rorschach, TAT, and Szondi test protocols. The 10 Szondi test profiles are interpreted according to Szondi's multidimensional system. When all the material is reconsidered in terms of a dynamic understanding of the patient, the techniques of classical psychiatry and psychoanalysis were found to be less fruitful than Szondi's fate analysis and drive pathology.—(H. P. David)

4562. Ewing, John A., & Mendenhall, John H. (State Hosp., Butner, N. C.) Clinical evaluation of mephenesin on anxiety. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 464-472.—
As tested with digit-span test-retest there is little evidence of alleviation of anxiety, but suggestion effects on patients were considerable. 19 references.

-(W. L. Wilkins)

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4563. Feldman, S. S. A syndrome indicative of repressed oral aggression. Samīkṣā, 1953, 7, 13-17.—Signs indicating strong unconscious oral aggression are: excessive reactions to sounds caused by bodily functions of humans and animals, to sounds produced directly by humans on external objects or on themselves, to sounds caused indirectly by humans on external objects, and to sounds caused by other than humans on inanimate objects. Such individuals also show strikingly phobic attitudes to certain foods.—(D. Praget)

4564. Fervers, Josef. Experimentell-psychologische Untersuchungen über das Angsterlebnis in der Sucht. (Experimental psychological investigations concerning anxiety in addiction.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 178-183.—Withdrawal symptoms were produced experimentally by blocking air intake by means of a mask. Observations and protocols of 20 subjects indicate that anxiety plays an important part in bringing about the physiological symptoms of withdrawal. Anxiety was shown to intensify the symptoms of withdrawal. In the panic state all rational considerations are abandoned and subjects lean heavily on the experimenter's support. Practical implications for handling withdrawal of addicts are discussed.—(E. Ochs)

4565. Frankl, V. E. Angst und Zwong. (Anxiety and compulsion.) Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog., 1953, 1, 111-120.—The fear of anxiety leads to the flight from anxiety, the fear of compulsion to the fight against compulsion. The fight for pleasure—forced rather than natural—is also pathological.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4566, Futterman, Samuel. Personality trends in wives of alcoholics. J. psychiat. soc. Wk, 1953, 23, 37-41.—The author concludes "... that there is much clinical evidence pointing to the fact that in many instances the wife of an alcoholic unconsciously, be-

cause of her own needs, seems to encourage her husband's alcoholism. On the basis of her own ego ideal formed from her identification with a dominant mother, the wife unconsciously feels inadequate and...chooses as her foil a dependent, weak male.... When this symbiotic relationship is disturbed by an improvement on the part of the husband, the wife decompensates. In many cases we find a reproduction in the wife of the family situation of her childhood."—(L. B. Costin)

4567. Geisler, Erike. Zur Problematik der Pubertätsmagersucht. (To the problem of puberal anorexia.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 227-233.—Puberal anorexia is described as a disturbance located in the diencephalon. It is differentiated from other functional anorexias by a persistent defect in the attitude towards food of an otherwise unimpaired personality. Fear of maturity are associated with but not causative of the condition. Childhood traumata are considered factors contributing to constitutional predisposition and "diencephalic weakness." Besides organic therapy, psychotherapy is considered useful within limits. Two cases are reported. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

4568. Geréb, György, & Vargha, Miklós. Die Behandlung der alkalkulischen Störung mittels Aufbaus eines bedingten Reflexes. (Conditioned reflex treatment of acalculia.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 282-284.—Post-electroshock acalculia was successfully treated in one patient by connecting simple number relationships with musical scales. It is suggested that this method may be of value in some mental defectives with a good musical

ear. 21 references.—(C. T. Bever)

4569. Gillis, A. (Cherry Knowle Hosp., Ryhope, Sunderland, Eng.), & Salfield, D. J. The treatment of depressive states with dinitrile succinate. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 542-546.—Improvements, but below satisfactory confidence levels, were noted in Bender-Gestalt and digit repetition.—(W. L. Wilkins)

Gestalt and digit repetition.—(W. L. Wilkins)
4570. Hammer, Emanuel F. (Psychiatric Inst., New York.) The possible effects of projective testing upon overt behavior. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 357-362. - The author raises the question as to whether projective testing might lower repressive or suppressive defenses, and possibly lead to expression of forbidden behavior, or an acting out of conflicts. One 28 year old male patient provided evidence. The test showed castration feelings; then on the way back to his ward he exposed himself to a group of female patients. It is suggested that this acting out of hitherto repressed material was due to heightened reactivation of the conflict material within the patient. It is recommended that the clinician's job be not terminated with recording the last response, but a supportive psychotherapy would achieve emotional release and reassurance before leaving the sheltered atmosphere of the examiner's office.—(R. W. Husband)

4571. Hampton, Peter Jan. (Muskingum Coll., New Concord, O.) The development of a personality questionnaire for drinkers. Genet. Psychol. Monogr., 1953,

48, 55-115.—A battery of tests, including the MMPI and a Personal History Questionnaire, was administered to a group of 84 to 100 male alcoholics and a comparable group of nonalcoholics. 156 items which differentiated between the groups were administered to 250 subjects, all different from the first experimental group: 50 secondary alcoholics, 50 week-end alcoholics, 50 social family drinkers, 50 social occasion drinkers, and 50 near or total abstainers. Norms, validity, and reliability estimates were computed from these final questionnaire data. "The calculated biserial coefficient of validity (.67) and the corrected split-half coefficient of reliability (.89) suggest a satisfactory level of validity and internal consistency for the Questionnaire." 22 references. - (G. G. Thompson)

4572. Haselkorn, Harry. The vocational interests of a group of homosexuals. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 582-583.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 119 p., \$1.49, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5418.

4573. Hill, Harris E., & Belleville, Richard E. (USPHS Hosp., Lexington, Ky.) Effects of chronic barbiturate intoxication on motivation and muscular coordination. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 180-188.—Simple visual reaction times, using 4 foreperiods, and a test of muscular coordination (vertical tracing path) were investigated with 10 male addicts maintained on large dosages of Seconal for 35 to 90 days. Tests were run under conditions of intoxication, abrupt withdrawal, and after recovery. Results indicated that incoordination was great during the first 2 conditions with subsequent gradual improvement; reaction times were markedly slowed during intoxication only. Insensitivity to changes in "set" of the foreperiods was clear with sensitivity increasing following drug withdrawal. These findings are related to occupational problems. - (L. A. Pennington)

4574. Hora, Thomas. Masochistic use of anxiety. Amer. J. Psycbother., 1953, 7, 449-453.—"It is the purpose of this communication to draw attention to and teemphasize a particular form of defense which we might call the libidinization of anxiety.... The proper interpretation of anxiety as masochistic pleasure will often help the patient to free himself of this symptom which frequently constitutes one of the major hurdles on the road from self-defeating passivity to constructive activity."—(L. N. Solomon)

4575. Hora, Thomas. The structural analysis of transvestitism. Psychoanal. Rev., 1953, 40, 268-274.—A patient's transvestitism was composed of four elements: the transvestite act (intercourse with mother), fetishism (denial of castration), passive homosexual attitude (denial of male competitive desires), and masochism (castration as punishment for incest). The punishment and disguise fantasies had the same value to the patient as the incest drive itself. Analysis proceeded from ego defenses (passivity) to superego pressures (masochism) and then

to id drives (fetishism and transvestitism).—(D.

4576. Jackson, Joan K., & Connor, Ralph. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The skid road elcoholic. Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol, 1953, 14, 468-486.—The cultural features of the homeless alcoholics life are discussed with emphasis on the alcoholic pattern and the possibilities of rehabilitation.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4577. Jones, Ernest. On the nightmare. (2nd ed.) New York: Liveright, 1951. 374 p. \$4.95.—This new edition of the book published in 1931 under the title of "Nightmare, witches, and devils," (see 6:658) contains a new preface by the author.

4578. Katz, William D. A study of the changes in personality structure in depression by means of psychological tests. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 592.

—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 230 p., \$2.88, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5420.

4579. Kemper, Kattrin A. Angst symptome, Erzlehungs- und Schulschwierigkeiten bei einem 9 jährigen Jungen. (Anxiety symptoms, educational and school problems in a 9 year old boy.) Prax. Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1952, 1, 180-189.—This case history of a psychoanalytic psychotherapy discusses the pathenogenesis, constitutional factors, psychological development, and social history of the patient as well as the four levels of psychosexual development.—
(W. Schwarz)

4580. Kenny, Douglas Timothy. An experimental test of the cathersis theory of aggression. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 441-442.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, U. Washington. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 122 p., \$1.53, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5198.

4581. Lannoy, J. C. Het probleen van de angst. (The problem of anxiety.) Vlaan Opvoedk. Tijdscbr., 1953, 33, 146-154.—The problem of anxiety occupies an important place in psychological literature. The author defines anxiety as a psycho-physical defense reaction on the part of the subject in the face of an unknown danger. This definition does not permit the establishment of a difference between moral and psychological anxiety, but it furnishes an explanation of the origin of this phenomenon.—(R. Piret)

4582. Lauterbach, Carl Gershom. An empirical study of the manifest anxiety scale and its relationships to other clinical measures of anxiety. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 436.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, State U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 97 p., \$1.21, University Microfilms, Ann Arbot, Mich., Publ. No. 4998.

4583. Lerner, Arthur. (Lincoln High Sch., Los Angeles, Calif.) An exploratory approach in group counseling with male alcoholic inmates in a city jail. Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol, 1953, 14, 427-467.—Illustrated in four teaching-counseling group sessions are attitudes and feelings of the participants towards themselves, toward other group members, towards authority figures, the impact of the jail environment,

and the possibility of learning new and more effective attitudes through the experience.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4584. Macalpine, Ida, & Hunter, Richard A. The Schreber case; a contribution to schizophrenia, hypochondria, and psychosomatic symptom-formation. Psychoanal. Quart., 1953, 22, 328-371. - "The literature on the Schreber case is briefly reviewed Weaknesses and discrepancies in Freud's study are pointed out with emphasis on the lack of distinction between neurosis and psychosis . . . In this light the literature on pregnancy fantasies is critically reviewed Reexamination of Schreber's material shows his psychosis to be a reactivation of archaic asexual procreation fantasies with concomitant loss of sex differentiation . . . Freud's analysis is reviewed in the light of these findings." The material is interpreted from the point of view of schizophrenic expression, hypochondriacal delusions, and psychosomatic symptom-formation. 71 references .- (L. N.

4585. Morch, H. Menschenschicksole in Gutachten. (Human destinies in psychiatric reports.) Psyche, Heidel., 1953, 7, 301-317.—Two case histories, one of a War veteran involved in black market operations, the other of a sexually impotent middle-aged man who was sued for support of an illegitimate child, are discussed. The interpretation of the biography follows psychoanalytical lines.—(E. Barschak)

psychoanalytical lines.—(E. Barschak)
4586. Martensen-Larsen, Oluf. (Alcoholics Treatment Center, Copenhagen, Denmark.) Five years'
experience with disulfiram in the treatment of alcoholics. Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol, 1953, 14, 406-418.
—Use of the drug, with admonitions about dosage, is discussed and the possibility of individual and group therapy as adjunctive admitted.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4587. Myerson, David J. (New Hampshire State Dept. Health, Concord.) An active therapeutic method of interrupting the dependency relationship of certain mole alcoholics. Quart. J. Stud. Alcohol, 1953, 14, 419-426.—Three cases show how it is necessary to deal with the family member who has accepted the role of the patient's protector, whether this be wife or older brother or other relative.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4588. Ovezall, J. J. Over het sociale aspect van de homosexualiteit in de achttiende eeuw in Nederland. (About the social aspect of homosexuality in the 18th century in the Netherlands.) Ned. Tijdschr. Psychol., 1953, 8, 305-350.—Through centuries homosexuality has been considered a mental disease, but it was not always esteemed in the same way. Mostly it was esteemed an evil which had to be punished. After 1811 we see that homosexuality is esteemed no longer as an act which needs punishment, whereas nowadays the homosexuality is seen as an illness. Where at first evil was connected with punishment, at present it is connected with diseased. Such a problem exists also with regard to other mental deviations. Attention is given to the origins of these alterations in the ways of appreciation .- (M. Dresden)

4589. Roscovsky, Luís. Psicodinamismos en un caso de homosexualidad femenina. (Psychodynamics

in a case of female homosexuality.) Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires, 1953, 10, 75-89.—The roots of this disorder are traced to the fact that the patient's father left home when she was two months old to return when she was six years old only long enough to seduce her. She was reared by her mother and married aunt. The birth of two male cousins provoked strong feelings of jealousy. Her masculine identification served the dual purpose of gaining security against feared rejection by her mother and destruction by her for competitive hatred. In this way she reestablished the mother-child relationship for which she envied her aunt and cousins. English, French, and German summaries.—(C. A. Schoper)

4590. Salzer, Harry M., & Lurie, Max L. Anxiety and depressive states treated with isonicotinyl hydrazide (Isoniazid). A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 317-324.—Tubercular patients so treated were earlier noted to improve in mood. 41 patients, suffering from anxiety or depressions of the agitated, neurotic, and manicdepressive types, were given a course of drug treatment to check upon the aforementioned datum. 68% were reported "improved" ordinarily within the first three weeks. Isoniazid was also found helpful in conjunction with electro-shock therapy by reducing the number of treatments.—(L. A. Pennington)

4591. Schultz, J. H. Grundsätzliches zur Suchtfrage. (Basic considerations in addiction.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 97-100.—Schultz
considers spoiling in early childhood a basic factor in
all forms of addiction. He further stresses the practical value of hypnotherapy in treating seriously addicted alcoholics, achieving permanent abstinence in

50-60% of cases .- (E. Ochs) 4592. Shereshevski-Shere, Eugenia, (Connecticut Commission on Alcoholism, Hartford.), Lasser, Leonard M., & Gottesfeld, Benjamin H. An evaluation of anatomy content and F+ percentage in the Rorschachs of alcoholics, schizophrenics and normals. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 229-233.- "1. A comparative study of 65 alcoholics, 36 normals and 36 schizophrenics from the standpoint of anatomy content and F + percentage revealed: a. That the alcoholics developed a percentage of anatomy responses that lay approximately midway between those of the normals and the schizophrenics. b. That the alcoholics revealed a marked tendency to fall below the minimum F + percentage range of 65%. 2. The results indicate the alcoholic's intense difficulty in handling aggression and in handling reality. It is felt that these difficulties may be closely interrelated."-(S. Hutter)

4593. Statten, Taylor. (McGill U., Montreal, Can.) Behaviour patterns, reading disabilities, and EEG findings. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 205-206.—Abstract.

4594. Stekel, Wilhelm. Patterns of psychosexual infantilism. New York: Liveright, 1952. vii, 412 p. \$5.00.—The varieties of psychosexual obsessive-compulsive reactions are treated as fixations on, or regressions to, infantile levels of emotional develop-

ment. After surveying the emotional life of the child, the mechanisms of regression and transference are discussed. Subsequent chapters consider the monopolization of the senses in sexuality, excretory sexuality, the animal in fantasy (zoophilia), pedophilia, gerontophilia, narcism, and pluralism.—(N. H. Pronko)

4595. Stokel, Wilhelm. Sexual aberrations; the phenomena of fetishism in relation to sex. (2 vol. in 1.)

New York: Liveright, 1952. ix, 369, vi, 355 p. \$7.50.

A reprinting of these 2 volumes (see 4: 3909) with a

new introduction by Emil A. Gutheil.

4596. Tallaferro, A. Algunos conceptos sobre la simultaneidad emoción-músculo. (Some observations on the emotion-muscle simultaneity.) Rev. Psicoandi., B. Aires, 1952, 9, 455-478.—The instinctive impulses have a direct way of expression in the muscular system. Often the representation is not repressed, but its corresponding cathexis is fixed by muscular hypertension, and in other cases, when verbalization cannot be attained the expression is made on the more regressive level, the muscular one. Techniques of neuromuscular relaxation cannot be effective unless accompanied by a simultaneous analysis of the emotions which are liberated. English, French, and German summaries.—(C. A. Schoper)

4597. Tonner, Bertrond William. The effects of conscious and unconscious awareness on artificially induced anxiety. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 585-586.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 106 p., \$1.33, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5427.

4598. Thorne, Frederick C. The frustration-anger-hostility states: a new diagnostic classification. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 334-339.—"This paper presents the hypothesis that acute and chronic anger states constitute a primary syndrome of personality disorder.... It is suggested that appropriate diagnostic categories should be included in psychiatric classification systems. For this purpose, we have differentiated the anger states into the following classification: Simple anger reactions; psychoneurotic anger reactions; excitements characterized by anger; and the paranoid states. It is hypothesized that the paranoid reactions may be clarified by interpreting them as systematized projections of chronic anger."—(L. B. Heathers)

4599. Thorpe, James J., & Smith, Bernard. Phases in group development in the treatment of drug addicts. Int. J. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 66-78.—This is a general statement, preliminary to the presentation of data, of how a group therapy program was begun at a hospital for male drug addicts, how it was extended, and what trends were observed. The group process is described in some detail.—(N. M. Locke)

4600. Tolsmo, F. J. (Maasoord Ment. Hosp., Rotter-dam, Holland.) Some considerations on the phenomenon of aggression. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 473-482.

—A phenomenological approach reveals aspects of aggression, especially social psychological ones, which are unrevealed by a simple frustration hypothe-

sis or by a Freudian adaptation of death instinct.—
(W. L. Wilkins)

4601. Wilson, David C., & Elbirlik, Kemal. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) The use of advend cortical extract in cases of acute alcoholic intexication. Neuropsychiatry, 1953, 3, 56-64.—80% of 30 cases were free from hallucinations in 36 hours after treatment with 10 cc. of A.C.E. given every six hours intravenously; all symptoms in all patients disappeared in 72 hours. In 100 cases of acute alcoholic hallucinosis in which no A.C.E. was used there was no relief within 72 hours.—(W. L. Wilkins)

within 72 hours.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4602. Winfield, Don L., & Sparer, P. J. (VA Hosp.,
Memphis, Tenn.) Preliminary report of the Rosenzweig
P-F Study in attempted suicides. J. clin. Psychol.,
1953, 9, 379-381.—"Comparison is made of the
scores on the Rosenzweig Picture-Frustration Study of
26 suicidal patients with Rosenzweig's normative
group. The suicidal group appeared to be less extrapunitive and more impunitive with the rejection of the
hypothesis that they would show strong introverted aggression. Some possible explanations are given to account for the test results."—(L. B. Heathers)

4603. Zulliger, Hans. Child psychotherapy without interpretation of unconscious content. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1953, 17, 180-188.—A translation from the German of the original paper appearing in Psyche, Heidel., (see 27: 484), and dealing with the successful treatment of compulsive eating in a ten-year old girl.

-(W. A. Varvel)

(See also abstract 4487)

SPEECH DISORDERS

4604. Bolond, John L., Jr. Voice therapy for hourse voice. J. Okla. med. Ass., 1953, (May), 109-113.

—Following a discussion of the frequency, characteristics, and causes of hoarseness, its treatment including voice therapy is considered. The question of the length of time voice therapy requires is raised.

—(A. J. Sprow)

4605. de Ribaucourt, B. Reeducation des aphasiques. (Reeducation of the aphasics.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 85-96.—A description of the exercises used in the reeducation of aphasics; these exercises include: sensory exercises, prearticulatory exercise, exercises of articulation, reading, writing, arithmetic and comprehension exercises.—(G. Besnard)

4606. De Voss, Henry. A study of the factors relative to the incidence of cleft palate births from 1945 through 1949 in San Bernardino County. Speech Monogr., 1952, 19, 303-308.—Literature is reviewed concerning incidence and etiology of cleft palate. Birth records in San Bernardino revealed 42 cleft palate births in the five-year period or one in 723.3. Interviews of mothers investigated several factors that might be related to incidence. These were age of mothers, order of birth, abnormally long pregnancy, conditions of early pregnancy and inheritance.—(G. Shames)

4607. Everhart, Rodney Warren. The growth and development of Negro and white elementary children with articulatory defects. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 335-336.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 125 p., \$1.56, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5033.

4608. Freud, Esti D. (V.A. Reg. Off., Newark, N. J.) Recent trends in aphasic research. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 186-193.—A limited survey of contemporary literature and research on aphasia is categorized and discussed from the anatomic-physiologic, psycho-mechanistic and structural-linguistic approaches.—(N. H. Pronko)

4609. Lemert, Edwin M. (U. California, Los Angeles.) Stuttering among the North Pacific Coastal Indians. Sthwest. J. Anthrop., 1952, 8, 429-441.

—Existence of stuttering speech and of persons regarded as stutterers is indicated before White contact among Indians of coastal British Columbia. Native medicines and treatments exist. Stutterers are socially penalized. The emphasis this culture places on perfect execution by youngsters of songs and dances is considered a likely social force producing stuttering in overanxious individuals.—(M. M. Berkun)

4610. Nielsen, J. M. Spontaneous recovery from aphasia: autopsy. Report of a case. Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc., 1953, 18, 147-148.—A woman, aged 66, without retraining recovered spontaneously the ability to speak and understand language only later to suffer recurrent aphasia consequent to lesion in the other hemisphere. Data from autopsy are described in support of the clinical observations made earlier.—(L. A. Pennington)

4611. Peckarsky, Adeline K. Maternal attitudes towards children with psychogenically delayed speech. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 353-354.

—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 187 p., \$2.34, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4527.

4612. Schneider, Ernst. Über das Stottern; Ursache, Entstehung, Verlauf, und Heilung. (Stuttering; its cause, development, course, and treatment.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 22, 72 p. -Stuttering is defined as a speech disturbance, a neurotic symptom with some biological predisposition. Onset is usually in childhood and may stem from any number of early conflicts. The personality of stutterers is considered in terms of Szondi's drive pathology, especially the paroxysmal vector. Therapy endeavors to bring into consciousness the previously repressed conflicts. Barring hereditary involvement, psychotherapeutic prognosis appears to be more favorable for patients with hysterical rather than compulsive personality constellations. A number of cases are discussed .- (H. P. David)

4613. Shomes, George H. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) An exploration of group homogeneity in group speech therapy. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1953, 18, 267-272.—Group homogeneity in relationship to success in group speech therapy was studied in 37 subjects

attending individual and group therapy sessions approximately 5 hours a day, 5 days a week until a plateau had been reached. Only one criterion of the original criteria of group homogeneity and success was statistically significant. This was the rating by clinicians of spontaneous social behavior. The author suggests that since the reported observations are not supported by individual statistical significance application of these findings should be with an experimental attitude.—(M. F. Palmer)

4614. Shames, George H. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) A utilization of adaptation phenomena in therapy for stuttering. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1953, 18, 256-257.—To avoid the contamination of negative practice by stutterers before the mirror by actual stuttering blocks the author advises the use of the adaptation phenomenon to reduce the number of involuntary stuttering blocks before negative practice is tried.

—(M. F. Palmer)

(See also abstracts 3620, 4669, 4735, 4854)

CRIME & DELINQUENCY

4615. Bowman, Paul. (U. Chicago, Ill.) An experimental community program in the prevention of maladjustment of youth. Univ. Chicago Round Table, 1953, No. 786, 12-26.—This is a description of a ten year project initiated by the Committee on Human Development of the University of Chicago in a mid-western city of 40,000 to test the effectiveness of improving community social resources by offering professional guidance to already existing social agencies. (See 27: 3372).—(R. J. Corsini)

4616. Bowman, Paul (U. Chicago, Ill.), Flynn, Frank, Jr., Havighurst, Robert J., & Moorman, Fabiola C. The prevention of delinquency and emotional maladjustment of youth. Univ. Chicago Round Table, 1953, No. 786, 1-11.—The theme is developed that delinquent and emotional problems in children can be prevented by better training of group workers in currently instituted agencies. Reference is made to a project initiated by the Committee on Human Development of the University of Chicago in increasing the effectiveness of already existing agencies in a midwest city through professional advice to community agencies.—(R. J. Corsini)

4617. Corstairs, G. Morris. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) The case of Thakur Khuman Singh: a culture conditioned crime. Brit. J. Delinquency, 1953, 4, 14-25.—Khuman Singh killed his younger brother and his brother's pregnant wife. This crime is analyzed in terms of social conventions of Indian caste behavior. While this crime was universally disapproved as being an example of excessive behavior, if the younger brother would have killed the older, then the crime would have been considered execrable.—(R. J. Corsini)

4618. Corsini, Raymond J., & Bartleme, Kenwood. Penology and the attitudes of prisoners. Brit. J. Delinquency, 1953, 4, 55-58.—Results of a prior study of attitudes of prisoners done at Auburn prison (see

21: 219) are compared with attitudes of men at San Quentin. While in general, attitudes towards themselves and the institution remain about the same, the men in the more progressive institution (San Quentin) tend to be more favorable. The attitudes of prisoners should be taken into account in penal treatment.—(R. J. Corsini)

4619. Cousins, A. N. Recognition of cultural influences in probation counseling. Fed. Probation, 1953, 17, 26-30.—Recent advances in understanding the relationship between cultural background and personality are of help to the probation officer in successful supervision. As Americans, "some people will no doubt feel uneasy at squarely facing cultural differences among ourselves." But these dissimilarities do exist, and the probation officer will profit by considering them in counseling with his clients.—
(M. N. Brown)

(M. N. Brown)

4620. Docker-Drysdele, Berbera. (Mulberry Bush School, Oxfordshire, Eng.) Some aspects of damage and restitution. Brit. J. Delinquency, 1953, 4, 4-13.

— Juvenile correctional institutions operate as therapeutic media chiefly due to the pioneering work of August Aichhorn, who proved the value of treatment over punishment. Punishment blocks the natural process of restitution preventing the channeling of hostile feelings in constructive directions. At the Mulberry Bush School, children are permitted to engage in destructive activities in the understanding that restitution follows unpunished aggression, which leads to relief of guilt and the beginning of emotional reconstruc-

tion. - (R. J. Corsini) 4621, Flynn, Frank T. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Behind the prison riots. Soc. Serv. Rev., 1953, 27, 73-86.-The causes of prison riots are noted to be exceedingly complex but basically they stem from the fact that "prisoners are people...and they have the same basic desires and needs as other people." On the basis of present knowledge the author recommends the following improvements in penal institutions as essential: (1) expansion of probation and parole; (2) greater use of indeterminate sentence; (3) more adequate appropriations; (4) improved diagnostic and techniques of prisoners; (5) experiment in small specialized institutions; (6) enriching the activities programs of prisoners; (7) improved personnel; (8) acceptance of the philosophy that prisoners are people.—(J. J. Parnicky)

4622. Fuchs-Kamp, A. Jugendliche Fortläufer und Diebe. (Youthful wanderers and thieves.) Praxis Kinderpsychol. Kinderpsychiat., 1952, 1, 177-180.—The study suggests ways of handling these cases after discussing a case history.—(W. Schwarz)

4623. Heller, Mox. Erziehungsberatung and Jugendstrafvollzug. (Educational counseling and juvenile delinquency.) Heilpädag. Werkbl., 1953, 22, 164-167.—With prophylactic care 54% of the young delinquents (Frey's data) could be preserved from further criminal acts.—(M. H. Nagy)

4624. McCorkle, Lloyd W. (Highfields Project, Hopewell, N. J.) The present status of group therapy In United States correctional institutions. Int. J. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 79-87.—A questionnaire survey of correctional institutions shows that 35% of those reporting are currently using some form of group therapy. On the whole, the questionnaire reveals that group therapy is gradually being established in prisons and reformatories.—(N. M. Locke)

4625. Newberger, Howard. Bibliography on juvenile delinquency. Psychol. Newsltr., 1953, No. 48, 25-37.

—201-item bibliography on juvenile delinquency.

4626. Raisin, Beatrice Carol. Factors associated with parole adjustment in an area of New Jersey. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 607-608.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 384 p., \$4.80, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5425.

4627. Schilf, Erich. Beltröge zur Kinderpsychologie. II. Zwei Kinder als Mörder. (Contributions to child psychology. II. Two children as murderers.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 316-328.—2 murders by adolescent boys are described with a robbery considered briefly because "in behavior and motive it is judged as purely criminal." The other impulsive murder, unusual and puzzling in its motive, is reported in detail. 21 references. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

4628. Scott, Peter D. Psychiatric reports for magistrates' courts, Brit. J. Delinquency, 1953, 4, 82-97.

The psychiatrist who writes reports for courts must take into consideration the necessity for presenting findings in an intelligible manner; the need to report only pertinent material; and the protection of the society as well as the interviewee. The actual report may have 5 headings: (1) a preamble which tells the general steps to arrive at an opinion, (2) the family history, (3) the personal history, (4) an account of physical and mental conditions, and (5) the opinion. 26 references.—(R. J. Corsini)

4629. Sheriffs, A. C. Authority in the client-worker relationship: esset or liability? Fed. Probation, 1953, 17, 22-25.—In probation, parole, detention and institutional work, "the authority aspect of the jobs... is not only an asset, but an absolute necessity for successful work. That the authority aspect also has its potential liabilities is recognized. However, it is believed that with understanding these liabilities can be minimized, and even converted to constructive use as well."—(M. N. Brown)

4630. Simmons, Montague M., & Davis, Russell. Experiment at Kneesworth Hall. Brit. J. Delinquency, 1953, 4, 109-122.—This is a summary of experiences at Kneesworth Hall, a reformatory school for intellectually superior delinquent children. Conclusions: the younger the boy, the greater the hope for better adjustment; the optimal population of such a school is from 40 to 50; range of intelligence should not be too wide; treatment of emotional problems precedes academic or vocational training; the essence of treatment is not the therapeutic interviews but the environment; special interests should be permitted expression; discipline must be consistent and just. More important

than professional or social qualifications are the characteristics of kindness, wisdom, straight-forwardness and level-headedness on the part of the staff .- (R. J.

4631. Stumper, Ernst. Triebanalyse von fünf Kriminellen. (Drive analysis of 5 criminals.) Beib. Schweiz, Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 91-133. -The Szondi test was individually administered 10 times to a murderer, 2 burglars, a swindler, and a woman accused of murdering her child. A depth analysis is made for each case, based primarily upon a multi-dimensional interpretation of the Szondi profiles. "These cases again show that the new dialectical methods are to be used and not the old vectorial or factorial methods of interpretation." The concept of criminality within Szondi's Triebpathologie is considered. French and English summaries .- (H. P. David)

4632. Veillard, Maurice. Zusammenarbeit in der Nacherziehung Jugendlicher. (Cooperation in the reeducation of young people.) Heilpadag. Werkbl., 1953. 22, 142-144. - One of the Swiss Juvenile Courts classified its cases for 1952 into two groups: 76% of cases were called occasional delinquents who could be handled with one day prison or with small punitions. 24% needed institutional care for reeducation; the basic principle of such reeducation is to help the delinquents to create as many outside contacts as possible to counterbalance the institutional seclusion.

-(M. H. Nagy)

4633. Wattenberg, William W., & Quiroz, Frank. (Wayne U., Detroit, Mich.) Follow-up study of tenyear-old boys with police records. J. consult. Psychol., 1953, 17, 309-313 .- "A follow-up study was made of 207 boys who as ten-year-olds in 1948 had been the subjects of complaints to the Detroit police. Only 43 of this group had been in trouble with the police during 1950. The items recorded at the time of the first contact which proved predictive of repeating were (a) having 2 or more brothers, (b) living in an apartment or rooming house, and (c) having a reputation as a 'Peck's Bad Boy.' "-(F. Costin)

4634. Weeks, H. Ashley. (New York U.) Preliminary evaluation of the Highfields project. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 280-287 .- After a year-and-ahalf of a five-year research project comparing the effects of a short term detention facility for youthful offenders with reformitory detention, the author suggests that the new facility "accomplishes as much, if not more, in its four months of residential treatment as the reformatory at Annandale does in its more than twelve months." The research project attempts to assess effects upon recidivism, upon attitudes, and upon personality manifestations. — (W. W. Charters, Jr.) 4635. Wyrsch, Jocob. Psychiatrische Gesichts-

punkte Im Jungendstrafvollzug. (Psychiatric evaluztion in the judgment of juvenile delinquents.) Heilpadag. Werkbl., 1953, 22, 144-148.-The role of psychiatry is analyzed in juvenile delinquent cases .-

(M. H. Nagy)

(See also abstract 4072)

PSYCHOSES

4636. Agoston, Tibor, & McCullough, M. W. Some observations on manic psychosis. Samīkṣā, 1953, 7, 57-84. - Manic psychosis is a specific post-traumatic process in which the patient applies simultaneously and indiscriminately every possible means of defense and thus establishes an emergency mental equilibrium very rapidly. The manic reorganizations seen most frequently are (1) continuation of the manic process on a small scale, (2) return to prepsychotic equilibrium (obsessive-compulsive neurosis), or (3) pseudoaltruistic stabilization (becoming a nurse or social worker etc.) The post-psychotic equilibrium is no more stable than the prepsychotic .- (D. Prager)

4637. Altschule, Mark D., Grunebaum, Henry U., Parkhurst, Barbara H., & Siegel, Elaine P. (McLean Hosp., Waverley, Mass.) Mobilization of glucose by phlorhizin in patients with mental disorders. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 235-239.-Because evidence suggests that the utilization of carbohydrate may be impaired in psychotic patients 12 subjects with varied diagnoses were given drug injections. The data indicated that the mobilization of glucose for the maintenance of normal blood sugar level "may be abnormal in patients with mental diseases," although the nature of this defect "is not evident."—(L. A. Pennington)

4638. Baruk, H., Lifschitz, —, & Melzer, R. Etude de l'initiative psychomotrice et de la mise en train volontaire chez le sujet normal et en psychopathologie. (A study of psycho-motor initiative in normal subjects and mental patients.) Encephale, 1953, 42; 193-218.- Ergographic studies of normal subjects and patients with various types of mental illness reveal significant differences in the initiation of finger movements, in their typical course when continued, in voluntary relaxation and fatiguability. The curves of the schizophrenics showed the greatest abnormalities .- (M. L. Simmel)

4639. Blair, Harry Walter. A factor analytic study of the social behavior of schizophrenics. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 586-587.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Michigan State Coll. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 137 p., \$1.71, University Microfilms,

Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5278.

4640. Bobon, J. Introduction historique a l'étude des néologisses et des glossolalies en psychopathologie. (Historical introduction to the study of neolalia and glossolalia in psychopathology.) Paris: Edit. Masson, 1953. 342 p.- Detailed exposition of all the important works of the period in Europe and America on the neolalia contrived by the insane and on the different glossolalia. Conclusions regarding explanatory theories. 78-item bibliography .- (R. Piret)

4641. Calden, George. (VA Hosp., Madison, Wis.) Psychosurgery in a set of schizophrenic identical twins—a psychological study. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 200-209 .- A study of a pair of psychotic identical twin patients at a VA hospital is presented. "One of the twins underwent a bilateral, prefrontal lobotomy. The other twin was not operated upon. Because of their marked constitutional and behavioral similarities the twins were regarded as an ideal subject and control for the investigation of personality changes attendant upon psychosurgery. A battery of 3 projective techniques—the Rorschach, Draw-a-Person and Bender-Gestalt tests—was given repeatedly to each twin. The tests were administered one week before the prefrontal lobotomy of one of the twins and each month thereafter for a period of nine months. Thus a longitudinal record of both patients was obtained."—(S. Hutter)

4642. Chatterji, N. N. Nature of disturbances of ago in schizophrenia. Samīkṣā, 1953, 7, 39-52.—The schizophrenic ego as easily merges with outside objects as it becomes detached from them. People are within him and he lives in others. He is ambivalent to external objects. Words become symbols of human beings. When the identified objects become detached from the ego so that the conflict between introject and ego becomes intensified, this weakens the ego. External objects may devour the ego but the ego may devour the world. There is a strong desire to return to mother's womb, sometimes expressed as a desire to be eaten up.—(D. Prager)

4643. Fischer, Roland. Stress and the toxicity of schizophrenic serum. Science, 1953, 118, 409-410.

—It was hypothesized that certain phases of the General Adaptation Syndrome seem to be permanently present during the schizophrenic process, and "... whether a humoral factor, e.g., a toxic matabolite, might be involved in the release and maintenance of the schizophrenic process" was investigated and reported.—(A. J. Sprow)

4644. Fjeld, Stanton P., Lucero, Rubel J., & Rechtschaffen, Allan. (Fergus Falls State Hosp., Minn.) Cross-validation and follow-up of a state hospital total push program for regressed schizophrenics. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 394-395 .- "A group of regressed patients who had been on a total push program... were followed up a year after they left the program. A cross-validation group was put through the program in an effort to determine whether subsequent groups would improve and whether three factors which were thought to be prognostic would result in better selection of patients for the total push type of treatment." On follow-up it was found that the male, but not the female, patients had held their gains. In the cross-validation study, patients selected on the three prognostic criteria did not improve any more than unselected patients .- (L. B. Heathers)

4645. Flescher, Joachim. The "primary constellation" in the structure and treatment of psychoses.

Psychoanal. Rev., 1953, 40, 197-217.—The primary constellation is the quantitative relationship between the death instinct and the erotic instinct. In many psychotics the non-sexual drives have been augmented at the expense of libidinal drives. Psychotics improve after electroshock because it discharges destructive energies, thereby favoring libidinal energies.—(D. Prager)

4646. Foltin, Edgar M. (Pennsylvania Coll. for Women, Pittsburgh.) Personality traits of psychotic patients as revealed in their spontaneous pointings. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 251-269.—1300 paintings by 74 women patients in a Virginia hospital were analyzed. 45 were schizophrenic, 11 manic-depressive, 4 involutional, and 14 doubtful or undiagnosed. No syndrome claimed in the literature as characteristic of a certain disorder was found present in statistically significant proportions. Those relationships which conform to theory are present in group trends, not individual correspondences. Symptoms considered were such as use of inappropriate colors, picture-salads, and putting unrelated items together. 19 references.—(R. W. Husband)

4647. Frank, George H. Patterning of the schizophrenic on the Wechsler-Bellevue intelligence test.

Psychol. Newsltr, 1953, No. 46, 7-12.—A study designed to test the question as to whether the Klein
and Harper regression equations are differentiating
schizophrenic from normals or merely the functioning
of psychotics from non-psychotics.—(D. S. Leeds)

4648. Freeman, Thomas, & Cameron, John L. Anxiety after electroshock therapy in involutional melancholia. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 245-261.

"The use of electroshock therapy in a group of involutional melancholic patients resulted in an alteration in the clinical picture, producing one in which anxiety predominated. The authors suggest that the anxiety resulted from disruption of the depressive homeostasis with weakening of the anti-instinctual forces.... Group psychotherapy is of value in the treatment of involutional melancholia." Group treatment is discussed as an alternative to shock. Psychotherapy following shock is discussed.—(C. L. Winder)

4649. Freeman, Walter. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) Level of achievement after lobotomy: a study of one thousand cases. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 269-276.—Over 1000 cases of lobotomized patients have been followed for periods of 1 to 16 years and divided into those with good and those with poor social adjustment. Analysis of factors related to good adjustment showed that the level of social achievement improved with passage of time and with a short duration of disability. Since high level of adjustment is possible following lobotomy, "it is apparent that the personality downgrading attributed to lobotomy should be attributed rather to the devastating effects of the underlying disease process. It is safer to operate than to wait." Except in cases of hebephrenic schizophrenia, transorbital lobotomy yields a higher rate of good social adjustment than prefrontal lobotomy.—(N. H. Pronko)

4650. Friedman, Howard. Perceptual regression in schizophrenia. An hypothesis suggested by the use of the Rorschuch test. J. proj. Tecb., 1953, 17, 171-185.—A study of "...certain aspects of perceptual functioning in schizophrenic patients which suggest that regression has taken place.... The hypothesis advanced here is that schizophrenic pa-

tients, in the structural aspects of their perception, function at a genetically lower level, similar to, but not identical with, that of young children." The concept of regression employed in this study is substantially that held by H. Werner. The data were derived from the Rorschach protocols of 30 patients with schizophrenic psychosis, 30 normal children, and 30 normal adults. The Rorschach scores developed by the author, the statistical analysis of the data, and conclusions are presented.—(S. Hutter)

4651. Ginzberg, Raphael. (V.A. Hosp., Tomah, Wis.) Geriatric ward psychiatry: techniques in the psychological management of elderly psychotics.

Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 296-300.—Handling of elderly psychotics is discussed. Utilization of preserved emotional faculties, particularly group identification, is suggested. A four-fold program includes group occupational therapy, group and individual psychotherapy, training in self-care inside and outside the hospital and adjustment of the psychotic to the environment and vice-versa.—(N. H. Pronko)

4652. Gloser, Gilbert H. (Columbia U., New York.)
Psychotic reactions induced by corticotropin (ACTH)
and cortisone. Psychosom. Med., 1953, 15, 280-291.
—11 of 200 patients suffering from somatic illnesses,
all receiving ACTH or cortisone, developed psychotic
reactions, either affective or toxic in types, similar
to those accompanying hyperadrenalism or Cushing's
syndrome. Termination of drug therapy was accompanied by remissions in the toxic group. The problem
of selecting patients for drug therapy is discussed in
light of these case reports. 26 references.—(L. A.
Pennington)

4653. Harrow, Gertrude. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Psychodrama group therapy; it's effects upon the role behaviour of schizophrenic patients. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 120-172.—"The major conclusion and implication of this study seems to be that schizophrenic patients... appear to respond to a psychodramatic group treatment approach by developing an increased interest and a more realistic perception of the outside world; and by showing greater ability in dealing with their personal and inter-personal problems." 44 references.—(V. Johnson)

4654. Heidrich, Richard, & Hampel, Rudolf. Untersuchungen über die Funktion des Hypophysen-Nebennierenrinden-Systems bei Schizophrenen mit Hilfe des Thorn-Testes. (Investigations in the function of the pituitary-suprarenal system in schizophrenics with the aid of the Thern-test.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 236-243.—16 schizophrenics and 5 normal controls were examined with the aid of the Thorn-test. In contrast to other authors, a mild deficiency of the pituitary-suprarenal system could not be found in acute or chronic schizophrenics. Also the reported eosinophilia of schizophrenics was not confirmed by the method of "absolute counting of eosinophils." Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

4655, Hopkins, Barbara, & Roth, Martin. (Graylingwell Hosp., Chichester, Sussex, Eng.) Psychological test performance in patients over sixty. II. Paraphrenia, arteriosclerotic psychosis and acute confusion. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 451-463.—Paraphrenics and cases of acute confusion rank with affective disorder patients on tests used, while arteriosclerotics fell between these and senile psychotics. It is suggested that affective disorders, paraphrenia, and many cases of acute confusion should be classified separately from the main groups of organic psychosis and that there is psychological support for a clinical distinction between senile and arteriosclerotic psychosis.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4656. Kegeles, S. Stephen; Hyde, Robert W., & Greenblott, Milton. Sociometric network on an ocute psychiatric word. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 91-110.—An analysis is presented of the spontaneous group structure of the female wards of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital in terms of patterns of choice and observations of interaction of persons on the ward. Problems of leadership and clique dynamics are critical for understanding ward organization in its contribution to recovery or disease. Organization around a central figure was studied, and some possible dimensions of "good" and "poor" social leaders and cliques were formulated.—(V. Johnson)
4657. Kulenkumpff, Caspar. Über Wahnwahrneh-

mung, ihre Interpretation als Störung der "Wohnordnung." (Concerning delusional perceptions, their interpretation as disturbance of the "intimate world.") Nervenarzt, 1953, 24; 326-331.—It is shown how pathological distortions in perception are expressive of damage to the circle within which one has a feeling of "at-homeness" in the world. Such disturbance is illustrated by the delusions of a schizophrenic who saw familiar persons in strangers around her. They seemed to be wearing masks which hid their real selves. These delusions are interpreted as attempts to recover the conditions of trust in a world of physiognomic experience where the security of an intimate world in which the patient could feel "at home" had broken down. The achievement of a sound sphere of "at-homeness" is a continuing task for all persons. -(E. W. Eng)

4658. Leach, Walter William. The measurement of nystagmus in normals and schizophrenics. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 598-599.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, Princeton U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 63 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5393.

4659. Lehmonn, H. E. Socio-psychiatric observations on displaced persons. Psychiat. Quart. Suppl.,
1953, 27, 245-256.—The therapist of the displaced
person must be aware of his own ethnocentric bias.
Psychosis among displaced persons is probably not
higher than in the general population. The recovery
rate among psychotic displaced persons compares
favorably with that in other psychotic groups. Schizophrenia was the prevalent diagnosis and paranoid,
depressive, and anxiety symptoms were in this order
prevalent among 37 psychotic displaced persons.
—(D. Prager)

4660. Leiberman, D. M., & Hoenig, J. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Photo-metrazol sensitivity in catatonic schizophrenia. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat., 1953, 16, 194-199.—"The photo-metrazol threshold has been assessed repeatedly at different times in the course of the illness in five patients suffering from catatonic schizophrenia. The variations thus observed were related to the changing clinical state. In four patients the threshold fell as they emerged from stupor. It is suggested that the fall in threshold represents a rise in the excitability of a presumed diencephalic homeostatic mechanism, which can occur either spontaneously or be brought about by convulsion therapy." 16 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

4661. Liberman, David. Fragmento del análisis de una psicosis paranoide. (Fragment of the analysis of a paranoid psychosis.) Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires, 1952, 9, 413-454.—The patient's conflict was associated with the primal scene, which she symbolized as destruction of the supportive objects in her life. In the course of analysis she took the part of evil, casting on the analyst the threatened good parts. By so doing she was able to transform the persecutor into a less dangerous object. Using countertransference, the analyst was able to have the patient unite all of these objects within herself without their being destroyed. English, French, and German summaries.—(C. A. Schoper)

4662. Lowe, Warner L. (U. Denver, Colo.) Psychodynamics of religious delusions and hallucinations.

Amer. J. Psychother., 1953, 7, 454-462.—"The purpose of this article is to examine (a) the relationship between religious delusions and hallucinations, and (b) the psychodynamics in religious psychotics. The discussion is based on the findings of a clinical investigation of eleven psychotic patients with religious delusions, conducted at the Colorado State Hospital in Pueblo, Colorado, during the summer of 1950."

—(L. N. Solomon)

4663. Mechlow, Joseph. Environment, a responsible as well as reconstructive factor in mental disorder. Psychiat. Quart. Suppl., 1953, 27, 257-263.—After marked improvement or recovery in the hospital, 3 patients relapsed as soon and as often as they were returned to their original settings. Relapses were prevented temporarily or entirely any time the patient was moved to a different setting or the original setting modified itself by chance.—(D. Prager)

4664. Nandi, Dhirendra Noth. Psychopathology of megalomania. Samtks 2, 1953, 7, 133-138.—Libido stagnation at the narcissistic stage is required for the development of megalomania. Megalomania is preceded by delusions of persecution. "Megalomania is an outcome of a regression to narcissistic libido in defense of the weak ego."—(D. Prager)

4665. Nollmann, Jorge Enrique. Consideraciones psicoanolíticas acerca de un enfermo esquizofrênico con mecanismos hipocondriaco-paranoideos. (Psychoanalytic study of a case of schizophrenia with hypochondriacal-paranoid mechanisms.) Rev. Psico-

anil., B. Aires, 1953, 10, 37-74.—A male student suffers a series of traumatic experiences which lead to a schizophrenic disorder. The record of his treatment reveals that he takes refuge in defenses of an obsessive type, paranoid projection, hypochondriasis, renouncement of instinctual satisfactions and finally, in schizophrenic disorganization. In response to super ego demands, he devotes himself to the task of breeding birds. English, French, and German summaries.—(C. A. Schoper)

4666. Oldham, A. J. (Cane Hill Hosp., Couldson, Surrey, Eng.) The effects of temporal lobe lesions on behaviour in paranoid states. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 580-587.—Transient behavior changes in two patients are detailed. 20 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4667. Peters, Henry N. (VA Hosp., North Little Rock, Ark.) Multiple choice learning in the chronic schizophrenic. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 328-333. -9 chronic schizophrenics and 10 newly admitted schizophrenics-3 of whom were later classified as non-schizophrenic-were given a series of problems of increasing difficulty on a concept formation task requiring motor responses. Sub-shock insulin, delayed breakfast, and a piece of fudge were used to motivate the chronics; a cigarette, the acutes. The socioeconomic status and ages of the groups were comparable. The chronic patients showed much more stereotypy on the learning task than did the acutes. It is suggested that these results support Maier's theory that fixated, non-adaptive responses resulting from continued frustration differ in kind from normally motivated responses .- (L. B. Heathers)

4668. Philip, B. R. (U. Western Ont., London, Ont., Can.) Reversals in the perception of Lissajou figures by psychotics. Canad. J. Psychol., 1953, 7, 115-125.

—Schizophrenics and manic-depressives were compared on number of reversals of Lissajou figures. Statistically slight tendency is found for manics to have lower scores than schizophrenics. Evidence is presented showing that when the two broad psychiatric categories are broken down, the more specific diagnostic categories can be differentiated. Such factors as age, sex, ECT, and Rorschach determinants of rigidity are not related to reversal score. Psychotics see fewer reversals than normals.—(E. D. Lawson)

4669. Pope, Benjamin. (Spring Grove State Hosp., Catonsville, Md.) Sociometric structure and group psychotherapy on a mental hospital service for criminally insane. Group Psychother., 1953, 5, 183-198.

"The present study shall be primarily concerned with determining whether the patients on a mental hospital unit for criminally insane structure themselves into subgroups, based on spontaneous attractions and rejections of each other. The nature of group structure, if any, will be examined as well as the social behavior traits that determine a patient's position within this structure." Results indicate that the clinically pathological group gives the same kind of distribution of sociometric results as normal groups; prestige values are found in both; reasons for social

rejection include domineering behavior, psychotic aggressiveness, and homosexuality. 16 references.—

(V. Johnson)

4670. Roberts, Bertram H. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) & Strodtbeck, Fred L. Interaction process differences between groups of paranoid schizophrenic and depressed patients. Int. J. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 29-41.—A group of paranoid schizophrenics was compared with one of depressed patients in terms of Bales' observation system. An interaction process analysis was carried out, and the expected results were achieved. Thus, the method provides "a level of conceptualization which has potential utility for the group psychotherapist who wishes to conduct systematic experimentation."—(N. M. Locke)

4671. Roth, Martin, & Hopkins, Barbara. (Grayling-well Hosp., Chichester, Sussex, Eng.) Psychological test performance in patients over sixty. I. Senile psychosis and the affective disorders of old age. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 439-450.—Senile psychotics could define words and repeat digits but on the Matrices and on a test of orientation and knowledge of public affairs they were far inferior to the affective disorder patients. It is suggested that these two disorders are independent and rarely associated.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4672. Rubin, Harold. The differential effects of electric shock therapy on learning among psychotic potents. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 465-467.—

Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4673. Schadewald, Melvin, Cerebral cortical "inclusions" in psychoses. J. comp. Neurol., 1953, 99, 23-41.—Specimens from 34 psychotic patients undergoing open pre-frontal lobotomy were studied histologically for the presence of specific granules or "inclusions." Particular attention was paid to the developmental sequence of the granules; apparently they first develop in the cytoplasm of the nerve cell, then are extruded into the interstitium (within neuroglia or free), and finally lodge in the cells of the leptomeninges, vascular walls, or perivascular cells. The presence of these granules is evidence of pathological changes in the cerebral cells, but as yet the author takes a conservative position with respect to their causal significance to mental disorder. They appear in both the organic and the functional types of psychoses .- (C. P. Stone)

4674. Schnodt, Frederick. (V. A. Hosp., Fort Lyon, Colo.) A plan for rehabilitating improved psychotic patients. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 253-260.—A plan for a reeducation center is discussed which would offer an intermediate step between hospitalization and

discharge. - (N. H. Pronko)

4675. Siegel, Edward L. Genetic parallels of perceptual structuralization in paranoid schizophrenia: on analysis by means of the Rorschach technique. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 151-161.—An investigation of the "...theoretical and clinical conception of a relatively greater [personality] intactness in paranoid psychotic patients. In its essence, such an investigation called for a comparative examination of levels of im-

pairment in psychotic functioning.... The hypothesis advanced was: that the structural aspects of the perceptual functioning of the paranoid schizophrenic consists of a combination of genetically early and genetically late characteristics." The data were derived from 227 individually-administered Rorschach records. The method of analysis of the data, statistical treatment, and conclusions are presented.—(S. Hutter)

4676. Smythies, J. R. The "base line" of schizo-

phrenia. Part I. The visual phenomena. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 200-204.—The experiences of schizophrenia are not wholly foreign to normal people and their hallucinations have many of the qualities of mescaline phenomena. Visual sensa, thus, belong to 2 very different systems. In one they mirror external reality and in the other "they form an equally organized collection but they no longer obey the laws of psychophysical relation but apparently those of aesthetics

and poetry."-(N. H. Pronko)

4677. Storment, Charlyne Townsend, & Finney, Ben C. Projection and behavior: a Rorschach study of assaultive mental hospital patients. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 349-360.—Rorschach records of matched groups of violent and non-violent patients were studied for discriminative differences using Klopfer's scoring method, interpretative judgments of experienced Rorschach workers, and a method involving an assessment of the aggression in the content by means of a quantitative measure devised by the authors. Results suggest that the authors' method is a fruitful one.—(A. J. Sprow)

4678. Swensen, C. H., & Pascal, G. R. (U. Tennessee, Knoxville.) A note on the Bender-Gestalt test as a prognostic indicator in mental illness. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 398.—Mean scores on the Bender-Gestalt for 13 improved and 15 unimproved patients were highly similar to those reported by Pascal and Suttell. The test was given patients on admission to a psychiatric institution. The evaluations regarding status were made about 18 months later.—(L. B. Heathers)

4679. Teicher, Arthur. The effect of electroconvulsive therapy on the visual perceptual reactions of schizophrenic patients. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 586.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 156 p., \$1.95, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5428.

4680. Tourney, Garfield; Nelson, Warren O., & Gottlieb, Jacques S. Morphology of the testes in schizophrenia. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 240-253.—Histological study of bilateral testicular biopsies in 23 schizophrenics, 7 of whom were chronic institutionalized patients, indicated that abnormality of testicular structure was not characteristic of the condition, "with the possible exception of catatonia" in which 5 of 6 specimens were abnormal. The data suggested that "chronicity of illness and nutritional deficiency were related to testicular atrophy." Testicular defects found were not unique inasmuch as they were similar to those observed in many men who complained of infertility.—(L. A. Pennington)

4681. von Boeyer, W. Zur Psychopathologie der endogen Psychosen. (The pathology of endogenous psychoses.) Nervenarzt, 1953, 24, 316-325.—Current problems in the diagnosis of psychotic disorders are summarized. The existence analytic contributions of Storch, Binswanger and Kuhn to our understanding of the experience worlds of schizophrenics are reviewed. Existence analysis has not replaced or corrected the traditional nosology, nor has it thrown new light on the etiology of the endogenous psychoses. It has, however, disclosed the structure of psychotic experience from within so that we can understand psychotics as persons with resultant benefits to both psychological theory and psychotherapy. 43 references.—(E. W. Eng.)

4682. Walther, Rolf. Zur Klinik und Pathogenese der Pellogro-Psychosen. (Clinical study and pathogenesis of the pellagra psychoses.) Nervenarzt, 1953, 24, 367-370.—Two cases of pellagra psychosis are described. Because the nicotinic acid avitaminosis sets off a complex series of disturbances involving the action of hormones and ferments, the psychosis varies in form from case to case. The form it takes depends on the "constitutionally variable vulnerability of normally latent pathological reaction forms of the brain." These emerge as a result of vegetative disturbances that bring about dissociation between the action of the cortex and subcortex.—(E. W. Eng)

4683. Williams, Jonathan M. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) The amygdoloid nucleus; a clinical study of its ablation and a theory as to its function. Conf. neurol., 1953, 13, 202-221.—5 cases are presented of patients with auditory hallucinations who underwent bilateral amygdalectomy. In one patient a temporary remission was observed. The operation did not appear to change markedly the course of the psychosis. 29 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

4684. Zeichner, Abraham M. Psychosexual identification and conception of sexual role in paranold schizophrenia. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 593-594.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 237 p., \$2.96, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5430.

4685. Ziese, G. Entwicklungspsychologische Gesichtspunkte bei der Abgrenzung der Psychosen.

(Psychogenetic considerations in the delineation of the psychoses.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 218-223; 253-258.—The obsessive compulsive illness of a 57 year old man who has been observed for 15 years is reported with particular emphasis on the patient's self-observations. The neurotic manifestations are considered intellectual operations compensatory to infantile conceptions, which form constant conflicts in the mental life of the adult. On the basis of further, briefly communicated case histories the "fact" is pointed out that the psychoses show immature, primordial forms of experience and behavior. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

4686. Zuckerman, Marvin, & Tresselt, M. E. The objective characteristics of the figure drawing test in a hospital population. *Psychol. Newsitr.*, 1953, No.

47, 1-12.—A study concerned with the treatment of female and male figures in the figure-drawing test by three diagnostic groups (paranoid schizophrenic; other schizophrenic and non-schizophrenic) by the male and female patients in each of the groups. The results are interpreted as they relate to Machover's interpretations of the individual signs and to the figure-drawing test in general.—(D. S. Leeds)

(See also abstracts 3628, 4101, 4325, 4447, 4468, 4480, 4520)

PSYCHONEUROSES

4687. Abraham, Hilda C. Twin relationship and womb fontasies in a case of anxiety hysteria. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34, 219-227.—Psychoanalysis of a 31 year woman revealed that her immaturity centered around her intimate relationship with her unlike twin brother. In her phantasy the patient arrived at three possible solutions: (1) that she should have been borne alone and as a boy, (2) that they should have lived on as intimately as Siamese twins, and (3) that she should have been a twin boy who, though younger and weaker, became the favorite in the end.—(G. Elias)

4688. Bouvet, Maurice. Le moi dans la névrose obsessionnelle. (The ego in obsession neurosis.)

Rev. franç. Psychanal., 1953, 17, 111-217.—The topic is considered under 6 aspects: the state of the problem, a clinical study of the ego and object relationship, object relationship in transference, the instruments of this relationship and its evolution in the course of analytic treatment, a demonstration case and several therapeutic considerations. 77 references.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4689. Cargnello, Danilo. Sul problema psicopatologico della "distanza." (The psychopathologic problem of "distance.") Arch. Psicol. Neurol. Psichiat., 1953, 14, 435-463.—The psychopathological problem of "distance" is analyzed from a phenomenological-anthropological point of view (Dasein-analyse), as applied to a case of reference psychoneurosis (Beziehungsneurose, Kretschmer, obsessive type). The case of "Clita" is presented in detail; her pathological experience of shame is analyzed as to its existential dimensions. English, French, German summaries.—(A. Manoil)

4690. Cesio, Fidios R. Psicoanálisis de una melancolía con ataques hísteroepilepticos. (Psychoanalysis of a case of melancholia with hysteroepileptic fits.) Rev. Psicoanál., B. Aires, 1952, 9, 389-412.—A female patient came for treatment with a melancholic process brought on by the death of her only daughter. The analytic material is arranged in five periods covering her identification with the deceased daughter, biographical data, the content of her relationship with the daughter as it appeared in transference, and the progress made by the patient as the symptoms disappeared. A concluding section describes the dynamics of the analysis. English, French, and German summaries.—(C. A. Schoper)

4691. de Forest, Ixette. The human need for reconciliation: as evidenced in the development and cure of psycheneurosis. Psychiat. Quart. Suppl., 1953, 27, 239-244.—By the gift of love from his parents, the baby is assured the opportunity to develop and express his innate capacity and longing to give love and so to create in himself the emotional stimulus basic to healthy growth. The child unconsciously sacrifices his nature to become the child his parents will love. In psychotherapy the patient establishes a successful and enduring interpersonal relationship for the first time.—(D. Prager)

4692. Drews, Robert S. Psychodrama in private practice. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 70-72.—Relief of writer's cramp through psychodrama in a patient who had not responded to medical, osteopathic, or psychoanalytic therapy is described. The patient remained symptom-free even after five years, although only one relationship was explored to achieve analysis and reeducation of the patient with respect to the symptom.

—(V. Johnson)

4693. Gellhorn, E. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.)
The physiological basis of the carbon diaxide therapy of psychoneuroses. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 357-373.

Experiments on the action of low CO₂ and of anesthetic concentrations on hypothalamus and cortex of the lightly anesthetized cat show that low concentrations activate the hypothalamic-cortical system and high reduce and finally abolish the reactivity of the system. Since this system is intimately related to emotional processes, low CO₂ may benefit patients whose hypothalamus is hyporeactive, while high CO₂ may be appropriate in cases of hypothalamic hyperreactivity. 26 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4694. Haskell, Gordon. (John Innes Horticultural Inst., Hertford, Eng.) Contributions of heredity and environment to manifestations of psycho-neurosis.

Amer. J. Hum. Genet., 1953, 5, 236-251.—To avoid bias common in group sampling of people with psychoneurotic illness, a pedigree of a large Anglo-American family is presented in which neurotic traits frequently appear, the predisposition for which is ascribed to dominant inheritance. 31 references.—(S. L. Halperin)

4695, Ismael de Oliveira, Walderedo. Psicoanálisis de una fobia de la desfloración. (Psychoanalysis of a defloration phobia.) Rev. Psicoanal., B. Aires, 1953, 10, 3-36.—A 29-year-old woman underwent a psychoanalysis because of an insuperable defloration phobia, Although married for 4 years, she remained a virgin. The character structure was phobic-paranoid with obsessive and hysterical traits. Her difficulties were related to infantile experiences of the primal scene and oedipal conflict. She experienced anxiety lest the interior of her body be rendered useless for maternity. This fear related to the dread of her mother's vengeance as a consequence of her own phantasies of attacking her mother by destroying her internally. English, French, and German summaries. (C. A. Schoper)

46%. Karpman, Ben. Psychodynamics in a fraternal twinship relation. Psychoanal. Rev., 1953, 40, 243-267.—"From this study the tentative conclusion is arrived at that in the instance of fraternal like-sexed twins, the neurosis of the affected twin is in all like-lihood determined both constitutionally and environmentally, and that the healthier twin, as a particular environmental factor, while not causing the neurosis, contributed a good deal to the pattern and the content."—(D. Prager)

4697. Miller, Milton L. On street fear. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34, 232-240.—"The chief conflict from which patients with street fear suffer is over the birth of a baby, and this is not just a reaction to the primal scene, but is related to a strong urge to have a prohibited baby. The urge is to have a baby for restitutive reasons (to make up for castration wishes, annihilation of the mother's sexual function, and murderous impulses towards siblings). By avoiding the street it is not just prostitution wishes that are avoided, but the symbolism of having a baby with the father (stranger)."—(G. Elias)

46%. Quandt, J. Neurose oder neurotische Reaktion? (Neurosis or neurotic reaction?) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 133-137.—The term "neurosis" still has a definite place in psychiatric nomenclature when used as an adjective, i.e. neurotic reaction. Neurosis then signifies a definite manner of abnormal reaction to conflict-experiences and is dependent upon certain personality structures.—(E.

Ochs)

4699. Rosenberg, B. G. (U. Alabama, University.)
Compulsiveness as a determinant in selected
cognitive-perceptual performances. J. Pers., 1953,
21, 506-516.—The subjects were obsessivecompulsive neurotics and the MMPI was used to diagnose the compulsion. These are the conclusions
drawn. (1) Compulsives err more systematically in
the direction of symmetry than do normals. (2) Their
errors are also more systematic than those of normals.
(3) That compulsives show greater persistence toward
closure was not confirmed. (4) Symmetry and closure
are somewhat more closely related in compulsives.
21 references.—(M. O. Wilson)

4700. Rycroft, Charles. Some observations on a case of vertigo. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34, 241-247.—The vertigo of a patient is explained as a "transference neurosis version of a defensive system that had existed for 20 years between his mother's death and his appointment to a directorship." His appointment undermined these defenses. Qualities which were incompatible with his passive tendencies were demanded; he could no longer borrow potency from the organization since he had now become an intrinsic part of it; and unconsciously he felt that accepting the manhood that went with the directorship constituted defiance of his internalized mother whose powers were now being usurped.—(G. Elias)

4701. Sclore, A. B. Cultural determinants in the neurotic Negro. Brit. J. med. Psychol., 1953, 26, 278-288.—It appears that the handling of aggressive

impulses poses an overwhelming problem to many Negroes. Three case histories of neurotic illness in male Negroes are given, and these illustrate the distorting influence of social factors upon family relationships and upon character formation. Deep conflict over hostile and masculine expressiveness, a pronounced degree of oral dependency and pseudomasculine defenses are prominent elements in the neurotic fabric. Some problems of psychotherapy with Negro patients are discussed.—(C. L. Winder)

4702. van der Merwe, A. B. (U. Stellenbosch, South Africa.) Die meting van die emosionele spanning en labiliteit van die neurotiese pasient. (The meaning of emotional tension and lability of the neurotic patient.) J. soc. Res., Pretoria, 1952, 3, 83-99 .- "Reliable differences were found between the experimental (neurotic) group and the normal control group. The group with the clinical signs and symptoms of anxiety is emotionally more tense than the control group, and shows evidence of sympathetic predominance. The hysterical and neurasthenical patients on the other hand show a disturbed basic emotional tension, and an autonomic imbalance, of direct opposite nature: a deviation to the parasympathetic side. The psychoneurotic group as a whole is emotionally more labile than the normal control group." English summary. -(N. De Palma)

4703. Wulff, M. Über einen psychischen Grundmechanismus der psychosomatischen Symptome der
Organneurosen. (A basic psychological mechanism
of psychosomatic symptoms in organ neuroses.) Acta
psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog., 1953, 1, 179184.—Two mechanisms of conversion of psychical
tension into physical symptoms are clear from psychoanalysis: The hysterical conversion symptom where
the physical symptom acts as a symbol for the repressed psychical experience; a type of conversion in
the anxiety states where the affect is translated into
bodily symptoms which represent the physical manifestations of the affect, thus acting as an equivalent,
The same mechanism is at work in the psychosomatic
neuroses.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

(See also abstracts 4049, 4354, 4410, 4723)

PSYCHOSOMATICS

4704. Adler, Jack. Theropeutic group work with tuberculous displaced persons. Int. J. group Psychother., 1953, 3, 302-308.—Working under difficult and unusual circumstances, the author conducted numerous therapy groups of persons doubly disturbed: by their tuberculosis and by their life experiences. Even under severe limitations the work was useful in alleviating anxiety, furthering understanding of the illness, and improving interpersonal relations.—(N. M. Locke)

4705. Blickenstorfer, E. Diskussion des Akromegalen Krankheitsgeschehens im Sinne einer Psychosomatischen-Ganzheitlichen Auffassung des Menschen. (Discussion of acromegalic illnesses as looked upon as a psychosomatic-wholistic view of

man.) Psyche, Heidel., 1953, 7, 264-285.—Clinical findings on 51 acromegalics and 1,950 of their relatives are discussed in the paper. The author found in the majority of the 51 cases various premorbid peculiarities of body build, personality structure and environment: the athletic body type prevails, the patients appear as total personalities rather undifferentiated, and in their premorbid development influences predisposing to neurosis such as disturbances of their childhood environment and severe personal disappointments are of strikingly frequent occurrence. 19 references. English summary.—(E. Barschak)

4706. Brody, Selwyn. Psychological factors associated with disseminated lupus erythematosus. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 119-120.—Ab-

stract and discussion.

4707. Browning, James S., & Houseworth, John H.
Development of new symptoms following medical and surgical treatment for duodenal ulcer. Psychosom.

Med., 1953, 15, 328-336.—Study of 30 control and 30 surgically treated (gastrectomy) patients over an 18-month period indicated that successful operative procedures, without resolution of "associated psychopathologic conflicts" were accompanied by the development of new, "replacement" symptoms. The medically treated control group, still possessing ulcers, did not develop new symptoms. 18 references.

—(L. A. Pennington)

4708. Bruce, J. Marshall, Jr., & Thomas, Caroline Bedell. A method of rating certain personality factors as determined by the Rorschech test for use in a study of the precursors of hypertension and coronary artery disease. Psychiat. Quart. Suppl., 1953, 27, 207-238.—A method of rating is offered as an approach to the systematic comparison of Rorschach protocols. Findings suggest that certain personality traits are more prevalent among offspring of parents with hypertension or coronary artery disease than among those born of healthy parents. 27 references.

-(D. Prager)

4709. Brun, R. Grundsötzliches zur Frage der psychosomatischen Beziehungen und Wechselbeziehungen. (Basic concepts in psychosomatic relationships and reciprocal relationships.) Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog., 1953, I, 135-147.—There are somato-psychic as well as psychosomatic conditions. In the former, the affective condition is essentially the consequence of primarily somatic excitations. A clear distinction must be drawn between two forms of psychogenesis of neurotic symptoms: the unconditioned reflex action exerted by the vegetative nervous system upon the organs in an automatic and unspecific way; a psychogenesis involving complex, circumscribed psychoreflexes which are the primary causes of the symptoms.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

causes of the symptoms.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)
4710. Crowell, David Harrison. (U. Iowa, Iowa
City.) Personality and physical disease: a test of the
Dunbar hypothesis applied to diabetes mellitus and
rheumatic fever. Genet. Psychol. Monogr., 1953, 48,
117-153.—The purpose of this study was to test Dunbar's hypothesis that different behavior patterns are

associated with diabetes and rheumatic fever. Namely that diabetes is associated with social anxiety, self-consciousness, homosexual trends, etc.; while rheumatic fever is associated with shyness, fear of marriage, identification with opposite sex, etc. Several personality tests were administered to 53 cases of diabetes mellitus and rheumatic fever. Data obtained with the Rorschach, the MMPI, and the Taylor Anxiety Scale suggest that "Dunbar's general psychosomatic thesis is unconfirmed." 58 references.—(G. G. Thompson)

4711. Doutsch, Felix. Basic psychoanalytic principles in psychosomatic disorders. Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog., 1953, 1, 102-111.-Psychosomatic disorders contain a complexity of symptoms. These organic complexities must be dissolved into simpler components for psychologic investigation to clarify meaning, purpose, tenacity, choice, specificity, development and origin of symptoms. The theoretical concept is that of determinism, causality, regression and repetition compulsion which elucidate the development of the symptoms by a consideration of the sense perceptions involved in the symptom complex. Their efficacy as conditioning factors lies in a dispositional fusion and interaction of psychic and somatic phenomena which persist during the entire life.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4712. Engel, George L., Hamburger, Walter W., Reiser, Morton, & Plunkett, John. (U. Rochester, N. Y.) Electroencephalographic and psychological studies of a case of migraine with severe preheadache phenomena; with comments on cerebral vasospasm and focal hypertensive encephalopathy. Psychosom. Med., 1953, 15, 337-348.—2 case reports are presented in illustration of the vasospastic nature of migraine attacks and of the unexpressed anger apparent at time of onset. 15 references.—(L. A.

Pennington)

4713. Goodman, Morris (Newark (N. J.) Ment. Hyg. Unit, V.A.), & Kotkov, Benjamin. Predictions of trait ranks from Draw-a-Person measurements of obese and non-obese women. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 365-367.—This is a continuation of a previous study (see 28: 4716). The drawings of four ideal weight females which showed three or less of the seven signs considered differentiating in the previous study and the drawings of four obese women which showed four or more of these signs were given to three judges to rate on seven personality dimensions. One author ranked the drawings on each of six of the signs. Rho's were then obtained between the scoting dimension considered relevant to each of six of the seven personality characteristics. On the six traits only two of the tho's were significantly above zero for at least two of the three judges .- (L. B. Heathers)

4714. Haberlandt, Walter F., & Peer, Hubert.
Urtikaria und Allergie als psychosomatisches Problem. (Urticaria and allergy as a psychosomatic problem.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 117-126.—Significant opinions of various authors are critically discussed. Primary and secondary causes of

urticaria are illuminated with reference to a case with psychogenic urticaria. This complex syndrome is discussed in its psychophysical wholeness. Multiple causation and constant interaction of factors are stressed. 82 references.—(E. Ochs)

stressed. 82 references.—(E. Ochs)
4715. Harris, Robert E., Sokolow, Maurice; Carenter, Lewis G., Jr., Freedman, Mervin, & Hunt, Samuel P. Response to psychologic stress in persons who are potentially hypertensive. Circulation, 1953, 7, 874-879.- "College women who are prehypertensive and matched controls were exposed to emotion-provoking situations, psychologic tests, and psychiatric interviews. Patterns of response differentiating the groups were observed. The prehypertensives were less well controlled, more impulsive, more egocentric, and generally less adaptable in the stressful situations. In the psychiatric interviews, behavior similar to that of patients with hypertension was noted. The findings suggest that prehypertensives are more vulnerable in situations involving psychologic stress, and hence more subject to the autonomic concomitants of emotion, including repetitive rises of blood pressure."-(Author)

4716. Kotkov, Benjamin, & Goodman, Morris. The Draw-a-Person tests of obese women. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 362-364.—In this study 101 S's randomly selected from an original group of 211 S's were given the Draw-a-Person test. On the pilot study, 24% of 129 comparisons differentiated obese from ideal weight women at at least the 20% level of significance. When these items were applied to the experimental group seven were found which differentiated at at least the 5% level of significance. All but one of these seven items referred to the female figure.

Most of the differences found were "a function of the greater area on the page covered by the obese fe-

male."—(L. B. Heathers)

4717. Langer, Marie, & Parks Ochandorena, Raul. El espasmo de las trompas como origen de esterilidad: sus causas, mecanismo y tratamiento. (Spasm of the fallopian tubes as a cause of sterility: its origin, mechanism and treatment.) Rev. Psicoanul., B. Aires, 1953, 10, 103-115.—A review of the literature concerning spasm of the fallopian tubes as a mechanism of psychogenic sterility reveals that it is a defense against the danger of ectopic pregnancy and frigidity. The basic danger is the fear of identification with the pregnant mother, hated for this reason, and the suffering which might befall the patient consequent to the harm she wished her as a child. English, French, and German summaries.—(C. A. Schoper)

4718. Leigh, Denis (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.), & Lovett Doust, John W. Asthma and psychosis. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 489-496.—Clinical, radiological, psychiatric, and psychological study of 28 patients with bronchial asthma and psychosis reveals no intimate telationship between the disease entities.

-(W. L. Wilkins)

4719. Linn, Louis; Kahn, Robert L., Coles, Robert; Cohen, Janice; Marshall, Dorothy, & Weinstein, Edwin A. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) Patterns of behavior disturbances following cotoract extraction. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 281-289.—A 12-hour pre-operative masking of 21 senile patients admitted for cataract extraction produced changed behavior in 10 of them. One had been psychotic and the rest varyingly anxious upon admission. Post-operative observation showed alteration in behavior in 20 patients. Unmasking resulted in improvement in 6 cases and gradual improvement in 3. Only 4 patients continued to be disturbed after unmasking and in 2 abnormal behavior appeared for the first time following removal of the mask. "It is concluded that disturbed behavior is an integral part of the reaction of almost all cataract patients because of a complex interaction of a number of factors."—(N. H. Pronko)

4720. Meng, Heinrich. Le facteur psychique dons la médecine dentaire. (The psychic factor in dental medicine.) Psyché, Paris, 1953, 8, 350-361.—Medical psychology, born after the turn of the twentieth century, has an important place in stomatology. Situations where psychology can help the dental surgeon are explained in particular as they affect the relationship between stomatologist and patient.—(G. Besnard)

4721. Petz, Gertrud. Triebstrukturanalyse bei Lungentuberkulösen. (Drive structure analysis in tuberculosis of the lungs.) Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 134-144.—The Szondi test was individually administered 10 times to each of 52 female tubercular patients, whose age ranged between 17 and 40 years. The group profiles are tabulated in terms of vectors, factors, drive formulae, root factors, etc. The most frequent Szondi test syndrome was: +h-s, +e-hy, -k-p, +d-m. The similarity between the Szondi profile typical for this group of tubercular patients with the test records of schizophrenics was noted.—(H. P. David)

4722. Rees, Linford. Psychosomatic aspects of vagotomy. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 505-512.—40 patients, matched with controls, were assessed for pain relief and also for return of social and economic efficiency; 87.5% had improvement of symptoms and were able to return to work, but 45%, although relieved of ulcer symptoms, developed new ones, including changes in somatic manifestations of emotions, difficulties in adjustment, emotional changes, and hypoglycemic attacks. 23 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4723. Saul, Leon J. Brief therapy of a case of torticollis. Samthan, 1953, 7, 139-141.—Torticollis was relieved after three psychotherapeutic interviews at weekly intervals. The patient showed the garden variety of hostile competitiveness with an excessive need to see all men as rivals and to be on top by beating them down.—(D. Prager)

4724. Scodel, Alvin. (Ohio State U., Columbus.)
Possivity in a class of peptic vicer patients. Psychol. Monogr., 1953, 67 (10), (No. 360), 15 p.—72
male Ss from the San Francisco Mental Hygiene Clinic were used, 38 in the control group and 34 in the ulcer group. Both groups were roughly equated as to severity of psychopathology, time in psychotherapy, ethnic, socio-economic and intelligence factors. A level-of-

aspiration study, memory for completed versus incompleted tasks, presentation of inadequate hypotheses and the MMPI performance were the battery of tests and behavior samples used. In general, definite personality differences between ulcer patients and non-ulcer neurotic controls were demonstrated.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4725. Szasz, Thomas S. Psychosomatic research. In Alexander, F., & Ross, H., 20 years of psycho-analysis, (see 28: 3495), 268-280.—A chronological treatment is made of studies conducted at the Chicago school that have contributed to applications of psychoanalysis to problems of organic medicine. A large number and variety of publications is reviewed.—(N. H. Pronko)

4726. Szondi, L. Syndromanalytische Ergänzungen zu der Arbeit: G. Petz: "Triebstrukturanalyse bei Lungentuberkulösen." (Syndrom analytical supplement to the paper by G. Petz: "Drive structure analysis in tuberculosis of the lungs.") Beib. Schweiz. Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 145-155.—Szondi cautions that group results are valid only when the persons comprising the group are clinically homogeneous and when the analysis of individual's test profiles correlate highly with the reported group data. In terms of Petz' study (see 28: 4721) the subjects were homogeneous and an analysis of individual's test profiles does substantiate the reported group profile. Szondi tentatively suggests several subgroups among tubercular patients.—(H. P. David)

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4727. Tolstrup, Kai. On psychogenic obesity in children. Acta paediatr., Stockh., 1953, 42, 289-304.

—Adiposity does not present a uniform pathological picture from the psychogenic point of view. Bad family eating habits and constitutional factors play a part in the etiology of obesity as well as psychological factors. French, German, and Spanish summaries.

—(D. Prager)

4728. Wanecek, Ottokar. Objektive Feststellung und subjektives Erleben des Gebrechenszustandes. (Objective determination and subjective experience in infirmity.) Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog., 1953, 1, 173-178.—The primary, unalterable effects of an infirmity must be distinguished from the secondary psychological ones. The latter can be influenced by education. It must be remembered that every individual has his own way of subjectively experiencing the infirmity and only by understanding the subjective meaning of the illness for the individual can he be helped.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4729. Wengraf, Fritz. Psychosomatic approach to gynecology and obstetrics. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas, 1953. xx, 346 p. \$6.75.—Written for gynecologists and obstetricians, this book treats first the general functional disorders and then goes in detail into psychosomatic aspects of gynecologic and obstetric problems. Case histories are copiously cited, from psychiatric as well as obstetric and gynecological practices. The final section presents psychiatric concepts related to women, their relationship with doctors and some suggestions for psychotherapy

by the practitioner. 516-item bibliography.—(C. T. Bever)

4730. Wolff, Harold G. (Cornell U. Med. Coll., New York.) Stress and disease. Springfield, Ill.: C. C. Thomas, 1953. xix, 199 p. \$5.50.—A conspicuous portion of man's illnesses is a function of his goals, his methods of attaining them, and the conflicts they engender. The impact of man on man may be just as traumatic as assaults of chemical or physical forces, microorganisms, or climate, and the adaptive responses set off by hindrances and threats may be indistinguishable from those set off by physical factors. Affect and bodily changes are regarded as being not causally related but as separate manifestations of response to stimulus, tempered by previous experience. Responses which result in disease may be qualitatively as well as quantitatively inappropriate. Man may realize what price he pays in disease and discomfort for pursuing certain goals and thus modify such goals. 210-item bibliography .- (W. L. Wilkins)

(See also abstract 5044)

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY

4731. Anderson, George W. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Current needs for research on the obstetrical factors in cerebral palsy. Cerebral Palsy Rev., 1953, 14(10), 3-8.—"The role of obstetrical factors in the etiology of cerebral palsy is not definitely established." Factors warranting more systematic and intensive study are: (1) premature birth, (2) antipartum hemorrhage, (3) specific maternal diseases, rubella, toxoplasmosis, (4) mechanical procedures, (5) kemicterus, and (6) condition of the child at birth (convulsions, cyanosis). Suggestions are given for a more detailed objective and systematic collection and reporting of potentially relevant prebirth and birth data. 21 references,—(T. E. Newland)

4732. Bay, Eberhard. La signification de l' "oscillation de la fonction" (Funktionswandel) pour la perception normale et pathologique. (The significance of lability of functions in normal and pathological perception.) Encepbale, 1953, 42, 219-240.—Threshold changes in the course of examination can be observed in both normal and brain injured subjects. These changes are much greater in the latter group where they lead to the loss of object constancy. The author suggests that assessment of threshold changes aids in the localization of the neurological disturbances. Visual and somesthetic disturbances are discussed in detail. 15 references.—(M. L. Simmel)

4733. Beizman, C. Contribution a l'étude de la personnalité épileptique. (Contribution to the study of epileptic personality.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 228.—Abstract.

4734. Berko, Martin J., & Berko, Frances G. Implications of language difficulties of the cerebral palsied adult. Cerebral Palsy Rev., 1953, 14(9), 11; 14.—"The motor speech defect is merely one aspect of a total language problem which gives rise to certain personality deviations.... Of equal, if not

greater importance, are the needs of adequately perceiving the world about him, of broadening his frame of reference so that he may abstract, generalize, and integrate that which he does perceive in a less deviant manner, and of increasing his vocabulary so that he may express his ideas with greater accuracy."
—(T. E. Newland)

4735. Bolin. B. J. (Western State Hosp., Hopkinsville, Ky.) Left-handedness and stuttering as signs diagnostic of epileptics. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 483-488.—Seventy-six epileptics compared with equal numbers of oligophrenics, hebephrenics and paranoid schizophrenics, showed more left-handedness; they showed more stuttering than the paranoid schizophrenics.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4736. Brown, William Henry. An investigation of the relationship between idiopathic epilepsy and peripheral motor activity. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 587-588.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1951, U. Kansas. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 127 p., \$1.59, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5404.

4737. Chappell, Dorothy Twichell. The use of hypnosis in the reduction of spasticity in paraplegia. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 430-431.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 70 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5020.

4738. Conn, Jacob H. (Johns Hopkins Hosp., Baltimore, Md.) Relation between personality factors and fatigue in severe pollomyelitis. A.M.A. Arcb. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 310-316.—Clinical study of 14 patients, ranging in age from 14 to 35 years, indicated the presence of a pattern of fixed compulsive behavior. Although rigid in personality they appeared healthier and happier, were more active than many neurotics. They lacked spontaneity, were overly conscientious and highly motivated to please others. Frustration was met by additions to already heavy work loads and by excessive exercise with accompanying fatigue states.—(L. A. Pennington)

4739. Conrad, K. Un cas singulier de "fantome spéculaire." Phénomène héautoscopique comme état permanent dans une tumeur de l'hypophyse. (A unique case of a "mirror phantom;" an enduring heautoscopic phenomenon in a patient with a pituitary tumor.)

Encépbale, 1953, 42, 338-352.—A blind patient is presented who has experienced, ever since he became totally blind, a vision of his own face, directly in front of him, as if in a mirror. The "phantom face" follows the movements of the patient's face, including laughing and crying. The literature referring to similar cases is analyzed and discussed. According to the author this phenomenon belongs to the phantoms rather than to the hallucinations. 21 references.—

(M. L. Simmel)

4740. Courville, Cyril B., & Nielsen, J. M. (Los Angeles (Calif.) County Hosp.) Cerebral anoxia and convulsive disorders; some observations on the effects of oxygen wont as a significant factor in the causation of epilepsy. Bull. Los Angeles neurol.

Soc., 1953, 18, 59-73.—The review of the clinical
literature and the data of observation suggest the need
for a critical study of the "circumstances surrounding
birth in instances of convulsive attacks when no other
cause has been elicited." 50 references.—(L. A.

Pennineton)

4741. Courville, Cyril B., Sanchez-Perez, J. M., & Amyes, Edwin W. Prolonged survival after cerebral anoxio incident to nitrous oxide anesthesia; report of clinical follow-up after an interval of twenty-two years. Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc., 1953, 18, 136-140.—A severe anoxic episode occurring during surgery in 1931 was accompanied by dementia, a Parkinson syndrome, and motor aphasia. Recent study of this woman indicated a slow, progressive improvement in mental status with little or no alteration in the physical status.—(L. A. Pennington)

4742. Cruickshank, William M. (Syracuse U., N. Y.) The multiply handicapped cerebral polsied child. Except. Child., 1953, 20, 16-22.—Identified for research purposes, as logically discrete functional classifications, are seven types of cerebral palsied children with and without some other physical handicap, with and without mental retardation, and with and without perceptive pathology. Each type is described briefly and research done and needed is indicated. 17 references.—(T. E. Newland)

4743. de Ajuriaguerra, J. La mentalité épileptique. (Epileptic mentality.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 192-208.—The notion of epileptic mentality is vague and ambiguous; it is not present in all epileptics and is sometimes found outside of epilepsy, though there are particular aspects of personality found in epileptics. It is the job of the clinical psychologist to analyze the epileptic mentality and categorize it in such a way that the groupings are unambiguous from a pathogenic point of view.—(G. Besnard)

4744. Floment, J. Le facteur E du Test de Szondi chez les epileptiques. (The Szondi test E factor in epileptics.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 234-236.

—An analysis of seventy epileptic profiles on the Szondi test, with particular reference to the E factor reveals that the test is not valid as a diagnostic

instrument for epilepsy.—(G. Besnard)

4745. Foster, D. Bernard. Mistaken ideas about epilepsy. Menninger Quart., 1953, 7(3), 7-11.—
Epilepsy is more properly regarded as a condition rather than a disease. It is neither chronic nor wholly nervous in origin. Great progress has been made in diagnosis and in treatment but widespread misunderstanding of epilepsy still exists. Promising trends toward socio-economic improvement exist (fair insurance premium rates, job opportunities, development of a lay organization).—(W. A. Varvel)

4746. Gastaut, Henri; Roger, Joseph; & Lesevre, Nicole. Différenciation psychologique des épileptiques en fonction des formes electro-cliniques de lour maladie. (Psychological differentiation of epileptics in terms of the electro-clinical forms of their affliction.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 237-249.

—A comparative study of psychological and electroclinical data based on eighty epileptic patients leads to the following findings: (1) There is no psychology of epilepsy, (2) the "generalized functional" epileptics have a normal mental level, (3) psychomotor epilepsy does not form a consistent pattern, (4) impulsive outbursts are found only in organic epilepsy, (5) psychopathic disorders are not inherent to the illness, but are reactions to the special living conditions caused by epilepsy.—(G. Besnard)

4747. Godfrey, Edward F., Bohren, B. B., & Joap, R. George. "Jittery," a sex-linked nervous disorder in the chick. J. Hered., 1953, 44, 108-112.—A highly lethal condition in which the chick's head is retracted over the back, accompanied by rapid head shaking, and in adult hens by rapid circling when frightened, is found to be based on a sex-linked recessive gene. The gene for "jittery" appears to be located distally on the chromosome from the other genes involved. Marked degeneration of the Purkinje cells of the cerebellar region was found on histological examination.—(G. C. Schwesinger)

4748. Göllnitz, G. Das psychopathologische
Achsensyndrom nach frühkindlicher Hirnschödigung.
(The psychopathological Axis-syndrome following early cerebral damage.) Z. Kinderpsychiat., 1953, 20, 97-104.—Early cerebral damage comprises known and unknown noxious influences on the development of the infantile brain. For various age groups, the syndrome in children is compared with adult cases of cerebral trauma. In children, time and gravity of damage are important, nature and localization unimportant. Symptoms may alter with growth; therefore division into types should be postponed.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

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4749, Gottschalk, Louis A. (Michael Reese Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Effects of intensive psychotherapy on epileptic children; report on three children with idiopathic epilepsy. A.M.A. Arch. Neurol. Psychiat., 1953, 70, 361-384.—3 children, serving as their own controls, participated in over 100 hours of psychoanalytic oriented psychotherapy with the result that seizure frequencies and symptom manifestations were decreased and modified. It is concluded that these data support the belief that psychogenic factors, among others, contribute to the etiology of epilepsy.—(L. A. Pennington)

4750. Hardy, William G. (Johns Hopkins U., Baltimore, Md.) Hearing impairment in cerebral palsied children. Cerebral Palsy Rev., 1953, 14(9), 3-7.—
Of 150 cerebral palsied children referred for audiologic work-up, 41 (mean CA, 4.07 years) had normal hearing, 33 non-Rh athetoids (mean CA, 5.03 years) had hearing losses varying from very mild to severe (but not totally deaf), and 61 (mean CA, 4.91 years), who had athetosis related to the Rh factor, had hearing impairments varying from mild to very severe. Hearing improvement has been effected by medical and/or surgical treatment in "many" of the children. The impact of hearing acuity and motor effectiveness

upon language development is emphasized.—(T. E. Newland)

4751. Ignotus, (Pastor). Some psychological and spiritual aspects of acute anterior poliomyelitis.

Ment. Hltb, Lond., 1953, 12, 95-98.—A parish priest advances the opinion that the hospital chaplain is an essential part of the therapy with many polio victims, and he gives a detailed account of his own successful work with one boy whose response to nursing care had been unfavorable. Suggestions are made for improvements in the nurse-patient relationships.—(G. E.

Copple)

(752, Janz, D. "Nacht"- oder "Schlaf"-Epilepsien als Ausdruck einer Verlaufsform epileptischer Erkrankungen. ("Night" or "sleep" epilepsies as expression of a typical course of epileptic disorders.) Nervenarzi, 1953, 24, 361-367,-Report of a study of periodicity in the temporal patterning of epileptic seizures, with the aim of relating epileptic activity to basic biological processes. 760 cases of epilepsy were found to fall into 3 groups, those with seizures (1) only or largely at night, (2) only or largely after awakening, (3) at random over the 24-hour period. "Genuine" epilepsies predominate in the first group, "symptomatic" epilepsies in the third group. In the first group of "night" or "sleep" epilepsies, there are two peaks of activity, just after falling asleep and just before awakening. This points to a relationship between the sleep process and epileptic activity. 19 references .- (E. W. Eng)

4753. Jones, H. Gwynné. Experimental studies in the psychology of epilepsy. Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 209-227.—A review of research in epilepsy involving the use of psychological tests. The research is discussed from three points of view: the intellectual level, deterioration, and psychological deficiencies specific to the personality of different types of epileptics. Very few valid results are found in the literature; this lack of results is probably due to the inadequacy of present research techniques.

91-item bibliography.—(G. Besnard)

4754. Leme-Lopes, José. Les problèmes généraux de la psychologie de l'épilepsie. (General problems of the psychology of epilepsy.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 170-191.—Psychology of epilepsy can only be studied in the more general framework of epilepsy. Our present knowledge does not permit a diagnosis of predisposition to epilepsy nor a categorization of the different phases of epilepsy. The effects of the disease on the mental health of the patient cannot be predicted. The psychologist working as a member of a team of specialists is called upon to validate test batteries and establish norms for the personality of epileptic patients. 57-item bibliography.—(G. Besnard)

4755. Lennox, William G., & Markham, Charles H. The sociopsychological treatment of epilepsy. J. Amer. med. Ass., 1953, 152, 1690-1694.—Social injustices against the epileptic cause emotional difficulties which in turn aggravate the disease. The authors discuss public misunderstanding of epilepsy,

the need for education of the public, patients and families, problems of marriage and employment, and the physician's responsibility in treating emotional and social handicaps connected with epilepsy.—
(Courtesy of Bull. Curr. Lit... Handicapped.)
4756. Lenz, H. Zur Leukotomie der psychomotor-

4756. Lenz, H. Zur Leukotomie der psychomotorischen Epilepsie. (On the leucotomy of psychomotor epilepsy.) Nervenarzt, 1953, 24, 346-348.—A case of a successfully operated psychomotor epilepsy is described with emphasis on a feature of the surgery—leucotomy instead of a resection of the temporal lobes. An explanation of the successful leucotomy in this case is attempted on the basis of known neuronal connections in the cortex.—(E. W. Eng)

4757. Long, Elinor H. The challenge of the cerebral palsied blind child. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1952, 36 p. (AFB Publ. Educ. Ser. No. 3.)—Attitudes of queried residential schools for the blind, of public schools with classes for the blind, and of agencies serving crippled children are reported as regards their willingness and ability to provide for the cerebral palsied blind child. General information is given on the nature of cerebral palsy and of educational programs for the blind, with brief descriptions of a number of attempts to help these multiple-handicapped children. 12-page bibliography and listings of schools and agencies where help may be obtained.—(T. E. Newland)

4758. Meyer-Mickeleit, Rudolf W. Die Dämmerattacken als charakteristischer Anfallstyp der temporalen Epilepsie (psychomotorische Anfälle, Aquivalente, Automatismen). (Twilight attacks as the characteristic type of seizure in temporal epilepsy; psychomotor seizures, equivalents, automatisms.) Nervenarzt, 1953, 24, 331-346.—"Twilight attacks are brief sudden changes of consciousness usually accompanied by motor automatisms, vegetative symptoms, meaningless action and speech." A detailed symptomatology based on 72 cases studied by the writer is given. The most frequent positive sign in terms of psychic changes is the presence of hallucinations and the experience of déjà vu. Characteristic EEG patterns and changes are described in detail. Features that distinguish "twilight attacks" from epileptic "absences," psychogenic seizures, and schizophrenic hallucinations are described. 37 references.-(E. W. Eng)

4759. Nober, Rolf. Adiesches Syndrom. (Adie's syndrome.) Z. Psychother. med. Psychol., 1953, 3, 110-117.—A case of Adie's syndrome is discussed from a clinical and psychosomatic point of view and evaluated with reference to the related literature.

-(E. Ochs)

4760. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc. Library. A brief list of publications in print on cerebral palsy. (Rev.) Chicago, Ill.: Author, 1953. 9 p.—71-item bibliography of books, pamphlets, reprints, and general and professional journals on cerebral palsy.

4761. Nol, B. F. (U. Pretoria, Union of S. Africa.)
Results of modern psychological research on brain-

Injured children and their educational implications.

Opvoedkundige Stud., Univ. Pretoria, 1953, No. 2,

20 p.—Brain-injured children's need for special education and their physical and psychological characteristics are described. Certain factors to be taken into consideration in educating these children are indicated without describing the special methods per se.

—(T. E. Newland)

4762. Peña, Cesareo D. (VA Hosp., Northampton, Mass.) A genetic evaluation of perceptual structurization in cerebral pathology: an investigation by eans of the Rorschach test. J. proj. Tech., 1953, 17, 186-199 .- "With the Rorschach scoring categories available as refined by [Howard] Friedman ... in the context of Werner's theory of development, the following general hypothesis was advanced for experimental testing: that cerebral damage in adults is accompanied by the appearance, in perceptual structurization, of a relative increase in qualities seen in developmentally earlier levels than normal adulthood, with the simultaneous retention of traces of all the phases traversed in the course of development." 259 Rorschach protocols were analyzed with particular emphasis on the scoring categories cited above. Statistical analysis and conclusions are presented. 34 references.—(S. Hutter)

4763. Pichot, Pierre; Perse, J.; & Lemperiere, Therese. Contribution a l'étude expérimentale de la psychologie de l'épilepsie. (Contribution to the experimental study of the psychology of epilepsy.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 250-259.—121 epileptic patients and 16 non-epileptics were given a vocabulary test, a "g" factor non-verbal test, a perseveration test, and the Rorschach. The results on the first 3 tests were evaluated in terms of: age of the patients; age when fits began, duration of the disease, localization of the eleptogenic focus, and etiology. The frequency of Piotrowski's epileptic and organic signs on the Rorschach was compared for the epileptic and non-epileptic patients. Finally an investigation was made of the relationship between clinical perseveration, perseveration on the Rorschach and perseveration as measured by "disposition rigidity" tests. -(G. Besnard)

4764. Rousch de Traubenberg, Nina. Rorschach d'enfonts et d'adolescents epileptiques. (Rorschach of epileptic children and adolescents.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 288-294.—32 Rorschach protocols from epileptic children are compared with data on their social adaptation to family, school, and trade. The analysis reveals that: the Rorschach syndrome of infantile epilepsy is not superimposable to the adult one and presents two tendencies probably conditioned by constitution, age, etiology, treatment, or individual differences; it is difficult to say which factor is dominant. The Rorschach protocol is useful in these cases to evaluate the patient's individual adaptation ability.—(G. Besnard)

4765. Rennert, Helmut. Vegetative Dystonie und Affektstörung; Zur Problematik der vegetativen Depression. (Vegetative dystonia and affect disturbance; to the problems of the vegetative depression.)

Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5,

271-273.—Lemke's concept of "vegetative depression" is considered useful clinically. The relationship between the emotions and the autonomic nervous system is discussed. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

4766, Sal y Rosas, Frederico. Le caractère épileptique-délimitation psychologique et clinique. (The epileptic character-a psychological and clinical delimitation.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 260-276.- A description of the results of research on the nature and elements of epileptic behavior based on 1477 patients studied since 1938. There appear to be 3 mental characteristics of epileptic behavior: irritability, viscosity, and "parasociability." Parasociability consists of a special perturbation of interindividual relations of which Mauz's hypersociability is the maximal expression. The expression of every trait varies according to the group studied. The hypothesis is made of a unique psychotype, correresponding to the whole epileptic phenomenon with varying forms giving a continuous series from the enequetic type to the apparently normal type; this hypothesis supposes a unique causal mechanism. -(G. Besnard)

4767. Schmidt, Eckart. Die Depression als psychische Veränderung bei der multiplen Sklerose. (Depression as a psychic change in multiple sclerosis.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 265-270.—7 cases of multiple sclerosis with significant depressive mood changes are reported. Study of the premorbid personality reveals the alteration as a reactive depression to the illness. Environmental factors and a constitutional depressive disposition were recognized. Russian summary.—(C. T. Bever)

4768. Schwartz, Ralph. To you... the parent.

Cerebral Palsy Rev., 1953, 14(9), 9-10; 15.—Parents of cerebral palsied children are advised: to "adopt an attitude of acceptance and love" and show it; to treat the child as a normal individual—insofar as his condition permits; to seek to understand him; and to stimulate, but not to excite or overwhelm him.—(T. E. Newland)

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4769. Shapiro, M. B. (Maudsley Hosp., London, Eng.) Experimental studies of a perceptual anomaly. III. The testing of an explanatory theory. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 394-409.—Further study of the rotational block designs behavior of organics as compared with normals and other non-organic patients suggests that the exaggerated negative induction effect may provide the basis for a general theory of the psychological effects of brain damage.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4770. Sosberger-Stambok, Miro, & Zozzo, René. La valeur diagnostique du facteur P chez les épileptiques. (The diagnostic value of the P factor in epileptics.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 277-282.—

An index of perseveration, P, and an index of speed were obtained for each patient from a battery of vali-

dated and weighted tests administered to 41 epileptics, 46 pithiatics (neuropathic fits), 25 depressive patients, and to a sample of the normal population. The epileptics differ from the pithiatics by a high P, but speed is the same for both groups and normal, The speed of epileptics is lower than for depressive patients but P is the same and high. The simultaneous study of P and speed offers a diagnostic and a theoretical interest.—(G. Besnard)

4771. Sperling, Melitta. Psychodynamics and treatment of petit mal in children. Int. J. Psycho-Anal., 1953, 34, 248-252.—The case of a 7.5 year old boy with petit mal is presented to demonstrate the importance of unconscious destructive wishes in treatment. The basic conflict in petit mal is between extreme passivity and aggressivity. While this conflict is not considered specific for petit mal, the attitude of the patient towards this conflict seems to be a specific dynamic factor in this condition .- (G.

Elias)

4772. Symonds, Charles P. (Guy's Hosp., London, Eng.) Nocturnal myoclonus. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat., 1953, 16, 166-171.—"Five cases are recorded in which the patient's complaint was that of involuntary jerking or twitching of the limbs or body occurring at the moment of falling asleep, during sleep, or in a state of mental and physical relaxation during the day. In each case the symptoms interfered seriously with sleep. Evidence is presented from these cases and from other sources for supposing that this syndrome of noctumal myoclonus is an epileptic variant which may be familial. The relationship of noctumal myoclonus to the noctumal jerks not infrequently experienced by normal persons at the moment of falling asleep is briefly discussed."-(M. L. Simmel)

4773. Talan, Irêne. Contribution a l'étude de l'intelligence chez les épileptiques. (Contribution to the study of intelligence of epileptics.) Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953, 3, 283-287.—An analysis of the results of an administration of the Wechsler-Bellevue scale to 25 epileptics-age 17-39, median IQ = 104.-

4774. Thompson, George N., & Timme, Arthur R. Petit mal dysrhythmias in siblings. Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc., 1953, 18, 144-146.—The electroencephalographic, clinical, and medical similarities exhibited by two young brothers are reported in support of the hereditary view in the causa-

tion of idiopathic epilepsy.—(L. A. Pennington) 4775. Tow, P. Macdonald, & Whitty, C. W. M. (Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, Eng.) Personality changes after operations on the cingulate gyrus in man. J. Neurol. Neurosurg. Psychiat., 1953, 16, 186-193.—8 patients are presented 3-4 years after a bilateral ablation of the major part of the cingulate gyrus. The patients, of both sexes, ranged in age from 29 to 49 years at operation and are described as "with a basically well preserved personality suffering from severe, prolonged and disabling psychiatric illness." Marked improvement was observed in 6 patients while

2 who did not improve underwent a standard leucotomy 9 months after cingulectomy. The personality changes that characterized the clinical improvement are described as a reduction of inhibition, perseveration and excessive self-concem.—(M. L. Simmel)

4776. Tracht, Vernon S. (Mercy Hosp., Chicago, Ill.) Psychological needs of cerebral palsied adults. Cerebral Palsy Rev., 1953, 14(7), 8; 12.—Cerebral palsied adults have the same goals and satisfactions in life as do the non-handicapped. They need emotional acceptance by others, a bouyant religious faith, and a sense of personal worth. While the importance of early learning is recognized, the establishment of "personality training programs" for adults is recommended .- (T. E. Newland)

4777, Trowbridge, William V. Unilateral agraphia without alexia; report of case. Bull. Los Angeles neurol. Soc., 1953, 18, 153-155 .- The loss of ability to write (with the right hand) without deficit in ability to read, being rare, is reported in a sailor as an example of angular irreminiscence agraphia contingent upon vascular lesion of the left cerebral hemisphere.

(L. A. Pennington)

4778. Walton, John N. (U. Durham, Eng.) The Korsakov syndrome in spontaneous subarachnoid haemorrhage. J. ment. Sci., 1953, 99, 521-530.-6 cases are presented to suggest that the syndrome in this sort of case is usually a reaction to diffuse cerebral damage, there being no evidence of hypothalamic

lesion. 42 references.—(W. L. Wilkins)

4779. Whitehouse, Frederick A. Cerebral palsy and vocational habilitation. Cerebral Palsy Rev., 1953, 14(7), 7; 11; 15.—The cerebral palsied, representing 35% of the cases at the Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, constituted the largest single disability type. Data are given on 13 aspects of this groupage at entrance, educational grade level, emotional adjustment, etc. Not more than one half of this group were likely to be either wholly or partially selfsupporting. Seven areas of activity are suggested as particularly promising for improving the vocational prospects of the cerebral palsied, -(T. E. Newland)

(See also abstracts 4287, 4908)

PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

4780. Boynton, B. L., Leavitt, L. A., Schnur, R. R., Schnur, H. L., & Russell, M. A. Personality evalvation in rehabilitation of rheumatoid spondylitis. Arch. phys. Med., 1953, 34, 489-493.-25 patients with rheumatoid spondylitis were given psychological evaluations as part of a team approach in a VA Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation Service. These appraisals suggested to the physiatrists that arthritic symptomology expressed: (1) an intense narcissism, an intense desire to be the focus of attention; (2) repression and inhibition of hostile feelings; (3) markedly inconsistent goals. Psychological analysis, vocational guidance and placement play important roles in the understanding of the arthritic and his return to productive living .- (M. N. Brown)

4781. Douterman, W. L. The scope and limitations of the rehabilitation center for the adult blind. New Outlook for the Blind, 1953, 47, 16-21.—The author, who is Chief Instructor at the Kansas Rehabilitation Center for the Adult Blind, describes the operation of the center. Other members of the staff include an industrial arts instructor, occupational therapist, dormitory housemother, consulting psychologist and consulting psychiatrist. They contribute to a two-fold objective: "(1) personality and vocational diagnosis, and (2) training in adjustment to successful living as a blind person...through the establishment of an environment which is calculated to foster the development of vocational potential, personal insight, and social adequacy."—(N. J. Raskin)

4782. Dinamore, Annotte B. Methods of communication with deaf-blind people. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1953. 26 p. 35¢.—Communication with deaf-blind people either requires a process of learning on the part of the speaker and on the part of the deaf-blind person, or requires learning only by the deaf-blind individual who can then converse with anyone. Systems in both groups are explained and advice on their application is given.—(B. Lowenfeld)

4783. Hudgins, Clorence V. (Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton, Mass.) The response of profoundly deaf children to auditory training. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1953, 18, 273-288.—The effectiveness of auditory training was studied by means of a group of 8 profoundly deaf pupils compared with 12 control cases. Such children are definitely benefited by the use of hearing aids, which are capable of amplifying sound well above their thresholds, in speech perception, general educational achievement and to a lesser degree speech intelligibility. High powered equipment in a relatively nonreverberant room, capable of presenting undistorted speech signals at levels near the threshold of pain and with a power limiting device that protects the ear from discomfort or acous-

tictrauma is necessary.—(M. F. Palmer)

4784. Lowenfeld, Berthold. (California Sch. for the Blind, Berkeley.) The pre-school blind child and his needs. Except. Child., 1953, 20, 50-55.—Due at least in part to retrolental fibroplasia, there are about four times as many blind children of pre-school age in the U. S. as there were ten years ago. Most parents need help in developing an attitude of acceptance toward their child and his handicap, usually overestimating the extent to which special techniques are necessary. The nature, extent, and values of residential and day school nurseries, visiting teacher services, and summer institutes for parents are indicated.—(T. E. Newland)

4785. McCoy, Georgie F., & Rusk, Howard A. (New York U.) An evaluation of rehabilitation. New York: Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, N. Y. University-Bellevue Medical Center, 1953. 87 p. \$1.00. (Rehabilit. Monogr. 1.)—A report on 476 orthopedically handicapped patients discharged in 1949 from the NYU-Bellevue Medical Center for treat-

ment on the Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation services. Follow-up studies of 208 cases were successfully accomplished. The results obtained permitted the authors to conclude that 90% of the individuals included in this study derived some benefit from their rehabilitation experience. "There was a high rate of success in functional rehabilitation among this group but a lower rate of social rehabilitation." This is attributed to "lack of social opportunity for these individuals in the community following completion of rehabilitation training."—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4786. McMullin, Margery D. (Handicapped Children's Home Service, New York.) To keep up home-bound children's morale. Child, 1953, 18 (3), 34-37.

—The author discusses ways in which physically disabled children can be helped to live happier lives. She discusses the origin and operation of Handicapped Children's Home service. The need for professional guidance is stressed. Community interest is essential to the success of such a program. It involves the cooperation of professional people, of organizations whose members would be potential sources for volunteers, and business and community leaders. It is necessary that the work of the volunteers be supervised by staff agency. The program must have financial support from community sources.—(S. M. Amatora)

4787. Mikell, Robert F. Normal growth and development of children with visual handicaps. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1953. 14 p. 25¢. (AFB Publ. Preschool Ser. No. 3).—A pediatrician explains that children with visual handicaps follow essentially the same development and have the same needs as seeing children. He discusses what blindness in a child may mean to his family and gives advice on some specific problems of preschool blind children which may confront parents particularly in the area of walking, feeding, speech development, and "blindisms."—(B. Lowenfeld)

4788. Myklebust, Helmer R. (Northwestern U., Evanston.), & Brutten, Milton. A study of the visual perception of deaf children. Acta oto-laryng., Stockb., 1953, Suppl. 105, 126 p.—55 matched pairs of 8., 9., and 10-year-old deaf and non-deaf boys and girls were examined by means of the Keystone Visual Survey Tests, and the Goodenough Draw-a-Man Test, the Marble Board Test, and were tachistoscopically presented with a figure-ground test, a perseveration test, and a pattern-production test. Interrelationships are reported, including an endogenous-exogenous dichotomization of the deaf data. A "distinct (total) perceptual inferiority of deaf children" is hypothesized on the basis of "the interrelatedness of functions within the unitary organism."—(T. E. Newland)

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4789. National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. A selected list of periodicals that publish articles concerning the handicapped. (Rev.) Chicago, Ill.: Author, 1953. 7 p. Free.—Lists titles, addresses, frequency, and price of 61 periodicals dealing primarily with rehabilitation and with the handicapped as well as of 27 selected periodicals in related fields in which pertinent articles may appear.

4790. Oléron, Pierre. Classement multiple et langage. (Multiple classification tests and language.) J. Psychol. norm. path., 1953, 46, 299-315 .- The performance of deaf-mute subjects in classification tests is compared to that of normal subjects. Verbal and non-verbal material were used. The normal group make a significantly larger number of classifications than the deaf-mutes, the advantage of normals consisting in their ability to use language as an instrument. Contrary to expectations, however, the performance of normal subjects has proven to be significantly better with nonverbal as compared to verbal tests. The use of abstract categories and the process of generalization is made easier when the material is non-verbal. This research implies that it is necessary to consider both material and functional aspects of language.—(G. Lavoie)

4791. Philbrook, Anna L. Emotional problems and the crippled child. Child, 1953, 18, 22-24.—The relationship of liking, and trust, and mutual respect must be established between the therapist and the child. Getting the best out of medical treatment of a crippled child requires (1) knowing the needs of the child; (2) helping him to fulfill as many of them as he can himself; (3) lending him strength until he can fulfill others. If the child's home is not a healthful place for him, either physically or emotionally, effort must be made to help parents improve the home before steps are taken toward a foster home.—(S. M.

Amatora)

4792. Roskin, Nathoniel J., & Weller, Marian F.
Current research in work for the blind: a survey.

New York: American Foundation for the Blind, 1953.

34 p. 50¢. (AFB Pubns., Res. Ser. No. 1.)—A survey of current research on the blind which indicates that investigations on the adjustment of the blind and on psychological development are at present the principal areas of interest. 17 studies in progress are described in detail and related to past research. Also studies on intelligence, achievement, aptitude and trade tests; on the education of the blind; on vocational experiences of blind persons; on facial vision; and other non-psychological problems are reported.

Areas which are not being currently investigated are discussed. 24 references.—(B. Lowenfeld)

4793. Rooch, Robert E. The meaning of severe decimess in the life of the young child. Cerebral Palsy Rev., 1953, 14(9), 8; 12-14.—The early inability to use words and the later inefficiency in the use of words by the young child with severe hearing impairment contribute to his social, emotional and educational retardation. Ameliorative suggestions are given for the parents of such children.—(T. E.

Newland)

4794. Ross, Grace. (Oakland (Calif.) Pub. Schs.)
Testing intelligence and maturity of deaf children.
Except. Child., 1953, 20, 23-24; 42.—Data are reported on 36 out of 61 children aged 2 years to 10
years 6 months who were tested by means of the Vine-land Social Maturity Scale, the Ontario School Ability
Examination and the Nebraska Test of Learning Apti-

tude. Quotient ranges and means are reported, and intercorrelations between the tests (.84 to .914) are given.—(T. E. Newland)

4795. Rusk, Howard A. & Taylor, Eugene J. Living with a disability. New York: Blakiston, 1953. 207 p. \$4.00.—A compendium of information for the physically handicapped individual and his family, describing devices to aid the disabled in "living with their

disability."-(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4796. Severson, A. L. Adjustment to blindness.

New Outlook for the Blind, 1953, 47, 81-82.—A blind person has 3 "adjustments" to make which arise from loss of sight: (1) accepting loss of sight in as matter-of-fact a way as possible; (2) acquiring the specialized skills available to blind people; and (3) knowing how to deal with the attitudes and actions of sighted people toward blind people. "There is another whole range of problems of adjustment which the blind person faces but these problems are not peculiar to blindness. They are common to human beings."—(N. J. Raskin)

EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY

4797. David, M. La psychologie scolaire et l'enseignement du premier degré dans la Seine. (School psychology and instruction at the primary school level in the Seine.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 381-382.—School psychologists in the Department of the Seine have contributed empirical solutions during the past 6 years since the introduction of school psychology to the following problems: detection and classification of pupil-errors in spelling, reading, arithmetic; determination of common elements of these errors (families of errors); taking account in the analysis of school facts of all of the outside factors of a social, family, physiological, or sexual nature; proposal of an explanation based not on intuition but on objective observation and statistics, which may constitute the justification for a therapy or a modification in the methods of instruction. The school psychologist does not become exclusively a laboratory man but remains in contact with childhood reality.—(F. C. Sumner)

4798. Hayes, Margaret L., & Conklin, Mary Elizabeth. (New York State Coll. Teachers, Albany.) Intergroup attitudes and experimental change. J. exp. Educ., 1953, 22, 19-36.—Two projects, one with grade ten subjects and the other with grade eight subjects, were undertaken in successive years to change attitudes toward problems of the Jew, Negro, immigrant and toward the slum problem. Schools differing as to purposes and characteristics of their student bodies were asked to participate in the project. Special teaching procedures were used with the experimental groups. As a result of the evaluation it was reported that "intergroup attitudes can be improved through special types of teaching. The most promising technique among those tested for changing intergroup attitudes in favorable directions seems to be that of vicarious experience."-(E. F. Gardner)

4799. Hymes, James L., Jr. (George Peabody Coll., Nashville, Tenn.) Effective home-school relations. New York: Prentice-Hall, 1953. vii, 264 p. \$4.65.

—In this volume the author offers to parents and teachers a guide to the principles and practices of working together in effective cooperation. The first section is devoted to the background of home-school relations; in the second section theory is put into action, showing the reader what to do, how to do, and when to do. Present as well as new practices in home-school relations are discussed, with the emphasis on constructive criticism and the use of new and workable ideas. Techniques included show how to run a parent-teacher meeting, how to get the most out of the teacher's home visit, how to get the children to cooperate, how to use films and pamphlets in working with parents, etc. 25-page annotated bibliogra-

phy. - (S. M. Amatora)

4800. Marshall, T. H. (U. London, Eng.) Social selection in the welfare state. Eugen. Rev., 1953. 45, 81-92 .- The Welfare State will pick children of high ability for higher education and higher jobs, for the sake of the community as well as the rights of the child. Objective tests are accurate enough to select general ability; also they are of some help in deciding on allocation to job training in a minority of cases. However, the problem will be more administrative than psychological. The possibility of snobbery that can go with the educational label and the resulting economic inequalities (even while opposing rigid divisions by class) are to be deplored. Correlation between social class and type of school will tend to become closer; yet leadership and power should be exercised from many stations in life, there being ladders to the top, other than the educational one .- (G. C. Schwesinger)

4801. Mendel, Leo. Bemerkingen zur Auffassung von Erziehungsfragen im Sinne der Pawlowschen Lehre. (Remarks to the conception of educational questions in the sense of Pavlov's teaching.) Psychiat. Neurol. med. Psychol., Leipzig, 1953, 5, 334-339.—"Bourgeois child psychology" is considered inadequate on the basis of quotations from Lenin, Stalin, Lysenko, Mitschurin, et al. Pavlov surpassed a mere reflexology by introducing the "investigative reflex" in response to new situations and by emphasizing the importance of inhibition in human matura-

tion. - (C. T. Bever)

4802. Monod, G. La psychologie scolaire et l'enseignment du second degré. (School psychology and
instruction at the secondary level.) Enfance, 1952,
5, 383-386.—Among the numerous tasks of the school
psychologist first place belongs to orientation, i.e.,
to guidance, which is the most resented by those who
believe that by the time of entering the lyceums and
colleges the young person should be allowed to find
himself. Orientation is, however, especially necessary at this level owing: (1) to the increasing neglect
of the personality whole of the student on the part of
the intellectualistically minded teachers; (2) to release from parental supervision; (3) to increasing distractions of the big city (radio, movies, comics, advertisements, etc.; (4) to need for early detection of

physical disturbances which may in time be referred for proper medical prevention; (5) to need for continuous psychometric research with a view to better grounded directives in guidance.—(F. C. Sumner)

4803. Monroe, Walter S. Controlled experimentation in the development of teaching-learning theory. Calif. J. educ. Res., 1953, 4, 147-154.—More than a definition of the words and phrases of the problem to be studied is needed; the pertinent assumptions implicit in the processes of learning and teaching must be identified and understood before even the most rigidly controlled experiment can be meaningful.—(T. E. Newland)

4804. Robbins, Florence Greenhoe. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Educational sociology. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1953. xiv, 532 p. \$4.75.—This is a study of child, youth, school and community from the viewpoint of courses in educational sociology at Ohio State University. Part 1 deals with the child from the educational approach, part 2 with school life considered as a microcosm, and part 3, the integration of the child with the school as a social institution and

with the community.—(G. E. Bird)

4805. Scott, Phebe Martha. (Bradley U., Peoria, Ill.) Attitudes toward athletic competition in elementary schools. Res. Quart. Amer. Ass. Hltb phys. Educ., 1953, 24, 352-361.—A comparative study of the attitudes of parents, teachers, and administrators toward intensive competitive team games at the elementary school level. A revised form of the McCue Attitude Scale was administered to 357 parents, 508 teachers and 234 school administrators. The results stressed particularly, (1) a majority of all groups were favorably disposed toward intensive competition with, however, rather marked differences of opinion, especially between administrators and teachers. The parents were most favorable, the administrators the least. Men were more favorable than women to intensive competition at the elementary school level as was also true of those more experienced in competitive sports than those without experience .- (M. A. Seidenfeld)

4806. Terrien, Frederic W. (Stanford U., Calif.)
Who thinks what about educators? Amer. J. Sociol.,
1953, 59, 150-158.—The status of educators and of
education, largely at the secondary level, is assessed
through a sampling of opinions in a small American
community. A random 5% sample of registered voters
were interviewed by means of a schedule with four
groups of questions pertaining to attitudes toward
teachers, the community activities of teachers, the
professional status of teachers, and teachers' financial condition. Replies have been summarized and
analyzed statistically according to the sex, age, nativity, parenthood, religion, occupation, education,
and income of the respondents.—(D. L. Glick)

4807. Woodward, Julian L. (Elmo Roper, Inc., New York.) The use of public opinion and market research techniques in education. Educ. Rec., 1949, 30, 186-196.—Despite the setbacks of the pollsters after the 1948 election, they have not lost faith in their tech-

niques, and the author believes that the field of education, in which there are many decisions involving huge sums of money and important considerations of public welfare, could benefit from the use of survey sampling techniques. These techniques are mentioned and numerous applications are suggested for educational problems. Four basic areas to which these techniques have utility are: (1) the current market; (2) product evaluation; (3) public reaction to educational policy; (4) public willingness for financial and moral support.—(M. Burack)

4808. Zazzo, René, & Dabout, Marcel. Répartition des ecoliers parisiens dans les cours de scolarité primaire et secondaire pour l'année 1950-1951. (Distribution of pupils of Paris in primary and secondary school classes for the year 1950-1951.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 401-410.-Tables (1950-51) are furnished showing by classes the distribution of boys and girls of a number of primary schools of Paris and by curricula the distribution of a sample of boys and girls in secondary schools as to pedagogical retardation, pedagogical normality and pedagogical acceleration. The percentage of retarded elementary pupils increases almost regularly from age to age and there is no significant difference between boys and girls. Comparing these charts with similar ones drawn up in 1946, one finds a noticeable decrease in the percentage of retardation .- (F. C. Sumner)

(See also abstracts 3656, 3657, 3658, 3660, 3665, 3669, 3671, 3679, 3682, 3683, 4289, 4299)

SCHOOL LEARNING

4809. Altman, Samuel P. G. Achievement in shorthand learning: as measured by the transliteration of shorthand notes by high school pupils after one year's instruction in elementary Pitman shorthand conducted by three different methods of teaching. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 494-495.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 190 p., \$2.38, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5431.

4810. Ash, Philip, & Corlton, Bruce J. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) The value of note-taking during film learning. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 121-125.—2 instructional films were shown to equated groups of college freshmen under the following experimental conditions: (1) film alone followed by test; (2) film with note-taking, followed by test; (3) film with note-taking, followed by period for review of notes, and test. The mean percentage of correct answers was highest for the "film only" method of presentation. The observed interference with learning introduced by note-taking may have resulted from the divided attention involved in viewing films lacking the necessary pauses and repetitions to permit such activity.—(R. C. Strassburger)

4811. Besco, Galen Sanford. Interests, needs, and abilities as factors in the high school literature program. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations

... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 67-72.— Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4812. Betts, Emmett A. (Temple U., Philadelphia, Pa.) Visual perception in reading. Education, 1953, 73, 575-582.—Attention is called to the sequence of perception in word forms. Factors in word perception are identified in order to call attention to the relationship between the stimulus and mental processes. Emphasis on word analysis is shifted to emphasis on mental processes of perception. Attention is directed to psychological factors which merit serious consideration. Over-emphasis on the mechanics of word analysis tends to produce word callers rather than reading achievers. Attention to need, meaning, grouping, and other factors in perception enhances the value of word perception activities.—
(S. M. Amatora)

4813. Borreca, Frank, Burger, Robert, Goldstein, Irwin, & Simches, Raphael. A functional core vocabulary for slow learners. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 273-300.—Vocabulary lists useful in teaching reading to the slow learner are presented. Words essential to the pupil in everyday living are included. 19 references.—(V. M. Staudt)

4814. Burton, William H. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Experience-centered learning. Train. Anal. Develpm. inform. Bull., 1953, 4, 111-119.—A review of the psychology of learning is related to AF instruction in three practical ways: (1) need to center learning activities on one clear purpose; (2) experiences and activities of the learner should be continuous and simultaneous; (3) the process "should be vividly and functionally interactive with the environment." A three-column outline compares the traditional assignment method with the favored unit approach for two educational levels consisting respectively of beginners and more mature students.—(R. Tyson)

4815. Buswell, Margaret M. (Iowa State Teachers Coll., Cedar Falls.) The relationship between the social structure of the classroom and the academic success of the pupils. J. exp. Educ., 1953, 22, 37-52.—The purpose of this investigation was to determine whether or not those children who are accepted by their peers differ in certain types of achievement from those who are rejected. All of the kindergarteners and pupils from 11 fifth grade classrooms in 8 schools were used as subjects. "The primary conclusion ... is that when we consider a classroom of boys and girls in either the early grades or the upper grades, it may be said in general those who are succeeding in their school work will also be succeeding in their social relationships with their peers."-(E. F. Gardner)

4816. Coffrey, John. (Sequoia H. S., Redwood City, Calif.) "Auding" as a research problem. Calif. J. educ. Res., 1953, 4, 155-161.—Using "auding" to denote a total experience embracing hearing, listening, and comprehending, a number of related research questions are proposed dealing generally with the concept and also with it in the areas of genetic and dynamic problems, psychometric problems, social and inter-

personal elements, and administrative problems.—

4817. Clarke, Walter John. An individual reading test for college freshmen. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 515.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, Stanford U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 115 p., \$1.44, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5377.

4818. Cloland, Donald L. Seeing and reading.

Amer. J. Optom., 1953, 30, 467-481.—A review of the significant factors in the reading process is pre-

sented, 53 references .- (D. Shaad)

4819. Crall, Howard William. Teaching and evaluation of achievement in applying principles in high school biology. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations...1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 109-115.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4820. Dabout, M., Gille, I., Joly, M., Lepez, R., & Vincent, A. La compréhension et le raisonnement dans les problèmes d'arithmétique chez les élèves de 11 d 13 ans. (Comprehension and reasoning in arithmetical problems in pupils from 11 to 13 years of age.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 511-522.—35 pupils ranging in age from 11 to 13 were observed in solving 16 arithmetical problems of which 8 were presented in individual examination. Samples of 4 problems and the observations are reported in detail. Three categories of errors are distinguished: (1) Ignorance or lack of directive strength of questions posited; (2) incomprehension of the successive actions or events described in the presentation of the problem; (3) weaknesses in reasoning. The correlation between mental age and total points attained was .65 ± .11. The correlation between mental age and inverted problems was .74 ± .09. -(F. C. Sumner)

4821. Dawson, Dan T. (Stanford U., Calif.) Number grouping as a function of complexity. Elem. Sch. J., 1953, 54, 35-42.—Disagreeing with the DeMay hierarchy because it seemed to be an inaccurate description, the author, after preliminary testing and observation of children of the primary grades, proposed a new hypothesis: complexity. The author maintained that when the pattern and size of the perceptual field are held constant, the critical factor in the apprehension of number as a group is the degree of complexity of the perceptual field. Complexity is created by lack of symmetry, by the component elements, by heterogeneity of group elements, and by poor figure-ground relation. A measuring device was constructed and the hypothesis tested.—(S. M. Amatora)

4822. Durrell, Donald D., & Murphy, Helen A. (Boston U., Mass.) The auditory discrimination factor in reading readiness and reading disability. Education, 1953, 73, 556-560.—Although many factors combine to determine the child's success in learning to read, his ability to notice the separate sounds in spoken words is an important one. For the extremely deficient in auditory analysis, usual ear-training exercises are useless. Exercises ordinarily used with the deaf are necessary. When learned, a marked in-

crease in rate of learning to read follows. Included in the discussion are the effects of ear training on beginning reading, and evaluation of different methods of ear training, and status studies in auditory analysis of word elements.—(S. M. Amatora)

4823. Evons, E. G. S. An experimental study of methods of teaching English. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 127-128.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, U.

Birmingham, n. d.

4824. Fisher, Bernard. An investigation of the effectiveness of group therapy for the remediation of reading disabilities. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 590-591.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 210 p., \$2.63, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5416.

4825. Fishmon, Joshua A. (Jewish Education Committee of New York.) How safe is psychoanalysis.

Jewish Educ., 1952, 23(1), 45-48.—Zeligs' (see
28:655) psychological interpretation of the effect of
Bible stories on children has no basis whatever in
experimental evidence. The author raises questions
whether concepts derived from clinical observations of
neurotic adults should be used in interpreting the behavior of children, rather than study of the children
themselves.—(J. A. Fishman)

4826. Flowerman, Samuel H. (Postgraduate Center for Psychotherapy, New York.) Psychological effects upon pupils of religious instruction in the schools. Jewish Educ., 1952, 23(3), 29-33.—The author questions the belief that religious instruction in public schools tends to further isolate members of minority groups. At least, he feels there are no scientific data in support of such beliefs. It is his opinion that the parents' attitudes are an important variable in the possible effects of such instruction on children.—(J. A.

Fishman

4827. Folsom, Willys W., & Volentine, Lonnie D., Jr. (HRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) Prediction of achievement in the communications officer course at Scott Air Force Base. USAF, Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-1, iii, 4 p.—This study was directed toward comparing the relative merits of years of college and type of civilian work experience with a battery of aptitude tests for prediction of success in the Communications Officer Course No. 02050. It is concluded that the use of an aptitude test composite to select students for the Communications Officer Course, without regard to years of college completed, would increase the number of persons qualified to enter the course and would raise the level of achievement in the course.

4828. Gideonse, Harry D. (Brooklyn Coll., N. Y.) Educational achievement of veterans at Brooklyn College: a study of the performance of some 2400 veterans in the period from 1946 to 1949. Educ. Rec., 1950, 31, 453-468.—The results of the analysis of data collected on the performance of full-time veteran and nonveteran students who entered Brooklyn College between the spring of 1946 and the fall of 1949 is presented. Although new and returning veterans showed

less initial promise than nonveterans, they maintained a slight but consistent superiority in academic performance. The best hypothesis explaining these results is that greater maturity (with all its implications) contributes something which distinguishes veterans from nonveterans, and older veterans from younger veterans.—(M. Burack)

veterans.—(M. Burack)
4829. Horris, Albert J. (Queens Coll., New York.)
Motivating the poor reader. Education, 1953, 73, 566574.—In analyzing and discussing the thesis that
remedial reading is fundamentally a problem of arousing and sustaining motivation, the author gives four
points in a sound motivational program: (1) The
teacher must convey to the learner that he is accepted, liked, and understood; (2) the efforts of the
learner must meet with success from the beginning;
(3) interest must be captivated and maintained through
proper materials and interest-sustaining procedures;
and (4) the learner must be made to feel that reading
is his personal problem and that he is participating
cooperatively with the teacher in solving it.—(S. M.
Amatora)

4830. Harris, Albert J., & Roswell, Florence G. (Queens Coll., Flushing, N. Y.) Clinical diagnosis of reading disability. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 323-340. -Reading disabilities constitute a large proportion of child guidance clinic practice. Often these problems are not treated for several years after the difficulty has started, so clear causation is difficult to trace. Factors suggested are: medical, neurological, intelligence, nonverbal skills, language disturbance, school irregularities, and emotional problems. Complete diagnosis takes 5-7 hours, and involves measures of intelligence and personality, special diagnostic tests, and evaluation of reading skills. Proper tests for levels from first grade to college are suggested. An informal reading lesson is urged as a diagnostic technique, trying these methods: visual, word-family phonic, visual-motor, and kinesthetic. General recommendations are given. 39 references .- (R. W. Husband)

4831. Helliwell, S. An investigation into the values of the film-strip and the educational visit as methods of instruction to secondary modern school pupils of 14-15 years. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 129-131.—Abstract of M. Ed. thesis, Manchester U., 1952.

4832. Howell, Wollace J. (George M. Diven School, Elmira, N. Y.) Concept formation of work-study skills by use of autobiographies in grade four. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 44, 257-265.—Autobiographies were written by 86 fourth grade pupils comprising an experimental group and a control group matched for age, IQ, and reading scores. After 9 months of the school year, during which only the experimental group received intensive instruction in work-study skills, each child added a chapter to his autobiography. Analysis of these additional chapters showed superiority of the experimental group in respect to numbers of items and categories mentioned. This group excelled also in 4 out of 5 parts of a test of work-study skills.—(E. B. Mallory)

4833. Jenson, Rolph E. (Phoenix (Ariz.) Public Schs.) Predicting scholastic achievement of first-year graduate students. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 322-329.—For predicting grade point average in graduate school, Jenson used Undergraduate Quality Average, the Miller Analogies Test, Iowa Mathematical Aptitude Test, Cooperative Reading and Cooperative Vocabulary. For graduate groups in Education, English, Chemistry, and Psychology at the Univ. of Pittsburgh he found that different predictors were better for the various groups. Undergraduate average was not consistently the best predictor. The r's obtained ranged from .391 to a multiple R of .736 for chemistry.—(W. Coleman)

4834. Johnson, Donald M., & Smith, Henry Clay. (Michigan State College, E. Lansing.) Democratic leadership in the college classroom. Psychol. Monogr., 1953, 67 (11), (No. 361), 20 p. Of 4 groups of 16 students in a general psychology course 2 were placed under democratic leadership and 2 taught by the conventional lecture-discussion method, Initially all 4 sections were equated by score on an achievement test and a scale measuring democratic attitudes. It was found that "the various criteria of effectiveness of the classroom procedures were not closely correlated." Both democratic groups did better in a test of "sensitivity to psychological problems" than did the conventional groups. Team activities, group reward in the grading system, and a "warm, objective relationship with the students" and delegation of "considerable authority to the class" by the instructor seem to offer the most effective instructional procedure.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

4835. Jones, W. R. (U. Coll. North Wales, Bangor.) The influence of reading ability in English on the intelligence test scores of Welsh-speaking children. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 114-120.-Welshspeaking (bilingual) children, ages 10-12, were not significantly inferior to a group of monoglot English children on a test of non-verbal mental ability. In verbal intelligence, the monoglot group exceeded the Welsh bilinguals by almost 11 points IQ, and was also superior in the test of English reading ability. When the groups were equated for reading ability the difference in verbal intelligence was reduced, although the residual difference remained highly significant. It is conjectured that the residual is attributable to the fact that bilingual children have not acquired the ability to "think in English" with an adequate degree of facility.—(R. C. Strassburger)

4836. Kyte, George C., & Neel, V. M. (U. Califomia, Berkeley.) A core vocabulary of spelling words. Elem. Scb. J., 1953, 54, 29-34.—A core vocabulary in spelling was derived to provide the minimum essentials for various instructional programs after applying the general three-fold criteria: A functional core vocabulary to include the words which occur most commonly (1) in adults' and in children's writing; (2) in adults' writing, although these words occur less frequently in children's writings; (3) in children's writing, although these words occur less

frequently in adults' writing. A resultant list consists of a basic 501 words, divided into 6 groups or types. Word lists are presented.—(S. M. Amatora)

4837. Ledger, Emmett E. (Lackland AF Base, Tex.) Teaching leadership through problem solving. Train.

Anal. Developm. inform. Bull., 1953, 4, 123-126.—

Solution of everyday leadership problems is a vital part of leadership training. Following a review of general principles, students themselves can suggest practical problems for practice. Four sample leadership situations are offered. Instruction must be realistic and phrased in language at an appropriate level for the group.—(R. Tyson)

4838. Lucey, Mildred Adams. A study of the components of wrist action as they relate to the speed of learning and the degree of proficiency attained in badminton. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 514-515.—
Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 259 p., \$3.24, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4522.

4839. Lyle, Donald J. Reading difficulty (paralexia) from impairment of visuo-oculogyric adjustment. Amer. J. Ophthal., 1953, 36, 1234-1237.—Five cases of central lesions accounting for reading difficulty are

presented.—(D. Shaad)

4840. MocDougall, Ursula Cooke. If your child has reading difficulties.... New York: Dalton School, 1952. 65 p.—This monograph discusses in non-technical terms for parents possible causes of reading disability and ways of attacking the problems involved. Ways in which the parents, the school and remedial reading specialists can help the child with reading difficulties are described and illustrative case material given. Suggestions for further reading on the subject are included. 36 references.—(M. F. Fiedler)

4841, McNamara, W. J., Paterson, D. G., & Tinker, M. A. The influence of size of type on speed of reading in the primary grades. Sight-sav. Rev., 1953, 23, 28-33,-"(1) The influence of size of type upon speed of reading in the primary grades was studied. Type sizes employed were 8, 10, 12, 14, 18 and 24 point. (2) Three forms of a speed of reading test were constructed as measuring instruments and printed in the different type sizes. (3) A total of 3,050 pupils were tested for use in the comparisons. (4) In Grade 3B, 10, 12 and 14 point type produced faster reading than either 8, 18 or 24 point rype.... (5) In Grades I and II, variation in type size produced no consistent effects upon speed of reading. (6) It is suggested that lack of effect of type size upon reading speed in the early grades is related to the fact that reading habits do not become stabilized until about the fourth grade. (7) It is concluded that speed of reading should not be used as a criterion for choosing a type size for printing books to be used in the primary grades."-(N. J. Raskin)

4842. Manuel, Herschel T. (U. Texas, Austin.)
The use of parallel tests in the study of foreign
language teaching. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13,
431-436.—"This paper has pointed out the desirability of tests which will yield comparable scores in

two languages." Illustrations of the use of such tests in foreign language teaching are provided. "An r of .59 between English and Spanish scores on comparable materials is interpreted...." as supporting the hypothesis that students tend to learn a foreign language in proportion to the mastery of their own

language. - (W. Coleman)

4843. Mason, John M. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.), & Angell, George W. An experiment in evaluation in biological science. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 44, 296-304. - A control group of students in a course in biological science was given weekly tests throughout the term while a comparable group was allowed to use these tests for self-evaluation but not required to take them. There were no significant difference in the achievement of the two groups as shown by final examination grades. Results of a questionnaire indicated little difference in the students' reaction to the two kinds of procedure. Over 40% in both groups said tests made them worry, but 83% of those who took the tests said that taking them contributed to their learning. About half of the latter reported "cramming" before the tests.—(E. B. Mallory)

4844. Mayhew, Lewis B. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Cooperative study of evaluation: a progress report. Educ. Rec., 1951, 32, 105-112.-The American Council on Education conducted a project to produce evidence about the effectiveness of general education at the college level. Administrative and evaluation officials of 19 interested colleges of different types participated in the study. Six committees, divided into subject divisions and skillcentered areas, worked on various problems related to types of objectives to be studied and methods of obtaining evidence. The findings of the committee in the matter of course content might be summarized by saying that, while there is a wide difference in names assigned general education courses, their actual content reveals considerable uniformity.—(M. Burack)

4845. Mech, Edmund V., Hurst, Francis M., Auble, J. Donavon, & Fattu, Nicholas A. An experimental analysis of differential verbal reinforcement in classroom situations. Bull. Scb. Educ., Indiana U., 1953, 29 (5), 26 p.—100%, 50%, and 0% verbal reinforcement respectively was given groups of 4th grade pupils. Each pattern of reinforcement was tested under the following conditions: (1) massed training-massed extinction; (2) massed training-spaced extinction; (3) spaced training-massed extinction; (4) spaced training-spaced extinction. Practical implications of this study point up the desirability of teachers using 100% verbal reinforcement in a massed fashion.—(R. C. Strassburger)

4846. Mukerji, Rose, & Wann, Kenneth D. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) Action research in a college class. Teach. Coll. Rec., 1953, 55, 45-55.

—The experiment was conducted in an evening class of 50 workers in early childhood education. In spite of lack of skill, time and experience in conducting action research, the benefits exceeded the difficulties. The unanimous recommendation of the group was to

continue such experimentation as a way of solving their problems in college courses and improving teaching. Response to a questionnaire indicated that more than 68% had gained new resources for improve-

ment.—(G. E. Bird)
4847. Nelson, Helen Y. (Augsburg Coll., Minneapolis, Minn,) Factors related to the extent of mortality among home economics students in certain colleges of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa during 1943-50. J. exp. Educ., 1953, 22, 59-62. - The writer investigated academic mortality among home economics students in 14 colleges and universities in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa. It was reported that approximately half the freshmen entering home economics in the colleges studied during the years 1943-45 dropped out before graduation. A questionnaire to obtain personal data and information about reasons for failure to continue college was sent to 2263 drop-outs who left in good academic standing. About 68% responded. Among the numerous reasons offered, marriage was reported as the explanation most frequently cited by respondents for dropping out of college. - (E. F. Gardner)

4848. Nila, S. Mary. Foundations of a successful reading program. Education, 1953, 73, 543-555.-Using 300 first-grade entrants in 11 classes in 9 schools, the author studies the factors that enter into the process of learning to read in grade one, their relative importance for success in reading, the relation of these variables to the various stages and levels of progress in first-grade reading, and whether these factors correlate with reading achievement in the same degree for boys as for girls. Following this is a report of reading readiness tests based upon the psychological factors most closely related to progress in reading. - (S. M. Amatora)

4849. Perkins, Edward Vernon. An investigation of the relation between work on assignments and achievement in a general education science course. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 502 .- Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, Michigan State Coll. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 139 p., \$1.74, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5287.

4850. Pflieger, Elmer F., & Weston, Grace L. Emotional adjustment: a key to good citizenship. Detroit: Wayne University Press, 1953. xvii, 152 p. \$3.50 .-The volume describes the mental health findings of the Detroit Citizenship Education Study and their relationships to citizenship education. The authors believe that emotional adjustment is the most important single factor in developing young children into good citizens. Their findings indicate that most emotionally upset children find it difficult to learn anything, particularly good citizenship. The book is divided into two sections: (1) showing in 3 chapters the theory and the evidence; and (2) consisting of 5 chapters detailing the practices for implementing theory. The latter includes the teachers' study of their children, good classroom practices, and school-wide practices .- (S. M. Amatora)

4851. Pitcher, Robert Walter. An experimental investigation of the validity of the Flesch readability formula as related to adult materials, Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 342-343 .- Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 140 p., \$1.75, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5082.

4852. Pitts, R. The relation between entrance examination results and subsequent achievement in a junior art school, with an analysis of the abilities involved. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 135-138.-Abstract of M.Ed thesis, Manchester U., n. d.

4853. Proctor, Paul Walnwright. The galvanic skin response as a function of difference between individual reading achievement and class reading achievement: a comparative study of the amplitude and frequency of the galvanic skin responses of children in a reading situation who have reading ability below, equal to, and above the average for their class. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 354-355 .- Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 123 p., \$1.54, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4531.

4854. Pronovost, Wilbert (U. Boston, Mass.), & Dumbleton, Charles. A picture-type speech sound discrimination test. J. Speech Hearing Disorders, 1953, 18, 258-266.-A revision of the Mansur picturetype test of speech sound discrimination was administered to 434 first grade children. The instrument is reliable within some limitations. It does not test on a high enough level of speech sound discrimination to be used in a definitive study of the normal population. When used as a diagnostic instrument it is valuable as an indicator of the adequacy of a child's speech sound discrimination ability. One limit is the articulation of the person administering the test. A tape recorded test would be more valid if used under controlled acoustical conditions.—(M. F. Palmer)

4855. Putman, Ivan J., Jr. Admission data and the academic performance of foreign graduate students at Columbia University. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 343-344.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 301 p., \$3.76, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No.

5202.

4856. Revitch, Eugene. How dangerous is the apple? Jewish Educ., 1952, 23 (1), 43-44. - In criticizing an earlier article by Zeligs (see 28: 655), the author raises questions whether the psychoanalytic interpretation of the effects of certain Biblical stories is satisfactory. He feels that the stability of the child's home is more important in his emotional health than the alleged effect of story symbolisms .- (J. A.

4857. Riviin, Harry N. (Queens Coll., N. Y.) Improving children's learning ability. Chicago: Science Research Associates, 1953. 48 p. 40¢.-In 6 chapters, the author discusses the underlying factors by means of which learning occurs, and what parents and teachers can do to help children learn more readily: (1) the different kinds of learning and their relation to growth, (2) the role of experience in learning, (3) the importance of the child's own desire to learn, (4) the child must do his own learning, (5) the different types of learning, including skills and problem solving, and (6) some helps toward more effective learning.—(S. M. Amatora)

4858. Rust, Rolph M., & Ryon, F. J. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) The relationship of some Rorschach variables to academic behavior. J. Pers., 1953, 21, 441-456.-Three groups, under-achievers, normalachievers, and over-achievers, equated for general predicted score but differing in grades, were scored for 15 of Davidson's signs of adjustment (see 17: 3454). The results may be summarized as follows: (1) The three groups did not differ as to total adjustment score. (2) Relationship of the variables to academic achievement was not linear; overachievers contributed most to chi-square. (3) Data concerning P responses indicate that achievement is related to super-ego status. (4) Those concerned with animal responses and animal movement indicate that super-ego status may be the factor responsible for persistence in making good grades. Further research is needed. 20 references .- (M. O. Wilson)

4859. Sobotini, Racul W. Behavior of vision. Optom. Whly, 1953, 44, 1725-1729.—Comparison of eye movements studies in reading of normal and exophoric students showed somewhat greater divergence movements at the beginning of lines in the exophoric group. This might account for greater reading fatigue in this

group.—(D. Shaad)

4860. Simon, Jean. Une batterie d'épreuves psychologiques pour la prediction de la réussite en lecture.

(A battery of psychological tests for the prediction of success in reading.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 475-480.—6 tests: (1) the Binet-Simon (result expressed in IQ); (2) the Head; (3) the Kohs-Goldstein; (4) the Horst; (5) the Rhythm test; (6) a test of Reading, were used in this study of prediction of success or failure in reading. Scores in the first five tests are converted battery scores. Correlations between the battery scores and success in reading were as follows: coefficient of Yule = .89 and rbis = .76.—(F. C. Sumner)

4861. Simon, Jean. Étude psychopédagogique de l'orthographe. (A psychopedagogical study of spelling.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 481-490.-From the psychopedagogical standpoint, there are two distinct categories of problems to be investigated in connection with spelling: I. The establishment of pedagogical norms in spelling for the ages of the child as to spelling errors in grammatical usage, spelling errors which do not modify the sound of the word, and spelling errors which modify the sound of the word; II. Psychological factors favoring or inhibiting the acquisition of spelling (adequacy or inadequacy in the functioning of auditory or visual reception, of central elaboration, of spatial representation of images, in earlier readingacquisition, in the codifying of the parts of speech, in motor response, in interest).—(F. C. Sumner)

4862. Smith, Donald E., & Glock, Marvin D. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Measuring knowledge and application: an experimental investigation. J. exp. Educ., 1953, 21, 327-331.—To answer the question as to whether possession of knowledge implies ability to use that knowledge, the authors constructed a final examination covering the material of a one term course in general psychology in two parts: (1) designed to measure application of content, and (2) to measure knowledge of facts and principles. Validation was attempted by correlating each part of the test with various measures of aptitude and achievement. Results seem to indicate that the two parts are measuring, to a large extent, though not entirely, the same factors.—(E. F. Gardner)

4863. Spoulding, Geraldine. A note on the Interpretation of scaled scores for Form Z of the Cooperative English Test. Educ. Rec. Bull., 1953, No. 61, 72-74.—The scaled scores for level of comprehension on Form Z, Lower Level, do not appear to be equivalent to the scaled scores for other parts or forms of the English Test. It is therefore desirable to depend primarily on the independent school percentiles for interpretation of results on the Lower Level of the test.

-(G. E. Bird)

4864. Townsend, Agatha. A review of the Crary American History Test. Educ. Rev. Bull., 1953, No. 61, 67-71.—Findings reported suggest that the Crary American History test provides a suitable alternative to other tests in the field for use in independent

school programs.—(G. E. Bird)

4865. Traxler, Arthur E., & Townsend, Agatha. Relation of differences between verbal and numerical aptitude to differences in achievement in English and mathematics. Educ. Rec. Bull., 1953, No. 61, 61-65.

—Differences between verbal and numerical scores have value for prediction of differences between the reading achievement and the mathematics achievement of individual pupils. Also, there is some evidence favorable to the predictive value of differences between verbal and numerical scores obtained from a scholastic aptitude test.—(G. E. Bird)

4866. Truesdale, John Cushman. Measurement of othletic intelligence. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 351-352.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, State U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 212 p., \$1.51, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No.

4993.

4867. Tyson, Ivernia May. Factors contributing to the effectiveness of the corrected test in spelling. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 357-358.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, State U. Iowa. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 271 p., \$3.39, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4994.

4868. Violette, R. Recherches des psychologues scolaires en psychopédagogie des mathématiques. (Researches of school psychologists in the psychopedagogy of mathematics.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 491-510.

—The research theme of the 1st Congress of School Psychology held at Sèvres in Dec. 1949 was that of the psychopedagogy of mathematics. Answers on the part of teachers at various school levels to the following questions: (1) What are the most difficult notions

to teach in the mathematical programs? (2) What are the reasons for these difficulties? (3) What are the principal reasons for failures in mathematics? (4) What are the requisite conditions and qualities for success in mathematics? served as point of departure for discussion in which the work of Piaget on number-concept in the child, Thurstone on the N-factor intervening in all tests involving a numerical material, and the experiences of the Winnetka School received considerable mention.—(F. C. Sumner)

4869. von Wiese, Leopold. Role playing as a method of academic education. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 73-77.—Role playing in a seminar held in the sociologic division of Cologne Research Institute is described in relation to social therapy and ideas of reform. Roleplaying provides a means not only of understanding subject matter, but of experiencing it, in terms of interpersonal relations and verbal communication. "Our work program included the contrasting of social and personal "I," categorical and sympathetic relationships, sociable and solitary character types, genuine and impersonal relationships, group formation and group dissolution."—(V. Johnson)

4870. Werner, Heinz, & Kaplan, Edith. The acquisition of word meanings: a developmental study. Monogr. Soc. Res. Child Develpm., 1950, 15, No. 51, vii, 120 p .- A word-context test, in which artificial words are embedded in sentences, was administered to 125 subjects, 60 boys and 65 girls between the ages of 8.5 and 13.5 years. Protocols, including the meaning that the subjects assigned to each word and their explanation of why and in what way the meaning fit into the sentences, were analyzed according to correctness and conventionalization, signification, grammatical structuralization, symbolization, and general factors affecting verbal behavior. In the 3 sections the authors present the qualitative and quantitative results of their analysis, attempt to evaluate these results in terms of general laws of development, and relate the findings to other research .- (M. C. Templin)

4871. West, Leonard Jordan. Practice sets towards speed and accuracy in a skill-building program in elementary typewriting. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 355.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 90 p., \$1.13, University Microfilms. Ann Arbor. Mich., Publ. No. 5212.

sity Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5212.
4872. Winebrenner, Mary Ruth. Vision in reading.
Optom. Wkly, 1953, 44, 1311-1314.—Methods of detecting subnormal vision and ways of aiding school children are presented.—(D. Shaad)

(See also abstracts 3571, 3655, 3731, 3817, 4138)

INTERESTS, ATTITUDES & HABITS

4873. Bailard, Virginia. (Public Schs, Long Beach, Calif.) Developing leadership. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 135-138.—The qualifications of a leader are: a sense of responsibility, diplomacy, democratic ideals, poise, enthusiasm, intelligence, nice appearance, and an attractive personality. Some suggestions are offered to school counselors to assist them in de-

veloping these traits in their student leaders.—(G. S. Speer)

4874. Blau, Peter M. (U. Chicago, Ill.) Orientation of college students toward international relations. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 205-214.—Findings of a survey of cross-sections of the undergraduate male population in 11 universities in 1952 indicate that the orientation of college students toward international relations is related to their domestic ideology. Conservative students tend to emphasize the use of military power and those progressively oriented in domestic affairs generally advocate international cooperation. Analysis of changes in attitudes of a panel of male and female Cornell University undergraduates between 1950 and 1952 show a strain toward consistency. This pattern seems to result from the fact that the student's political convictions determine, in part, his interpersonal associations and, hence, the social

pressures that act upon him.—(D. L. Glick)
4875. Bordin, Edward S., & Wilson, Earl H. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Change of interest as a function of shift in curricular orientation. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 297-307.—The influence of curricular experiences upon vocational interests was appraised by comparing Kuder interest scores prior and at the end of the freshmen year. Changes in curricular orientations during the year correlated with changes in measured interests. The writers conclude: "The results of this study provide unequivocal support for the assumption that inventoried vocational interests are dynamic phenomena reflecting changes in the individual's perceptions of himself."—(W. Coleman)

4876. Carillo, Edith Maria. Relationship of certain personality characteristics to the school-related problems of junior high school pupils. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 331-332.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 75 p., \$1.00, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5016.

4877. Davie, James S. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.) Social class factors and school attendance. Harv. educ. Rev., 1953, 23, 175-185 .- 3736 children, ages 16-17, comprising substantially all of this age group in New Haven in 1949 were the subjects of this study of the relationship of class status to the amount and kind of school experience. The results showed striking differences according to social level in both the type and amount of school attendance. Distinctive patterns of education appeared in each class, and subsequent interviews with selected families demonstrated the existence of characteristic class attitudes toward education. Financial circumstances, custom, and the complex of beliefs, values, and attitudes appeared to be the determining factors in educational patterns .- (R. C. Strassburger)

4878. Eppel, E. M., & Eppel, J. (U. London, Eng.) Young workers of a county college: Part II. Brit. J. educ. Psycbol., 1953, 23, 87-96.—The concluding portion of this report (see 27: 8010) presents data on leisure-time activities of 380 young men and women.

Implications of the findings for planning further education for young workers are discussed.—(R. C.

Strassburger)

4879. Fernandez, Louise S. An exploration of women college students' interpretation of marital roles of men and women as indicated by their responses to family living situations in selected mation pictures where all students were in the home economics department. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 515-516.

—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 277 p., \$3.46, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5433.

4880. Hollis, Adelyn F. Factors related to student participation in campus activities in a midwestern teachers' college. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 337-338.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 216 p., \$2.70, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5047.

4881. Kohl, Joseph A. (Harvard U., Cambridge, Mass.) Educational and occupational aspirations of "common man" boys. Harv. educ. Rev., 1953, 23, 186-203.—Interview material was obtained from 24 high school boys of the lower middle class status range who fell into two groups: 12 following a college preparatory course, and 12 who did not plan to go to college, although possessing sufficient intelligence to do so. Interviews of parents disclosed that the primary factor accounting for the variation in educational aspiration was parental pressure. Parents who believed in "getting ahead" applied such pressure from the beginning of the school career.—(R. C. Strassburger)

4882. Kapos, Andrew. Some individual and group determinants of fraternity attitudes toward the admission of members of certain minority groups. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 446-447.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 205 p., \$2.56, University Microfilms, Ann

Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5053.

4883. Kerstetter, Leona M. A sociometric study of the classroom roles of a group of highly gifted children. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 606-607.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 522 p., \$6.53, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5405.

4884. Kinney, Elva E. (Greenville Coll., Ill.) A study of poor group social occeptability at the fifth grade level in a public school. J. educ. Res., 1953, 47, 57-64.—Sociograms were used to study social acceptability in 7 fifth grade classes in December and again in April. In 3 classes in which the class was divided into small flexible groups there was an increase in social acceptability. In the remaining classes in which the pupils were grouped by ability or the entire grade was treated as a group, there was a decrease in social acceptability.—(M. Murphy)

4885. Lotz, Herbert Ruvin. The relationship between emotional and social adjustment of individuals and their attendance at co-educational and single-sex high schools. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 517-518.

—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U.

Microfilm of complete manuscript, 141 p., \$1.76, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5422. 4886. Mill, Cyril R. Personality patterns of sociometrically selected and sociometrically rejected male cellege students. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 151-167. -"The purpose of this investigation was to compare the personalities of a group of male college students who had been shown, sociometrically, to be the most unpopular individuals in a men's dormitory with a group who had been found to be the most popular. There were 21 subjects in each group. The techniques used included the MMPI, the Rorschach, and the TAT. Within the limitations of the tests, the results indicate that neither the selects nor rejects were optimally adjusted. The rejects suffered greater anxiety and showed trends toward schizoid and psychopathic deviate patterns. Their methods of defense caused further rejection, and they retaliated by expressing their hostility through devious measures." -(J. H. Bunzel)

4887. Mueller, Kate Hevner, & Mueller, John H. (Indiana U., Bloomington.) Class structure and ocademic and social success. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 486-496.—For 2580 women students enrolled at Indiana, the authors compared the social status of the student's families with college enrollment, field of specialization, survival rate in college, participation in extracurricular activities, grade point average, and other matters. The father's occupation was used to determine social class. "The incidence of higher education is therefore at once a criterion of class, a consequence of class structure, and a vehicle of class mobility."—(W. Coleman)

4888. Mulligan, Raymond A. (DePauw U., Green-castle, Ind.) Social characteristics of college students. Amer. social. Rev., 1953, 18, 305-310.—A 20% sample of Indiana University males was categorized according to socioeconomic groupings, using father's occupation as the criterion, and relationships were sought with respect to such social characteristics as family size, parental education, religion, and residence. Differences by socioeconomic groupings exist among these college students just as they exist in the population as a whole. The author suggests that these findings have a bearing upon the cultural theory of class mobility.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4889. Neidt, Charles O., & Edmison, Lyle D. (U. Nebraska, Lincoln.) Qualification responses used with paired statements to measure attitudes toward education. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 44, 305-311.

—The authors developed an attitudes toward education scale which included 45 pairs of statements for alternative choice, each pair followed by a three-category choice of responses which permitted the student to qualify his answer. Scoring key criterion was based on the differences between the average course marks and the expected averages predicted from scholastic aptitude scores. Multiple and partial correlation studies of the attitude scale scores, grades, and ACE records of 197 other students led to the conclusions that the paired statement scores

yielded a significant contribution for prediction of course marks, whereas the qualification scores did not have significant predictive value.—(E. B. Mallory)

4890. Roff, Merrill, & Brody, David S. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Appearance and choice status during adolescence. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 347-356. -During freshman orientation week at a state university about 500 freshmen were rated by 6 male and 7 female upperclassmen, on appearance alone and in just a few seconds time, as to whether each individual would or would not be pledged to a fratemity or sorority. Freshmen were divided into quarters on the basis of number of judges deciding likelihood of pledging. There was a high level of inter-rater reliability, and also validity was demonstrated by the following percentages: among boys, 58% of the highest quarter were pledged, and only 14% of the lowest quarter; with girls 74% of the highest quarter and just 24% of the lowest quarter were pledged .- (R. W. Husband)

4891. Rosenberg, Nathan. (Tulane U., New Orleans, La.) Stability and maturation of Kuder interest patterns during high school. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 449-458. - With data drawn from 177 students in one high school, Rosenberg obtained Kuder Preference Record 9th-12th grade r's ranging from .47 to .75 with a median r of .61. Significant gains were made on the persuasive scale by both boys and girls from the 9th to the 12th grade. Several other changes in interest scores were noted. Two implications are suggested: "(a) the Kuder Preference Record should be used cautiously with ninth grade pupils; (b) the question is raised as to the advisability of schools and guidance programs experimenting with means of promoting greater interest maturity on the part of high school students."-(W. Coleman)

4892. Shears, L. W. (U. London, Eng.) The dynamics of leadership in adolescent school groups. Brit. J. Psycbol., 1953, 44, 232-242.—"A study of the dynamics of the emergence of leaders in two experimental situations was made in natural wellestablished school groups. The results bear on leadership and group structure as exemplified by adolescent school groups. Examination of what happened when these groups had to handle situations on their own revealed the importance of structure in their sound functioning. The leader-follower dichotomy was shown to apply only to special instances of behavior in these natural groups, and it was seen that variation in the leaders possession of the tool requirements for the situation."—(L. E. Thune)

4893. Suchmon, Edward A., Williams, Robin M., Jr., & Goldson, Rose K. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.)
Student reaction to impending military service. Amer. social. Rev., 1953, 18, 293-304.—Nearly 3000 college students in eleven universities across the nation completed questionnaires in a study designed to test the relationship between attitude toward being called into service and personal, ideological, and situational factors. The personal factors—disruption of plans, influence of friends and family, and feelings of relative deprivation—are most closely related to attitude

toward service, while the situational factors (such as attitude toward the Armed Forces, toward UMT, and toward war) are less closely related, and the ideological factors are the least closely related to attitudes toward service. The findings are discussed in connection with the problem of attitude formation and in connection with the place of authority and law in society.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

4894. Wilson, Margaret S. (Mt. Holyoke Coll., Mass.) Do college girls conform to the standards of their parents? Marriage Fam. Living, 1953, 15, 207-208.—"Is college influence stronger than parental influence?" Case study of parent-daughter relationships on subjects of "dating, mate selection, girl friends, vocational choice, religion, earning money, spending money, drinking, smoking, visits to relatives, household duties and choice of college." Conformity appears more frequent and more significant

than non-conformity.—(M. M. Gillet)

4895. Wilson, Mary D. The vocational preferences of secondary modern school children: Part I. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 97-113.—The appropriateness of the vocational choice of children near school-leaving age is discussed in this section of the report. Using the suitability criteria of intelligence and educational background of the candidate, and availability of employment, questionnaire responses concerning vocational interests of approximately 800 boys and 800 girls were analyzed. Vocational choices showed an almost complete absence of high level professional occupation, but a substantial proportion of skilled and semi-skilled activities. There was a fair degree of correspondence between vocational choice and opportunity, especially among the boys. 21 references. - (R. C. Strassburger)

4896. Youmans, Elmer Grant. An appraisal of the social factors in the work attitudes and interests of a representative sample of twelfth grade Michigan boys. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 608-609.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Michigan State Coll. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 269 p., \$3.36, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5289.

4897. Zudick, Leonard Lewis. A comparative study of the group characteristics of second, fifth and eighth grade students as revealed by social choice patterns. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 519-520.

—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, Wayne U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 201 p., \$2.51, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5265.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

4898. Bertram, Fredericka M. (Oakland (Calif.) Pub. Schs.) What is special about special education? The partially seeing child. Except. Child., 1953, 20, 11-15; 27.—The author presents the criteria used for identifying partially seeing children and a description of the unique demands made by each child as regards the methods and materials of instruction and the nature and need for special guidance and counseling.—
(T. E. Newland)

4899. Brodford, Leland P. (National Educ. Assn., Washington, D. C.), & Gibb, Jack R. Developments in group behavior in adult education. Rev. educ. Res., 1953, 23, 233-247.—94 studies, 1950-1953, are analyzed with reference to trends in small group research, developments in the methods of group-process research, experiments in leader style and group atmosphere, communication in small groups, interpersonal perceptions, studies in the process of making decisions, affective relationships among members of groups, the relation of the size of the group to the "large meeting," and the problems of training in skills and understandings in human relations and group leadership.—(W. W. Brickman)

4900. Doll, Edgar A. Varietles of slow learners. Except. Child., 1953, 20, 61-64; 86.—The "slow learner" is not completely synonymous with the "mental retardate." Everyone is a slow learner in some respect, and there are differences in kinds of mental retardates. "Education...should encompass all feasible modes of preparation for life, living, and liveli-

hood."-(T. E. Newland)

4901. Epstein, Mary. Teachers look at gifted children. Peabody J. Educ., 1953, 31, 26-34.—George Peabody College for Teachers offered an intensive seminar, The Gifted Child, during the summer session 1953 under Dr. N. Hobbs. This article endeavors to give an overview of the problem of genius and presents the results of a teacher opinion poll conducted by the members of the seminar.—(M. M. Kostick)

4902. Fields, Harold. (Chm.) (Bd Educ., New York.) Who makes the best teacher of mentally retarded children? A panel discussion. Amer. J. ment. Defic., 1953, 58, 251-267.—7 panel members present their views as to the personality qualities and training requisite for training mentally retarded children.—

(V. M. Staudt)

4903. Goskill, Peter. The educational guidance of school children with defective hearing. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 138-141.—Abstract of M. Ed.

thesis, Manchester U., 1952.

4904. Heller, Max. Die hellpädagogische Beebachtungsklasse. (Observation classes in special education). Heilpädag. Werkbl., 1953, 22, 245-249.— Aims of such observation classes are: diagnosis, teaching, education and therapy.—(M. H. Nagy)

4905. Khan, Evelyn. (Sch. for the Deaf, Lucknow, India.) Care and education of deaf children. Indian J. soc. Wh., 1953, 13, 237-249.—It is pointed out that although there are a large number of deaf children in India their problems are to a large extent neglected. In focussing on these problems classification of types of deafness is made and causes of deafness discussed. A plan for a survey of hearing problems is outlined, and the publicity and compulsory measures thought necessary suggested. Several means for extending educational provisions, vocational rehabilitation, employment, social welfare, and training of teaching personnel are presented.—(R. Schaef)

4906. Lloyd, Frances. Educating the sub-normal child; aspects of the work of a junior school for edu-

cotlonally sub-normal children. London, Eng.:

Methuen, 1953. vii, 148 p. 11s. 6d.—The author, a teacher of "E.S.N." (mentally handicapped, IQ 50-75) children, describes her work, largely with children below 11 years of age. She describes her study of the social and home backgrounds of the children and deals at greater relative length with social training and therapy through free play and creative activity than with academic activities.—(T. E. Newland)

4907. Shelfele, Morion. The gifted child in the regu-

4907. Shelfele, Marian. The gifted child in the regular classroom. New York: Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University, 1953. 84 p. 95¢.—This volume draws attention to the nature of giftedness, needs, interests and abilities of the gifted child, methods of identifying the gifted child and developing a program which helps him develop to an optimum in all areas. The author emphasizes the necessity of teachers, schools, and communities cooperating in the formation of systematic policies and procedures for the education of the gifted child. The enrichment program is suggested as the program which offers the greatest opportunity for the achievement of goals, under existing community circumstances. 30 references.—(J. E. Casey)

4908. Wallace, Helen M., Baumgartner, Leona, & Cooper, William. Cerebral-palsied children attend special classes in public schools. Child, 1953, 18 (1), 2-5.—7 requirements as criteria for admission to special classes are given. The reasons for non-admission are also listed. The article gives a brief summary of what the special school classes accomplish for the cerebral-palsied children, what the cost of the program is, the areas wherein further experimentation is needed, and the value to the child individually.—(S.

M. Amatora)

4909. Westlake, Harold. (Northwestern Univ., Evanston, Ill.) What is special about special education? The speech defective child. Except. Child., 1953, 20, 56-60; 86.—The necessity of the speech therapist's unique body of information, as regards both teaching and clinical services, is indicated with respect to articulation problems, stuttering, voice quality problems, hearing problems, and impairments resulting from both face and oral structural anomalies and damage to the nervous system.—(T. E. Newland)

(See also abstract 4977)

EDUCATIONAL GUIDANCE

4910. Anderson, Elizabeth M. The role of the college in human relations from the point of view of student personnel. J. bum. Relat., 1952, 1 (2), 34-38.—Since mutuality is the essential basis of human relations, it calls for assisting the student in finding security and a sense of belongingness. Student personnel services can provide this as well as objective recognition of gifts and skills. Mutuality also calls for freedom and a feeling that one's status does not depend upon competition.—(A. Burton)

4911. Beckham, Albert S. (Dusable High Sch., Chicago, III.) The incidence of frustration in a counseled

as compared with an uncounseled high school group. Ment. Hyg., N. Y., 1953, 37, 445-449. Two groups of 100 made up of school failures with associated frustration were chosen. One group was given counseling, the other was not. The Kuhlmann-Anderson intelligence test and the Thurstone and California Personality Test were used for all participants. The average IQ before counseling was 94.6 and 106.8 after counseling. The average IQ in the uncounseled group was 97.2 initially and 94.8 at the close of the experiment. Dropouts were more numerous in the uncounseled group. At the close of the experiment there was a definite reduction in all problems in the counseled group with the exception of stealing. The uncounseled controls became more frustrated, lost motivation and developed an attitude of resignation. - (M. A. Seidenfeld)

4912. Berdle, Rolph F. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Some relationship problems in counseling. In Berdie, R. F., Roles and relationships in counseling, (see 28: 4285), 20-30.-To improve the relationships of the Student Counseling Bureau at the University of Minnesota with other people and agencies a variety of activities have been conducted. These are described though no explicit evaluation is available concerning their effectiveness. Techniques for communicating with students, university staff members, and extra institutional groups are described. Berdie emphasizes that these will not be effective "unless the basic counseling involved is professionally at a high level." -(W. Coleman)

4913. Bowman, Fred Q. (Public Schs, West Hempstead, L. L., N. Y.) Steve will leave: a case study. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 168-169 .- A brief case study, this presents a high school student who is destined to leave school before graduation, and the attitudes of various school officers toward the situation.

-(G. S. Speer)

4914. Bullock, Burleen J., & Brown, William H. Screening a fourth grade class for emotional needs. Understanding the Child, 1953, 22, 116-120.—Through the use of the Wishing Well, the California Test of Personality, the Ohio Social Acceptance Scale, and directed observation, unmet emotional needs were revealed in a group of fourth grade pupils. "The writers recommend the process described in this article as a suitable means of gaining a deeper understanding of

children."-(W. Coleman)

4915. Clork, Jerry H. (U. California, Santa Barbara.) The interpretation of the MMPI profiles of college students: a comparison by college major subject. J. clin. Psychol., 1953, 9, 382-384.—"The mean scores on the clinical sub-scales of the MMPI for male and female college students grouped by college major subject were compared scale by scale with mean scores for a total male college population and a total female college population." The relatively few significant differences seem to indicate that the MMPI should rarely be used for counseling into a college major and that it also may have a very restricted use in vocational counseling. Male social science majors obtained significantly high scores in comparison with

college norms on the Hy, Pd, Mf, Hs, and Sc scales. Psychology majors were particularly high on the Pd scale .- (L. B. Heathers)

4916. Curtis, H. A. (Florida State U., Tallahassee.) Improving consultant services. Educ. Adm. Superv., 1953, 39, 279-292.—The author presents a functional integration of information helpful both to consultee groups and to consultants in improving the values obtained through consulting relationships. It is emphasized that outcomes can be improved (1) by both consultants and consultees gaining greater insight into the consulting relationship, (2) by greater skill in participating in the consulting relationship, and (3) by sincere cooperation throughout the entire process. 16 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

4917. Form, Arnold L. (Michigan State Coll., E. Lansing.) Measurement of student attitudes toward counseling services. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 84-87.- The construction and use of a Counseling Attitude Scale is described. It is felt that the measurement of student attitudes is a valuable technique, and that the Scale is superior to the follow-up question-

naire technique.—(G. S. Speer)

4918. Hinckley, Robert G. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) College mental hyglene and group therapy. Int. J. Group Psychother., 1953, 3, 88-96.—A description of the purpose and program of group therapy in the Minnesota mental hygiene work. Group therapy is an effective tool, tends to intensify the therapeutic effort for more patients, and is possible at all levels.

-(N. M. Locke) 4919. Hitchcock, William L. (U. Georgia, Athens.) Counselors feel they should, Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 72-74.—Replies of 1329 school counselors, in 48 states, are analyzed. It is recommended that greater emphasis should be placed on the guidance point of view in training counselors, and that preservice courses, internships, and in-service programs should be used to implement or develop this point of view. Some selective device other than courses is also recommended in selecting counselors. Establishing state certification standards for counselors is also suggested.—(G. S. Speer)

4920. Kulick, William. Personality traits and academic standing of probationary engineering students before and after counseling: an evaluation of the effectiveness of non-directive counseling by means of the Rorschach test, Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 584-585 .- Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 152 p., \$1.90, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No.

4921. McCracken, Charles William, Developments in the coordination of the Muskingum College personnel services during the period from 1939 to 1950. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 339-346.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4922. Partridge, Deborah. Introducing a guidance program into the rural school. Understanding the Child 1953, 22, 109-111.-For introducing a guidance program into rural schools suggestions are made with respect to grouping, blocks of time, evaluation and promotion policies, parent conferences, cumulative records, and activities. "Guidance is the individual and developmental approach to education."—(W. Coleman)

4923. Shoben, Edward Joseph, Jr. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) New frontlers in theory. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 80-83.—There is a basic need for serious attention to the construction of a relevant and tested body of theory in student person-

nel work,-(G. S. Speer)

4924. Watson, Robert I. (Northwestern U., Evanston, Ill.) Counseling activities in a medical school setting. J. med. Educ., 1953, 28 (8), 23-30.—Some of the functions of a psychologist in one medical school are described. Most of the students coming to him for counseling showed concern over their academic standing. The nature of the counseling is illustrated by a

composite case study .- (S. Counts)

4925. Wells, Morgaret C. (Carroll Coll., Waukesha, Wis.) Troining student deans of Syracuse. Educ. Rec., 1951, 32, 96-104.—An evaluation of the graduate course for women in student personnel administration at Syracuse University was undertaken by surveying opinion of a selected group of 146 graduates. Returns were analyzed according to current occupation of respondents and comparisons were made with staff members' ratings of student deans while in training and employers' on the job ratings. The resulting r's were low and explained as a function of the three grouping rating scale employed. Five recommendations for revision of the training program based on the questionnaire data are listed.—(M. Burack)

(See also abstracts 3672, 4290)

EDUCATIONAL MEASUREMENT

4926. Arn, Elmer Howard Robert. The prediction of academic success in ten selected science areas at the University of Washington. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 495.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, U. Washington. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 232 p., \$2.90, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5290.

4927. Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) The reliability of letter grades. Educ. psychol. Measmt,
1953, 13, 311-321.—A method for estimating the reliability of letter grades assigned to students on the
basis of two or more achievement evaluations is presented. Using scores on 5 achievement tests in introductory psychology, the reliability of final letter
grades was computed to be .80. Use of test scores
instead of letter grades resulted in a .83. Several
conclusions are drawn.—(W. Coleman)

4928. Bergeron, Wilbur Lee. An analysis of the relationship between selected characteristics and academic success of freshmen at the University of Arkansas. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 505.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1953, U. Arkansas. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 214 p., \$2.68, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5406.

4929. Bruce, William John. The contribution of eleven variables to the prognosis of academic success in eight areas at the University of Washington. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 505-506.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Washington. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 263 p., \$3.29, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5292.

4930. Burke, Norris F., & Anderson, Kenneth E. A comparative study of 1939 and 1950 achievement test results in the Hawtherne Elementary School in Ottawa, Kansas. J. educ. Res., 1953, 47, 19-33.—Results of the Metropolitan Achievement Tests given to pupils in grades 1 to 6 in 1939 and 1950 were compared. Separate comparisons were made for the different subjects and grades. In the majority of comparisons no significant differences were found between the results for the two years. In those instances in which a significant difference was found it was more frequently in favor of the 1939 group. A number of qualifications affecting interpretation of the results are pointed out.—(M. Murphy)

4931. Clark, Willis W. Articulated and integrated measuring instruments for practical evaluation programs. Los Angeles: California Test Bureau, 1953. 3 p. and chart. (Educational Bull. No. 20).—The values and procedures for an evaluation program continuing from the 1st grade through high school are discussed. Special attention is devoted to California tests which are shown on the chart by purpose and grades covered. Reliability of the tests included are

listed .- (C. M. Louttit)

4932. Coombs, C. H. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.)
On the use of objective examinations. Educ. psychol.
Measmt, 1953, 13, 308-310.—Coombs proposes that
an experimental procedure be tried out with objective
tests in which the testee would be instructed to cross
out all alternatives he considers wrong and not guess
among the remaining alternatives. Scoring would be
based on number of wrong alternatives marked out.

—(W. Coleman)

4933. Dague, P. Le régime des examens et des concours en France: problèmes de decimologie. (The regime of examinations and competitions in France: problems of testing.) Enfance, 1952, 5, 447-471. The examinations and competitions so traditional in French school life are subjected to a critical study and a reform is urged not in the sense of doing away with examinations but in the sense of making examinations more positive and constructive. The reform, whatever it be, should aim essentially at (1) questions allowing multiple possibilities in answer; (2) objective scoring; (3) standardization of the correctors by selecting and training of examiners and correctors; (4) determining first the aim of the examination, whether an inventory of information, a test of aptitude, a review, or a sampling of the degree of culture.—(F. C. Sumner)

4934. Dohl, John A. (Tulari Co. (Calif.) Schs.) What good are follow-up studies? Calif. J. educ. Res., 1953, 4, 177-181.—Investigation of the effect of 17 studies of graduates, of 2 studies of only

drop-outs, and of 4 studies of both graduates and drop-outs in 37 California high schools and 3 junior high schools led to the observation that while such studies had had only a very limited impact, educators continued to favor the making of such studies. Recommendations are given for improving both the studies and the use of their results.—(T. E. Newland)

4935. Dressel, Poul L. (Michigan State Coll., East Lansing.) Evaluation procedures for general education objectives. Educ. Rec., 1950, 31, 97-122.—A comprehensive statement of the procedure necessary to develop an evaluation device designed to measure behavioral changes in students is outlined. A detailed list of questions to be answered in the evaluation procedure is presented and discussed with respect to analysis of specified educational objectives. The author agrees that it is difficult to apply this framework to evaluation, but he affirms that, if evaluation is to be placed on a scientific, rather than a subjective basis lacking in concrete evidence, such procedures are necessary.—(M. Burack)

4936. Dyer, Henry S. College Board scores; No. 1. Their use and interpretation. Princeton, N. J.: College Entrance Examination Board, n. d. xxi, 70 p. 75¢.—Use of the scores in college admission; course placement and sectioning; use of scores by secondary schools; the evaluation of instruction; use of norms; maintenance of the standard scale; reliability and validity of the tests; norms on accepted and non-accepted candidates; and special norms on the language and science tests are discussed.—(G. C. Carter)

4937. Ebel, Robert L. (State U. Iowa, Iowa City.)
Maximizing test validity in fixed time limits. Educ.
psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 347-357.—Ebel recommends that sufficient items be included in a rate-free measure of achievement to keep all subjects busy.
Scores may be determined "by expressing the number of correct responses as a per cent of the number of items reached. Data are presented in support of these recommendations.—(W. Coleman)

4938. Ebel, Robert L. (U. Iowa, Iowa City.) The use of item response time measurements in the construction of educational achievement tests. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 391-401.—Item response time added to the validity coefficients obtained with two different tests. Fairly accurate response time data may be collected from records kept by students making it practical to collect such data. Several factors affecting item response time are described, and Ebel suggests that response time might be used as an independent index for characterizing items.—(W. Coleman)

4939. Englehart, Max D., & Thomas, Macklin. (Chicago (Ill.) Public Schs.) A procedure for transforming scores unique to part of a student population to the scale of a common examination taken by the entire student population. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 248-263.—Detailed instructions are given for combining derived scores from a common examination with

derived scores from the individual instructor's grades. Final marks may then be assigned.—(W. Coleman)

4940. Fessenden, Beatrice Iva. A case study analysis of factors contributing to the academic deficiency of selected Michigan State College students on probation. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 499.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Michigan State Coll. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 588 p., \$7.35, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5282.

4941. Fitzpatrick, T. F. The construction of a test of practical ability with special reference to woodwork. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 133-135.

—Abstract of M.Ed. thesis, Manchester U., 1951.

4942. Gilbert, L. Mesure des acquisitions scolaires. (Measuring school accomplishment.) Cab. Pédag., 1953, 12, 20-33.—The author accepts the argument of Vernon: it would be difficult to discard school examinations as long as a more progressive ideal appealing to the spontaneous interest of pupils does not present itself. It is the method of tests which should bring about this progress.—(R. Piret)

4943. Heil, Walter G., & Horn, Alice. A comparative study of the data for five different intelligence tests administered to 284 twelfth grade students at South Gate High School—Los Angeles. Los Angeles: Curriculum Division, Los Angeles City School Districts, 1950. 25 p. (Mimeographed.)-The Otis Self-Administering, California Short-Form (1942 Edition), SRA PMA, SRA Non-Verbal, and Terman-McNemar tests intercorrelated from .24 (Otis with SRA Non-Verbal and California with SRA Non-Verbal, both for 160 girls) to .77 (Otis and Terman-McNemar for girls). Correlations with five-semester high-school grades ranged from .23 (SRA Non-Verbal for 124 boys) to .52 (Terman-McNemar for girls). The mean IQ's for the 284 students were: PMA, 96.4; Otis, 103.7; Terman-McNemar, 105.5; California, 114.2; and SRA Non-Verbal, 118.2. The report includes a table for equating scores on these five tests.—(J. C. Stanley)

4944. Heston, Jeseph C. (Fresno State Coll., Calif.) How to toke a test. Chicago, Ill: Science Research Associates, 1953. 47 p. 40¢.—To increase students' efficiency in taking examinations, this booklet tells how to prepare for tests, how to develop the proper attitude, why tests are necessary, how tests are scored, and gives pointers for answering essay, objective, completion, true-false, and other types of examination questions.—(A. J. Sprow)

4945. Knape, C. S. (James Connally AF Base, Tex.), & Robinson, Z. R. The use of instructor grading analysis. Train. Anal. Develpm. inform. Bull., 1953, 4, 131-134.—To be viewed as "proper indices of relative achievement," one requirement is that grading be as objective as possible. One method, described as passive, "consists merely of showing instructors and supervisors the unit standardization curves overlaid on the normal distribution curves." The process encourages each flight to "seek, cooperatively, a pattern more in keeping with the normal distribution curve." Follow-up studies and active

attention to "consistently variant graders" are recommended.—(R. Tyson)

4946. Lomb, H. The English essay in secondary selection examinations: a comparison of two methods of marking. Brit. J. educ. Psychol., 1953, 23, 131-133.—Abstract of M.Ed. thesis, Manchester U., n. d.

4947. McCracken, James Edward. An evaluation of the early stages of selective retention in the College of Education of the Ohio State University. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 347-354.

-Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4948. Pothael, Lloyd L., Fitzpatrick, E. D., & Bischof, Ledford J. (Southern Illinois U., Carbondale.) A comparison of the extent of retention accompanying the use of three teaching-testing procedures. J. educ. Res., 1953, 47, 65-70,—Final examinations in psychology classes contained 3 kinds of items: those which had in earlier tests in the course been answered using the SRA self-scoring procedure, those answered on IBM answer sheets with discussion of questions and answers following the test, and new items not previously used. The IBM procedure was superior to the SRA, and both IBM and SRA were superior to no testing at all.—(M. Murphy)

4949. Smith, Otto J. M. (U. California, Berkeley.) Grading without guesswork. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 367-390.—To make grading more objective, Smith recommends a number of procedures based on the assumption that a Gaussian distribution should be obtained. He describes a method for combining independent scores to obtain a composite score through the use of standard scores, weighting means, correcting for unreliability, compression, skewness and other factors. Nomographs are presented to aid instructors to carry out the writer's recommendations.—(W. Coleman)

4950. Sponey, Emma. (Queen's Coll., New York.)
Personality tests and the selection of nurses. Nurs.
Res., 1953, 1(3), 4-26.—An empirical investigation
of the contribution of some direct questionnaire personality tests to the estimation of success in schools
of nursing was undertaken with a representative
sample consisting of 14 hospital schools of nursing.
On the basis of the analysis of the data, conclusions
are drawn regarding (1) the criteria; (2) the validity
of the tests in the situation investigated; and (3) the
appropriateness of the statistical methods used. 3
emerging assumptions and two major implications are
given. 64 references.—(S. M. Amatora)

4951. Tilton, J. W. (Yale U., New Haven, Conn.)
Foctors related to ability profile. Educ. psychol.
Measmt, 1953, 13, 467-473.—From a study of
achievement test profiles for 1124 elementary school
pupils, Tilton concludes that dull children are most
likely to have the most uneven test profiles, bright
next, and average children the most even. The same
conclusions are applicable to intelligence test data.

-(W. Coleman)

4952. Townsend, Agatha; Hayes, Eleaner, et al. Summary of test results. Educ. Rec. Bull., 1953, No. 61, 1-59.—The generally high level of independent school groups is maintained in most areas. Variations in the positions of some medians may be caused by the use of cooperative tests constructed some time ago, in which certain items may not be functioning as effectively as formerly. Most medians for grades 1 to 7 inclusive in reading and arithmetic tests, however, are well up to earlier standards.—(G. E. Bird)

4953. Traxler, Arthur E. The status of measurement and appraisal programs of large city school systems. Educ. Rec. Bull., 1953, No. 61, 75-86.—Results show that the bureau of measurement and research now has an important and well-established place in the school system of the majority of the large cities in the United States. Among the uses of test results, guidance stands first; instructional use, second. Among other appraisal devices are teacher observation, rating scales, anecdotal records, sociometric devices, tests of clerical, mechanical, music, and art aptitude, and psychoeducational and reading clinics.—(G. E. Bird)

4954. Ward, William David. An investigation of the predictability of academic success of the A.C.E. and certain factors measured by the Johnson Temperament Analysis. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 518-519.

Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1952, Bradley U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 160 p., \$2.00, University Microfilms. Ann Achor. Mich. Publ. No. 3403.

Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5403.

4955. Williams, Henrietta V., & McQuary, John P.

(U. Wisconsin, Madison.) The high-school performance of college freshmen. Educ. Adm. Superv., 1953,
39, 303-308.—The author shows the degree of selection of college freshmen in terms of high school grades and also scholastic ability, as measured by the Henmon-Nelson test, for each sex. Although selectivity varies from year to year and from college to college, these data represent a large sample of 2000 students in some cases attending a large state university. Rank in high school class has been found to be the best single predictor of college success.

Sex differences on high school achievement and scholastic ability are noted.—(S. M. Amatora)

EDUCATION STAFF PERSONNEL

4956, Bendig, A. W. (U. Pittsburgh, Pa.) Student achievement in introductory psychology and student ratings of the competence and empathy of their instructors. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 427-433.-Ratings of instructors by 121 sophomore students in introductory psychology produced these generalizations: (1) Students can reliably discriminate individual differences in their instructors' teaching competence and empathy. (2) Students' mean judgments of instructional competence are highly and negatively related to the average course achievement of the students, but there is no relationship between student achievement and ratings of an instructor's empathetic attitude toward his students. (3) No general student sex differences are present in ratings of either instructors' competence or empathy, but a particular instructor's

competence may be rated quite differently by his men that administrative officers had inadequate data conand women students.—(R. W. Husband) that administrative officers had inadequate data concerning teaching efficiency and ranked "teaching ef-

4957. Brommer, Lowrence M. (Sacramento State Coll., Calif.) Counseling for teachers—the supervisor's opportunity and responsibility. Educ. Adm. Superv., 1953, 39, 259-268.—That teachers need and want counseling is indicated by their comments in attitude surveys and studies. As a rule this counseling is achieved through their supervisor. The author discusses the need for a counseling role, some bases for counseling in personality theory, and some counseling techniques useful in the counseling of teachers.—(S. M. Amatora)

4958. Clarke, S. T. C. (U. Alberta, Edmonton, Can.)
The effect of teachers' adjustment on teachers' attitudes. Canad. J. Psychol., 1953, 7, 49-59.—Wickman's method was used in measuring attitudes of 120
Alberta teachers toward behavior problems in children.
Rotter Incomplete Sentences Blank was used as a
measure of teacher adjustment. Maladjusted teachers
found closer to the mental hygiene view in attitude
toward student behavior problems than well-adjusted
teachers.—(E. D. Lawson)

4959. Crannell, C. W. (Miami U., Oxford, O.) A preliminary attempt to identify the factors in student-instructor evaluation. J. Psychol., 1953, 36, 417-422.—An instructor rating device was constructed to cover as many aspects of teacher performance as a student may properly be expected to appraise, and to achieve this with as few items as possible, in order to minimize time spent in making the ratings and to analyze them. The author started with 21 items, administered them to 300 students in several classes, and wound up with a 14-item form. 3 clusters which appeared were named: "course result," "personal interaction," and "instructor effort."—(R. W. Husband)

4960. Crawford, Ronald Eugene. Teacher-pupil personality relationships. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 589.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, New York U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 321 p., \$4.01, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5413.

4961. Gronlund, Norman E. Relationship between the sociometric status of pupils' and teachers' preferences for or against having them in class. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 142–150.—This study attempted to determine the relationship between teachers' and pupils' preferences by sociometric tests allotting 5 choices for each of 3 criteria. The findings show a general tendency for teachers to prefer those pupils that are highly chosen on the sociometric test. It appears that a number of choices reflects indeed significant aspects of behavior which determine acceptance of a student by his colleagues as well as by the teachers, both negatively and positively.—(J. H. Bunzel)

4962. Guthrie, E. R. (U. Washington, Seattle.) The evaluation of teaching. Educ. Rec., 1949, 30, 109-115.—A large majority of the University of Washington faculty indicated in a questionnaire study in 1944

that administrative officers had inadequate data concerning teaching efficiency and ranked "teaching effectiveness" first, and "research contribution" second, in listing 9 items which should govern promotion. Eventually the current procedures for faculty promotion and evaluation developed out of this study. Secret faculty committees using "man-to-man" rating scales have contributed hundreds of ratings which have produced interesting findings. No significant correlation is found between teaching effectiveness and research contribution. Student ratings of teachers and faculty ratings do not agree closely and students do not rate full professors as better teachers than assistant professors.—(M. Burack)

4963. Hoehn, Arthur J., & Zeleny, Charles E. (Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.) The relation of selected background factors to the job satisfaction of airman instructors in Air Force technical schools. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-25, v. 10 p. - A total of 3364 airmen instructors at 6 Air Force bases were given a questionnaire dealing with factors related to job satisfaction. Job satisfaction scores were then related to the following 6 instructor background factors: (1) grade, (2) time served as an instructor, (3) whether the man was drafted or volunteered for instructor assignment, (4) marital status, (5) time in grade, and (6) length of instructional day worked. Results showed that "the airmen instructors most likely to be dissatisfied with their assignments were those who were single, were in the lower grade levels, who had been instructing for over one year, who had not recently received a promotion, and who were drafted (or said they were drafted) into instructing."-(W. F. Grether)

4964. Jones, Stewart, & Gaier, Eugene L. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) A study of the anti-democratic potential of teachers. J. educ. Res., 1953, 47, 1-18.-The Ethnocentrism (E) and Pre-Fascistic (F) scales of the Berkeley Group were given to teachers, to preteachers (students who were preparing for teaching positions but had done only practice teaching), and to non-teachers (advanced students in journalism). Background data on such matters as marital status, and religious and political affiliations were also obtained. No significant differences in ethnocentrism were found. Pre-teachers were lower than either of the other groups on anti-democratic potential (F-scale). The 10 highest scoring teachers were compared with the 10 lowest scoring. The high scorers had taught longer, attended religious services more regularly, and had a higher proportion of affiliation with the Republican party. - (M. Murphy)

4965. Kahn, Theodore C. (Parks AF Base, Calif.)
The instructor moulds student attitudes. Train. Anal.
Develom. inform. Bull., 1953, 4, 108-110.—Knowingly or not the instructor offers significant impressions of values, traditions, and ethics in addition to subject matter. He should promote the will to use knowledge, as well as the knowledge itself. Administrators should recognize these vital guidance aspects of teaching.—(R. Tyson)

4966. Maeder, A. Die Bedeutung der Person des Erziehers für seine Aufgabe. (The meaning of the educator's character for his task.) Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog., 1953, 1, 121-135.—There has been a tendency to render human relationships impersonal in character. Psychotherapy has reacted against this tendency and the doctor, by establishing a more personal relationship with the patient, makes active psychotherapy possible. This creative affective bond should also be extended by educators to pupils. It is the task of the educator to awaken affective responses and foster that "inner authority" needed for independence and mazurity.—(G. Rubin-Rabson)

4967. Oliver, W. A. (Portland (Ore.) Public Schs.) Teachers' educational beliefs versus their classroom practices. J. educ. Res., 1953, 47, 47-55.-Elementary school teachers were given a 50-item check list of educational beliefs relating to 4 principles: recognition of and provision for individual differences, viewing human development as a continuous process, basing learning upon experience, and relating learning to the interests and experiences of the learner. A high degree of acceptance of these beliefs was found. Classroom practices were evaluated by means of observation using a specially prepared evaluative device. Wide discrepancies were found between belief and practice and these are attributed to failure to provide teachers with real understanding of principles and techniques for putting them into practice. - (M.

4968. Rabinowltz, William. (Coll. City New York.) The influence of instructional sets on Minnesota Teacher Attitude Inventory scores. New York: Office of Research and Evaluation, Division of Teacher Education, CCNY, 1953. ii, 19 p. (Publ. No. 17.)-Three groups of teacher education students, consisting of 74 female, day-session students at a large metropolitan college, were tested. "The first testing was under standard instructions for all groups, but in the second testing instructions differed. The first group received standard instructions once again, the second group received permissive instructions, and the third group received authoritarian instructions. The permissive instructions and authoritarian instructions asked the respondent to simulate patterns of test performance in accordance with carefully defined concepts of a good teacher. Results clearly indicate that instructions of the type given enable students to influence their MTAI scores."-(H. Feifel)

4969. Rasmussen, Glen Russel. The relationship between the teacher's membership in formal groups and his potential for feelings of professional failure. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 344-345.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 86 p., \$1.08, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5084.

4970. Reed, Harold J. An investigation of the relationship between teaching effectiveness and the teacher's attitude of acceptance. J. exp. Educ., 1953, 21, 277-325.—The investigator examines the hypothesis that the teacher who is the more accepting of

himself and his environment is the more effective teacher. Criterion data on teaching effectiveness were obtained from teacher self evaluations and evaluations by administrators and students on three rating scales. A Sentence Completion Test was developed to measure the teacher's tendency to project a certain attitude. "A relationship beyond chance expectancy was found to exist between the teacher's effectiveness in the classroom as evaluated by the students and that aspect of the teacher's personality, organization or attitude which permits him to be an accepting person." The Sentence Completion Test was not a useful predictor of teacher effectiveness as judged by administrators .-(E. F. Gardner)

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4971. Smith, Victoria F. What kind of teachers do parents like? What kind of parents do teachers like? Understanding the Child, 1953, 22, 99-103.-Interviews were held with 160 parents. A comprehensive list of personal attributes deemed desirable in teachers was prepared from the comments of 160 parents interviewed by a parent discussion group leader. Lists of preferred teaching techniques and teacher characteristics were also compiled. Teachers of the parents who were interviewed were asked in tum to describe the kind of parents they liked .- (W.

4972. Trobue, M. R. (Pennsylvania State Coll., State College.) Judgments by 820 college executives of traits desirable in lower-division college teachers. J. exp. Educ., 1953, 21, 337-341. - Studies concerning the traits and behavior patterns that have been considered important in college teachers were examined and a list of fifty-two traits was obtained and printed in a list entitled, Inquiry A. Judgments by 820 college executives with respect to the relative importance of these traits were tabulated in four categories-little value, real value, great value and rarely noted. —(E. F. Gardner)

4973. Tyler, Fred T., & Michaelis, John U. (U. California, Berkeley.) K-scores applied to MMPI scales for college women. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 459-466, -Use of the K-score in the MMPI was studied with a sample of 56 women elementary teacher trainees. The K-scale did not seem to have much effect on profiles, changing scaled scores, or in differentiating high and low ratees for teaching

ability.—(W. Coleman)

4974. Wochsler, Norma F. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Instructional and course rating by students. Educ. Rec., 1951, 32, 89-95.—A faculty committee considering adoption of a system of student and course rating, surveyed other institutions with such programs. The findings of their survey are reported under categories covering origin of rating system, instruction included, administration and content of questionnaire, handling and tabulation of form, use made of results, difficulties encountered, overall appraisal of program and student and faculty opinion as to effectiveness of the system.-(M. Burack)

4975. Wandt, Edwin, & Ostreicher, Leonard M. (Coll. City New York.) Variability in observed class-

room behaviors of junior high school teachers and classes. New York: Office of Research and Evaluation, Division of Teacher Education, College of the City of New York, 1953. iv, 31 p. (Mimeo.)-The authors conclude that (1) social-emotional climate in the classroom of the observed teachers varied widely from occasion to occasion; (2) social-emotional climate in the classroom of 3 of the observed teachers varied systematically with the 2 classes observed. In each case the more "harmonious" or "children centered" climate was observed with the higher ability class. (3) Initial observations were unreliable indices of the "typical" climate, even when the class was held constant. -(S. M. Amatora)

4976. West, Roscoe L. (State Teachers Coll., Trenton, N. J.) The operation of a selective admissions program in a teachers college. Educ. Rec., 1949, 30, 137-147.—The general problem of desirable criteria for selection of candidates for teacher training is discussed with special emphasis on the history of selection procedures at this institution. A detailed outline of current selective admission methods is presented as well as data which indicate that the selective methods are admitting students above the national medians in academic aptitude and achievements. Some suggestions are offered for studies which may yield data necessary to improve the present selection process.-(M. Burack)

4977. Williamson, Pauline Brooks. The American Association for Gifted Children: objectives and growth. Understanding the Child, 1953, 22, 121-124. -The work of the American Association for Gifted Children is described. The objective of the association is "to help find gifted children, help them to use their abilities for their own satisfaction and the benefit of others and at the same time to maintain status

with their groups."-(W. Coleman)

4978. Wright, Elizabeth U. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Creative leadership. Amer. J. Nurs., 1953, 53, 720-722.—Teaching and supervision are dynamic processes through which individuals are helped to grow. Results are important, but the means through which they are accomplished must be good. The prospective supervisor or teacher must have in herself the potentials that she is expected to develop in others. Contingent factors include the democratic climate, adjustment to individual need, responsibilities and functions, patient-centered care, and other essential qualifications. - (S. M. Amatora)

> (See also abstracts 3536, 3654, 4151, 4171, 4919, 5092)

PERSONNEL PSYCHOLOGY

4979. Adkins, Donald. (Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.) Strengthening and extending wage incen-Hves. Amer. Mgmt Ass., M/g. Ser., 1953, No. 208, 18-25.—Modernizing the incentive wage program involved utilization of supervisors' group discussions, job evaluation, and negotiations with the union. The present

rate structure is exemplified, and various aspects of continuing control, the "maintenance and protection of the incentive system," are discussed .- (H. W.

4980. Bovarnick, Murray E. Getting results from personnel surveys. Personnel, 1953, 30, 78-87,-"Outside" surveys of personnel practices are so numerous that indiscriminate participation can be costly and timeconsuming. Criteria are presented to assist in the evaluation of surveys and to determine when a company should best perform its own survey. In the latter event, a description is provided of personnel

survey technique.—(D. G. Livingston)

4981. Crissy, William J. E. Personalities-their impact on management action. Personnel J., 1953, 32, 87-90.—Companies vary greatly in the degree to which they decentralize management authority, in the effectiveness of communications within the organization, in morale and foresight. The personalities of top management are chiefly responsible for these differences. Top executives should train replacements by delegating authority. In order to be most effective top executives should be emotionally mature, have adequate drive, social perceptiveness, enthusiasm, genuine sympathy and empathy.—(M. B. Mitchell)

4982. Dovis, Andrew S. (Randolph AF Base, Tex.) Selection and training to supplant experience. Train. Anal. Develpm. inform. Bull., 1953, 4, 135-139.—To meet a shortage of qualified personnel for Course 43271 (B-29 Flight Engineer) it was necessary to determine whether or not a training program can substitute for maintenance experience. Research with an outlined procedure gave an affirmative answer. "Knowledge normally gained through experience can be learned satisfactorily by accelerated training." However, the selection process should be closely correlated with aptitudes and job requirements. Standards should be rigidly maintained and instructor techniques

should be closely monitored .- (R. Tyson)

4983. Dunnette, Marvin D., & Kirchner, Wayne K. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Utilization of older emplayees In Minnesota, Bus. News Notes, 1953, No. 7, 4 p .- Because of potential problems of the older workers, the Industrial Relations Center of the University of Minnesota instituted a series of exploratory studies over the period 1949 to 1952. These studies were concerned with gathering information about management policies and practices, union policies and practices, job characteristics, and interpersonal relations of young and old workers. Results of the surveys on each of these topics are briefly summarized .- (J. E.

4984. Elmer, Glaister Ashley. An experiment in measurement of identification with the work situation. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations . . . 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 165-172.-

Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

4985. Fautrel, M. La validation de l'examen psychotechnique préalable d la F.P.A. (The validation of the psychotechnical FPA entrance examination.) Bull, Cent, Stud. recb. Psychotech., 1952, No. 2, 113.—The mechano-graphic method (punch-card technique) is applied to the study of the FPA (Formation Professionnelle des Adultes) examinations. The Bravais-Pearson correlation coefficients were calculated after the variables had been normalized through logarithmic transformations.—(G. Lavoie)

4986. Hahn, Clifford P. (American Institute for Research, Pittsburgh, Pa.) A survey of personnel and training research in government, business, and industry. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-22. v, 13 p,-Data were obtained through interviews with key personnel officials in 60 organizations and a survey of both psychological journals and various other publications not ordinarily circulated among psychologists. The information was evaluated in terms of 6 topics: Personnel selection and classification, training programs, evaluation of employee performance, job-evaluation, safety programs, morale. The military implications of the information are discussed and general recommendations for research are stated. It was noted that industrial personnel programs frequently are unvalidated and that "the volume and quality of personnel research work in the military exceed that in industry."-(W. F. Grether)

4987. Jacobson, Alan, & Rainwater, Lee. A study of management representative evaluations of Nisei workers. Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 35-41.—It is concluded: "... the evaluations of Nisei by management representatives show evidence of an identification of Nisei as a group possessing certain middle class traits which, combined with a lack of certain others, make them especially attractive to representatives of management in their search for employees who will be both productive and conforming." 17 references.—(A. J. Sprow)

4988. Klippert, William H. (Goodyear Tire and Rubber Export Co., Akron, O.), & Clay, Hubert H. Management development—a new procedure. Personnel J., 1953, 32, 99-104.—The authors gave a 12 weeks evening course in management development at the University of Akron. Executives from local industry attended the 90 minute weekly sessions. They discussed their own problems involving both ideas and people. In order to have a better understanding of themselves, the students were asked to write a description of themselves, to take an objective personality test and to submit the names of six business associates, three of whom were asked by the instructors to write a description of the student. At the last class meeting, each student was asked to tell what he liked best and least about the course, to describe his reaction to his personal report and to make suggestions for improving the course .- (M. B. Mitchell)

4989. Nelson, Roberta, & Herman, Georgianna.
(Comp.) Selected annotated references on human relations in Industry. Minneapolis, Minn.: Industrial Relations Center, University of Minnesota, 1953. 7 p.
(Mimeo.)—57-item annotated bibliography.

4990. Spector, Aaron J. Are the assumptions of modern management's personnel policies consistent with fact? Advanced Mgmt, 1953, 18 (9), 24-25.—

Personnel policies, instead of being based on proved facts, are based on commonplace and unproved assumptions. A survey was made in the Army of soldiers' reactions to the promotional system, and it was shown that there was an inverse relationship between satisfaction with the promotional system and opportunities for promotion within the different branches. Spector concludes that "regardless of what the actual rate of promotion may be, the most satisfied men will be those who had low expectations of being promoted."—(H. Moore)

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4991. Toedt, Theodore A. (U. Connecticut, Storrs.) The modern philosophy of personnel administration.

Personnel. J., 1953, 32, 179-180.—The modern philosophy of personnel administration is to obtain cooperation between management and labor all down the line. The human and social aspects as well as the technological skills must be considered to obtain effective and economical production.—(M. B. Mitchell)

fective and economical production.—(M. B. Mitchell)
4992. Tupes, Ernest C., Borg, Walter R., & Friedmon, Gobriel. (HRRC, Lackland Air Force Base,
Tex.) A factor analysis of the OCS paired-comparison
evaluation system. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent.
Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-10, v, 9 p.—30 pairedcomparison evaluation scores assigned to 236 candidates of OCS Class 52-A by 20 to 25 of their classmates were intercorrelated and factor analyzed. 6 factors were obtained which, after rotation to orthogonal
simple structure, appeared as 1 general factor. It may
be concluded from this study that the paired-comparison evaluation system leads to ratings (in OCS) which
are based to a large extent upon a general impression
of officer potentiality and to a lesser extent upon several independent factors.

SELECTION & PLACEMENT

4993. Allen, Louis A. Conducting an effective pregram of campus recruitment. Personnel, 1953, 30,17-26.—Failure of many companies to hire enough young men with patential ability during the 1930's has led to a present shortage of qualified executives. The same situation may recur in another 17 to 20 years unless business institutes comprehensive, long-range recruitment programs aimed at college graduates—a group many firms find to be an excellent source of men with promise. To secure these men and to meet competition in their recruitment, a properly organized and conducted recruiting program is necessary. The principles and practices of competitive programs are presented with consideration of both college and business points of view.—(D. G. Livingston)

4994. Ambler, Rosalle K. (U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med., Pensacola, Fla.) Preliminary evaluation of two forms of the spatial opperception test. U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 057.04.04, 5 p.—Two forms of the Spatial Apperception Test were administered to 565 Naval Aviation Cadets. Each test item required the identification of the correct airplane drawing of a group of 5 from which a given view of a shore line is visible. Each subject had both forms in different order. Analysis of results

revealed that Form II is significantly more difficult

than Form I. Correlation between forms is .70. 4995. Bair, John T., & Mang, Clinton H. (U. S. Naval School of Aviation Medicine, Pensacola, Fla.) Attitudes toward entering training as predictors of motivation among student aviators. U. S. Naval Sch. Aviat. Med. Res. Rep., 1953, Proj. No. NM 001 058.05.06, 6 p .- This report appraises attitudes of 700 cadets toward entering the Naval Air Training Program. The results from this research reveal that cadets who enter training primarily because they desire the benefits of being an officer are more likely to withdraw than those who are mainly interested in flying itself. This report also evaluates anonymity as a factor in completing questionnaire forms.

4996. Bergin, William E. The new officer efficiency report. U. S. Army Combat Forces J., 1953, 4(3), 38-40 .- Efficiency rating Form 67-3 is reproduced, and a brief history of its development is traced. The scale was constructed in the light of questionnaires returned by 1300 officers at 7 major Army headquarters. A test of the instrument was conducted at 6 field installations to determine the agreement with "independent research measures of performance of the same officers." Finally, a questionnaire together with a summary of the information gained from the earlier survey was sent to every general officer on active duty. All of the rating scales were approved "outright or with minor changes by close to 90 percent of the general offi-

cers."-(N. R. Bartlett)

4997, Cook, Fred Solomon, A study to determine the predictive value of the Detroit Clerical Aptitudes Examination, Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 333.— Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Michigan. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 130 p., \$1.63, University

Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5023. 4998. Dalley, John T., & Mays, Russell J. (HRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) Use of spelling and handwriting measures as a check on the Technician Specialty Aptitude Index, USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-4, v, 9 p .- This experiment was designed to discover a technique for detecting men who are deliberately faking low scores on qualifying tests in order to avoid military service. The Technician Specialty Aptitude Index (Tech Spec AI) was used as a general intelligence score, and the features of handwriting and spelling were determined by means of a specially devised dictation test consisting of 3 declarations regarding the adequacy of indoctrination. This study supports the contention that intelligence and certain features of handwriting are related. It also seems to indicate that although an intelligent individual may misspell phonetically, a less intelligent individual will usually misspell both phonetically and nonphonetically.

4999. Delys, L. Normes du test Matrix 1938 à l'armée Belge de 1946 d 1948. (Norms of Matrix Test, 1938, in the Belgian army, from 1946 to 1948.) Rev. belg. Psychol. Pedag., 1953, 15, 13-17.—These norms derived from 184,632 recruits show that the coefficient of reliability of the Matrix Test has always

exceeded .85 and that its validity is high, in military selection.—(R. Piret)

5000. Dreyer, Heinrich M. Triebstruktur und Berufseignung. Triebdiagnostische Untersuchungen im Bergbau, (Drive structure and vocational aptitude, Drive diagnostic studies in the mining industry.) Beib. Schweiz, Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 21, 156-179 .-The Szondi test was group administered 10 times to 100 miners with coal production records of excellent, average, and poor. The tests were given twice on 5 consecutive days, both before and after work. The typical group profiles for the 3 sub groups, before and after work, are analyzed. The miners were also compared on indices of body build, vocational interests, and favorite animal selections. The excellent miners most frequently preferred horses; the poor miners dogs. Supervisors who were asked to examine the Szondi pictures generally selected the epileptics as persons with likely aptitudes for mining. It is concluded that the Szondi is a valid group test, offering depth psychological data not otherwise available in group selection tests .- (H. P. David)

5001. Flanagan, John C., & Altman, James W. Evaluating research personnel. ONR Res. Rev., 1953, October, 13-18.-Describes the development of tests by means of critical incidents technique for selection

and evaluation of research workers.—(C. M. Louttit) 5002. Fleishman, Edwin A. (HRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) An evaluation of two psychomotor tests for the prediction of success in primary flying training. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-9, iv. 20 p .- The present report presents an evaluation of two new experimental psychomotor tests, the Six-Target Rudder Control Test (4, 2) and the Dynamic Balance Test.
5003. Mandell, Milton M. The effect of organiza-

tional environment on personnel selection. Personnel, 1953, 30, 13-16.- Job analyses, customarily employed for the determination of worker characteristics requisite to success on the job, do not ordinarily furnish information about "atmospheric" or environmental factors characteristic of the employing organization. Because these factors (e.g., presence or absence of promotion opportunities) may be important determiners of job success, they should be tabulated for ready reference in the process of personnel selection. A checklist of 22 such environmental factors is presented, accompanied by suggestions for their statistical and informal evaluation .- (D. G. Livingston)

5004. Martin, R. Une application de sélection psychotechnique dans une usine de fine mecanique. (Psychotechnical selection in a workshop calling for fine mechanical skills.) Ergologie, 1953, 1, 217-221. -Selection demands knowledge of all factors in the job, as different tests and different factors must be considered, even if the same general rules and principles for selection hold for all jobs .- (R. W.

Husband)

5005. Mosel, James N. (George Washington U., Washington, D. C.) Single-Item tests for personnel screening. Educ. psychol. Measmt, 1953, 13, 179192.—For personnel screening single-item tests are proposed permitting increased speed with little loss in accuracy. Single vocabulary items from the Wechsler-Bellevue were used with 100 electric motor assembly workers who had been on the job at least five months. Items were scored pass or fail against a criterion of fireman ratings in three categories. The contingency coefficient computed was .51. The single item test was "able to identify 92% of the superior workers, 60% of the average, and 84% of the inferior. Similar results were obtained when the test was cross-validated on another sample." Implications of selection ratio and factor composition are discussed.—(W. Coleman)

5006. Noble, Clyde E. (HRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) Some physical sources of difficulty in the Complex Coordination Test CM701E. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-7, vi, 29 p.—This investigation was designed to identify certain physical sources of difficulty in performance on the modified Complex Coordination CM701E apparatus, Copy 85. 3 apparatus variables were investigated: amplitude of response in feet, mechanical work in footpounds, and degree of crossing of the aileron and rudder controls. Data from 312 subjects were utilized in the analyses. Some of the sources of unequal difficulty were determined by applying a graphic technique to weight the importance of the aileron, elevator, and rudder movements involved in each "match." It was found that a large part of the inequality of difficulty is attributable to the distance through which the movement of the controls is made. A much smaller part of the difficulty can be attributed to the mechanical work necessary in the act.

5007. Petit, R. Validation de nouvelles épreuves pour la sélection de candidats d'une F.P.A. du Bâtiment. (Validation of new tests for the selection of candidates for the FPA of construction.) Bull. Cent. êtud. recb. Psychotech., 1952, No. 2, 19-31.—The validity of 3 new tests of mechanical aptitude for the selection of candidates in construction is calculated. These tests are: (1) the T-test (a modification of Lahy's lathe); (2) Meili's levers; (3) D. R. Miller's visualization test. The T-test has proven to be the

most valid of the 3.—(G. Lavoie)

5008. Rodom, Motthew. How to select better supervisors. Amer. Mgmt Ass., M/g. Ser., 1953, No. 203, 3-11.—The several steps in the research leading to the construction of a forced-choice performance report for supervisors are reported. The steps include ranking of present foremen, the analysis of these lists to select the criterion group, the use of the forced-choice essay, the assignment of preference and discrimination values to the statements, and the final comparison of the performance reports and the rankings (r = .68). Tests which correlated with the criterion are also discussed as a means for assisting in identifying foreman potential.—(H. W. Daniels)

5009. Savat, A. Essai de pondération d'une batterie de selection en vue d'une appréciation objective du personnel. (Attempt to construct an employment battery on the basis of objective evaluation of appli-

cants.) Ergologie, 1952, 1, 9-17.—In selecting textile operators, the author first analyzes in detail their work task, then the qualities the worker must possess: physical, sensory, motor, sensorimotor, intellectual, and personality. The Doolittle multiple correlation procedure is employed to build up a properly weighted battery. Coefficient of validity is .76.—(R. W. Husband)

5010. Stuntz, Stephen E. Current program of research in the selection of submarine sonar operators, USN, Submar. Med. Lab. Rep., 1953, 11 (18), (No. 201), vii, 25 p.-With the advent of new sonar gear and new sonar doctrines, present methods of selecting prosubmarine sonarmen are found to be outmoded. This paper is a prospectus for further research together with an account of the initial steps recently taken by the Naval Medical Research Laboratory. The problem is considered to have two phases: (1) thorough analysis of the job to be performed; and (2) evolution of selection tests which will predict success in that job. Each of these two areas has several aspects. In attacking the problem, eight specific research procedures have been devised and are being actively pursued.

5011. Stutsman, Galen. An evaluation of the operational efficiency of adding and calculating machine operators to determine the necessity for formal training. In Obio State Univ., Abstracts of dissertations ... 1950-51. Columbus, O., 1953, No. 64, 513-517.—

Abstract of Ph.D. thesis.

5012. Taylor, Mahlon V., Jr. The development of a series of aptitude tests for the selection of personnel for positions in the field of air traffic control, and technical appendix. Pittsburgh, Pa.: American Institute for Research, 1952, v, 25 p; appendix, v.p.-Job analysis, test development, criterion development, and test validation for the positions of Air Route Traffic Controller, Airport Traffic Controller, and Airway Operation Specialist (Air Route, Airport and Communicator) is described with statistical details. 9 tests related to composite criteria were tentatively recommended. Follow-up studies will be required. It was concluded that "requirements for the two Air Traffic Control jobs are especially similar," and that "results on several of the tests also discriminated between the job groups."-(R. Tyson)

5013. Tucker, Joseph A., Jr. (HRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) Relative predictive efficiency of multiple regression and unique pattern techniques. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-2, vi, 25 p.—This study is an empirical investigation of the feasibility of using the unique pattern technique in personnel selection and classification. The chief emphasis is on methodology. Major attention is given to the relative effectiveness of multiple regression versus unique pattern techniques. An attempt is made to identify variables most advantageously handled by the pattern technique.

5014. Venn, Lidie C., & Story, Thomas M. (Eds.) (HRRC, Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) Index to quarterly research reports (personnel) January 1947501 Cardii Socio (but n and is relatin perior temper social with re laborer techno in Ame biasse

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September 1949. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-14, iii, 73 p.—13 reports from the Air Force research program in personnel selection and classification published by: Psychological Research and Examining Unit, Indoctrination Division, Air Training Command, January 1947 through July 1948; 3309th Research and Development Group, Indoctrination Division, Air Training Command, August 1948 through June 1949; and Personnel Research Division, Human Resources Research Center, Air Training Command, July 1949 through September 1949, are indexed.

Cleveland, O.) Vision and production of sewing machine operators. Personnel Psychol., 1953, 6, 291-295.—A battery of industrial vision tests (Ortho-Rater) was administered to 81 female sewing machine operators in a large North Carolina textile mill. When measures of the various aspects of vision were correlated with production figures, no logical significant relationships were found. Vision tests were not found to be a satisfactory screening device for selection of sewing machine operators.—(A. S. Thompson)

5016. Zachert, Virginia, & Friedman, Gabriel.
(Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) Joint conversion tables for Air Force classification tests and Army classification tests. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-29, viii, 31 p.—"Equi-percentile conversion tables were prepared between 11 Air Force Airman Classification Battery tests and 9 Army Classification Buttery tests. These conversions were based on common factorial content and intercorrelations." Short descriptions of each of the tests are presented in an Appendix.—(W. F. Grether)

5017. Zochert, Virginia, & Friedman, Gabriel.
(Lackland Air Force Base, Tex.) The stability of the factorial pattern of aircrew classification tests in four analyses. Psychometrika, 1953, 18, 219-224.—Factor analyses show that factorial content on postwar populations remains quite similar to that on wartime populations.—(M. O. Wilson)

(See also abstracts 3545, 3735, 4344, 4399)

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

5018. Balfour, W. Campbell. (U. Coll. South Wales, Cardiff.) Productivity and the worker. Brit. J. Sociol., 1953, 4, 257-265.—70 teams of technicians (but no social scientists) visited American industries and issued glowing reports, emphasizing the human relations superiorities rather than the technical superiorities of the American labor scene. The author tempers the observations mainly by referring to the social science literature on American productivity, with regard to such matters as restriction of output, labor-management relations, and attitudes toward technological change. His own follow-up interviews in America suggest how the technical teams were biassed in their observations. 20 references.—(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5019. Bruce, Martin M. (Dunlap & Associates, New York.) The prediction of effectiveness as a factory foremon. Psychol. Monogr., 1953, 67 (12), (No. 362), 17 p.—Using ratings by management as criterion variables, and age, education, and 8 psychometric instruments as predictor variables, a 100% sample of foremen working for a major tobacco company were studied to "determine the extent and nature of importance of certain skills, abilities, and personality characteristics" in relationship to their effectiveness on the job. The results revealed that the predictor variables correlated significantly with the criterion at the 1% level or better. It was concluded that in a situation of this sort a "large battery of tests cannot be justified even if the time is available." 35 references.—(M. A. Seidenfeld)

5020. Bullock, Robert P. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Social factors related to job satisfaction; a technique for the measurement of job satisfaction. Columbus: Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, 1952. xii, 105 p. (Res. Monogr. No. 70.) -The purposes were (1) to discover within the several areas of personal-social adjustment specific factors related to job satisfaction, and (2) to combine such factors into a scale valid and reliable enough to measure job satisfaction. A pre-test sample was composed of 53 students who had had recent work experience. Then 70 ex-employees and 100 present employees of a company were tested. Items were selected upon this rationale: a worker evaluates his job in terms of its contribution to his own personal objectives; he is interested in social spheres of family, neighborhood, work-group, and company; and job satisfaction is correlated with personal adjustment within these spheres. Two scales, of 12 and 26 items, were constructed. Findings supported the theoretical rationale of this study .- (R. W. Husband)

5021. Covner, Bernard J. The communication of merit ratings: a philosophy and a method. Personnel, 1953, 30, 88-98.—The effective transmission to employees of merit rating results often leaves much to be desired. Two types of factors influence the degree of success obtained: those which center about the practices of management and those involving the personal needs of employees. Improved interviewing techniques, here described, may serve to reduce barriers to effective communication imposed by personcentered factors.—(D. G. Livingston)

5022. Daniels, Harry Waller. (Richardson, Bellows, Henry & Co., New York.) Winning acceptance for the job evaluation plan: controlled participation pays. Personnel, 1953, 30, 30-33.—Controlled participation, as a means of gaining employee acceptance and understanding of a job evaluation plan, implies that management takes—and keeps—the initiative in the sense that it sets the objectives of participation. Participation may then take a variety of forms, depending upon company size, time available, and other limitations. Almost regardless of the form of participation, however, use of the method will be an asset to the evaluation plan's day-to-day workability and, indirectly, to the reduction of problems which necessitated the plan's introduction.—(D. G. Livingston)

5023. Davis, Dan R. Human relations in industrial communication. J. bum. Relat., 1953, 1(3), 30-34. -Communication in industry must be more than unidirectional to foster proper employer-employee relations. Based upon one plant's suggestion system, the following generalizations are made. The monetary reward must be large enough to be challenging. Any one suggestion should be eligible for more than one award. Suggestions should be acted upon promptly and the suggester should preferably not be forced to appear before a committee to explain his suggestion. Suggestions should be considered on their merits without regard to one submitting it. Records should be kept of all suggestions submitted. All suggestions should receive recognition of some kind. -(A. Burton)

5024. Franks, T. W. A note on role-playing in an industrial setting. Group Psychother., 1952, 5, 59-63.—An illustration is given of the use of role-playing to solve a problem in industry involving a breakdown in communication and a lack of cooperation. Four role-playing scenes are described, and the evaluation is presented in terms of deeper insights into interpersonal relations. Probably no other approach could have accomplished so much in so little time, indicating the value of this method for the solution of management problems.—(V. Johnson)

5025. Gadel, Marguerite S. Productivity and satisfaction of full and part-time female employees. Personnel Psychol., 1953, 6, 327-342.- In a study of the performance, job satisfaction, and turnover of a group of women aged 23 to 65 employed as part-time clerical workers in an insurance company, it was found that "(a) these women performed as satisfactorily-as measured by supervisors' ratings, comparative ranks, and production records-as younger fulltime employees placed on the same type of work, (b) they had considerably higher job satisfaction and (c) they had considerably lower turnover. Some evidence was found that their job expectations differed from those of younger employees. This difference in expectations is suggested as a partial explanation of their higher job satisfaction which, in turn, may contribute to their performance."-(A. S. Thompson)

5026. Goodacre, Daniel M., III. Group characteristics of good and poor performing combat units. Sociometry, 1953, 16, 168-179 .- "Stratification and Control, Hedonic Tone and Viscidity, Intimacy, and Potency proved to be the four most fruitful group dimensions for differentiating good from poor performing small combat units.... It was found that the turnover rate of group membership was not significantly different in the poor performance squads from that in the squads which performed well." However, the high scoring squads reported a significant number of "buddies," and also a larger amount of initiative in giving orders without actual authority; they also reported fewer disagreements with the way in which their leader ran the problem and more satisfaction with the present positions held by the men in their squads;

finally, they reported more esprit de corps.—(J. H. Bunzel)

5027. Greer, Scott. (Occidental Coll., Los Angeles, Calif.) Situational pressures and functional role of the ethnic labor leader. Soc. Forces, 1953, 32, 41-45.—The conflicts between the protest motif and the accommodation motif and between the technical function and the democratic function are intensified for the ethnic leader and the counter-pressures are redoubled. These strains are most severe in the case

of the Negro leader .- (A. J. Sprow)

5028. Gross, Edward. (U. Washington, Seattle.) Some functional consequences of primary controls in formal work organizations. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 368-373. - Controls exercised through primary group relations may appear when formal or institutional controls prove inadequate. Participant observation in two organizations revealed that primary controls were used as solutions to problems arising from the minuteness of division of labor, from superiors' inadequacy of information regarding the work in their departments, and from the impersonal methods of recruiting replacements for jobs. Despite the tendency to regard primary groups as being antithetical to the purposes of the organization, they may actually be essential to the accomplishment of formal purpose. -(W. W. Charters, Jr.)

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5029. Hamid ud-Din, Mahammed. The relationship between job performance and job satisfaction. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 434-435.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, Columbia U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 87 p., \$1.09, University Microfilms,

Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5190.

5030. Hazeltine, Benjamin P., & Berra, Robert L. (Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass.) Supervisory development—the research approach. Personnel, 1953, 30, 60-67.—"The quantification of training needs and the measurement of results are certainly difficult processes...yet analysis of this type must take place if training programs are to survive and flourish." That the Monsanto supervisory training program is flourishing is an attest to the value of systematic quantification procedures used both in the assessment of needs and results of training. Illustrative segments of the Monsanto program are described in detail, complete with an explanation of measurement methods and results.—(D. G. Livingston)

5031. Heneman, Herbert G., Jr., & Yoder, Dale. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) Employee opinion survey by remote control. Personnel J., 1953, 32, 169-172.—No significant differences were observed in the results of an employee opinion survey when it was administered by a member of the Industrial Relations Center and when it was administered by a professor from a local college, although the latter received his instructions by mail.—(M. B. Mitchell)

5032. Hull, Philip. (Parker Pen Co., Jonesville, Wis.) Stimulating employee proprietor-mindedness: one company's approach. Amer. Mgmt Ass., Mfg. Ser., 1953, No. 208, 26-35.—By initiating many different

kinds of programs in the areas of supervisory development, quality control, and employee relations, all designed to obtain the help and cooperation of all people in the company and community in selling the company's goals and ideals to employees and others, this organization has found that certain costs have decreased, and that much has been accomplished in increasing "proprietor-mindedness."—(H. W. Daniels)

5033. Jennings, Eugene Emerson. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Trainees grouped themselves and selected their problems. Personnel J., 1953, 32, 140-144. - After a conference leader used standard procedures for training supervisors in static groups and tried to get group agreement on solutions, a number of changes were gradually introduced. The trainees were allowed to choose their group for training, to shift from one group to another, were given suggested problems in writing a few days before each session, and were encouraged to suggest possible solutions before the session. As a result, greater agreement was achieved in the sessions, the attendance was higher and there was a marked increase in interest and participation by the members of the groups. -(M. B. Mitchell)

5034. Karsh, Bernard; Seidman, Joel, & Lilienthal, Daisy M. (U. Chicago, Ill.) The union organizer and his tactics: a case study. Amer. J. Sociol., 1953, 59, 113-122.—The professional union organizer seeks to transform individual dissatisfaction and unrest among workers into collective action. To workers without previous union experience the organizer is the tangible embodiment of the union and hence the personality, background, and skills of the organizer are important. The organizer's ability to establish identifications with the local workers and to build up the in-group feeling of the workers is a central requirement of his role in polarizing the loyalty of the workers toward the union. The organizer must be sensitive to the loyalties of the workers toward the employers in order to avoid antagonizing some individuals while capitalizing upon existing discontents. To bring about a transfer of allegiance to the union and to develop in-group loyalty among the workers, the building-up of in-plant leadership is an important technique of the organizer.—(D. L. Glick)

5035. Kroft, Merwyn A. The A.T.A. cose-interview plon as a method for driver improvement. Highway Res. Bd Bull., 1953, No. 56, 1-13.—Management is presented with a plan for use with drivers so inefficient that immediate improvement or dismissal are the only alternatives. Written records of interviews and follow-up interviews document the reasons for dissatisfaction, the employee's and supervisor's statements, and the outcome of the procedure. One aim is to supply a union with a complete view of reasons for dismissal.—(R. Tyson)

5036. Mauk, Gertrude. The development of a forced choice supervisory performance report within a large automative corporation. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 340-341.—Abstract of Ed.D. thesis, 1952, Wayne U. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 128 p., \$1.60,

University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 4310.

5037. Moore, John V. (HRRC, Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.) A factor analysis of subordinate evaluations of noncommissioned officer supervisors. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No. 53-6, v, 30 p.—Reports the background and results of a factor analysis of ratings made by subordinates of a selected sample of NCO supervisors. The factor analysis was designed to provide some information about the nature of the dimensions of effective noncommissioned officer (NCO) leadership in the Air Training Command. These dimensions, or variables, concern the personal characteristics and effectiveness of the individual leader.

5038. Moore, John V. (Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.) Factor analytic comparisons of superior and subordinate ratings of the same NCO supervisors. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-24, v, 17 p.—Each of 280 noncommissioned officers (NCO's) in supervisory jobs was evaluated by his immediate superior on the NCO leader questionnaire. A factor analysis of these ratings resulted in the isolation of 6 identifiable factors. These 6 "supervisory" factors were then compared with the 4 factors obtained from an analysis of the ratings of the same NCO's by their subordinates. 2 of the "supervisory" factors bore some resemblance to 2 of the "subordinate" factors. However, no relationship could be found between the remaining factors from the 2 analyses. The lack of correspondence between the factors resulting from the "supervisory" and "subordinate" analyses was interpreted as "evidence of a relationship between rank and status and the subject's perceptions of NCO leader qualities."-(W. F. Grether)

5039. Nadler, Gerald. (Washington U., St. Louis, Mo.) Do you know what your supervisors do? Personnel Psychol., 1953, 6, 343-354.—The "occurrence study" method of analysis of job duties is illustrated by a study of a group of assistant buyers in a large department store. Based on a pre-planned set of observations on the job incumbents, tabulations are made of the proportion of time spent on specific duties and basic job functions. The results have value for efficiency, policy, and training purposes.—(A. S.

Thompson)

5040. Osterberg, Wesley, & Lindbom, Theodore. Evaluating human relations training for supervisors. Advanced Mgmt, 1953, 18 (9), 26-28.—The 'ask how' method of discovering the effects of supervisory training was used. 90 pipe-line foremen were given 5 half-days training in human relations in 1949. By 1952 there were 64 left, and 31 of them replied to a questionnaire. Specific instances of improvement are cited and the conclusion is drawn that "asking them to describe specific examples of changes in their own behavior and in that of their employees seems to have resulted in more meaningful evaluations than general comments might have given."—(H. Moore)

5041. Pfiffner, John M., & Wilson, Robert C.
"Management-mindednes" in the supervisory ranks:

a study of attitudes in relation to status. Personnel, 1953, 30, 122-125.—A survey conducted among naval shippard supervisors indicates that high- and low-level supervisors differ significantly in attitudes toward several aspects of their jobs. High-level supervisors responded favorably to job duties hypothetically associated with management functions, indicated that they were more receptive to management communications, and thought they were freer and more secure in their relations with management. Low-level supervisors identified more with their work groups and were less critical of workers.—(D. G. Livingston)

5042. Robinson, H. Alan. (Memorial High Sch., Valley Stream, N. Y.) Job satisfaction researches of 1952. Personnel Guid. J., 1953, 32, 22-25.—21 studies of job satisfaction are reviewed. The studies consider the relation between job satisfaction and 33 factors or topics, of which working conditions and group relationships were the two most frequently investigated. Current emphasis appears to be on the definition of job satisfaction or the factors involved

in the concept. —(G. S. Speer)

5043. Rodgers, David A. Evaluation policies and their effects upon performance: a psychological interpretation. Personnel, 1953, 30, 99-105.—Three kinds of employee evaluation—pre-results, results, and post-results—have direct, but different, effects upon morale, communication flow, and organizational structure. If people are judged only after they have produced results and after these have been compared with objective standards (i.e., the post-results method), a steady improvement in performance of both supervisors and employees will occur.—(D. G. Livingston)

5044. Sequin, C. Alberto. Health record and tendency to psychosomatic reactions. Acta psychother. psychosom. orthopaedagog., 1953, 1, 148-153.—A test to discover predisposition to psychosomatic reactions was administered to 400 factory workers. Two groups revealed significant differences in medical costs. Screening and preventive treatment for predisposed subjects will mean not only a decrease in expenditure but also in loss of time and work.—(G.

Rubin-Rabson)

5045. Spooner, David C., Jr. Appraising performance of exempt personnel. Personnel J., 1953, 32, 127-132. - Each supervisor marks 3 copies of a Position Guide for each exempt employee that he supervises. A black check mark is placed before items on the Position Guide to indicate responsibilities and characteristics in which the employee is very good. A red x is placed before a few of the items in which the employee shows the greatest need for improvement. One of the marked Position Guides remains attached to the Appraisal of Performance Form, which is not shown to the employee, but summarizes the supervisor's appraisal of the employee. After the supervisor discusses the employee's performance with him, both sign the other two copies and each keeps one of these copies. This method assures that the supervisor discusses an employee's performance with him,

and provides information for salary revisions, transfers, and promotions.—(M. B. Mitchell)

5046. Staffelbach, H. W. (Parks AF Base, Calif.)

Developing morale through indoctrination. Train.

Anal. Developm. inform. Bull., 1953, 4, 142-144.—

Continuing a general study of AF morale problems, an interview project developed the hypothesis that airmen's understanding of the significance of their work is often assumed without good reason. An airman should know his part in a mission. His estimate of the importance of other workers' jobs, as well as the significance they attach to his, are noteworthy. Displays, orientation trips, and efficiency contests were developed to fill the need. Films would be desirable additions.—(R. Tyson)

5047. Tornopol, Julio, & Tornopol, Lester. Training supervisors to counsel. Personnel. J., 1953, 32, 216-221.—Training supervisors to counsel gives them a better understanding of themselves, helps them to understand their employees and treat them as individuals, and helps them to take a more positive, constructive attitude toward their employees. A sample case is given of role playing in training supervisors.

-(M. B. Mitchell)

o frontier in employer-employee relationships. Advanced Mgmt, 1953, 18(8), 23-26.—A midwestern city manager conducted an attitude survey among his supervisors. 20 questions were asked, among which were such as: Do you feel that you are a vital and essential part of the municipal organization? How much time and effort should we spend on improving employer-employee relations? Based on considerable experience, it is our firm conviction that nothing but good can come from one of these attitude polls.—(H. Moore)

5049. Viteles, Morris S. (U. Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.) Motivation and morale in industry. New York: W. W. Norton, 1953. xvi, 510 p. \$9.50.—This "comprehensive description and critical evaluation of American and British experimental studies and artitude surveys bearing upon the sources of motivation and the determinants of morale in industry" emphasizes the application of research findings to (1) increasing production, (2) promoting employee satisfaction and adjustment at work, and (3) curtailing industrial strife. It is organized into 5 parts: Mobilizing the will-towork; The background of motivational theory; Experimental studies; Employee-attitude surveys; and Guideposts for management. Extensive chapter bibliographies.—(A. J. Sprow)

5050. Wilson, Robert C., & Beem, Helen P. (U. Southern California, Los Angeles.), & Comrey, Andrew L. Factors influencing organizational effectiveness. III. A survey of skilled tradesmen. Personnel Psychol., 1953, 6, 313-325.—Attitude questionnaires were administered to employees in 33 Naval Air Station production shops which had been classified into 3 groups on the basis of production records. Supervisors in both the high and low shops were described by their subordinates as (1) more helpful, (2) more sympathetic, (3) less hypercritical, (4) having

better judgment, (5) being more consistent, (6) having more self-reliance than were the supervisors of the medium shops. The curvilinear relationship suggests the possible interaction of variables affecting group

productivity. - (A. S. Thompson)

5051. Winn, A. Training in administration and human relations: a program for career personnel. Personnel, 1953, 30, 139-149.—Recognizing that trainees' customary views of human relations are ordinarily resistant to change by orthodox training procedures, a large Canadian firm makes use of role-playing and case-study methods to add force to its administrative training program. Specific training techniques and the methods used to evaluate training effectiveness are discussed.—(D. G. Livingston)

5052. Wonderlie, E. F. (General Finance Corp., Chicago, Ill.) We survey attitudes annually by mail. Personnel J., 1953, 32, 91-93.—For 4 years, the General Finance Corporation has conducted attitude surveys of its employees by mail. The questionnaires are mailed in bulk to the branch offices, but the employees fill them out privately and return them sealed and unsigned, if they wish, to the home office personnel department. The last item of the questionnaire asks the employees to suggest items for use in future questionnaires. Space is also provided for free comment on any subject not included in the questionnaire. The fact that the percentage of returns is increasing suggests that the employees feel free to respond and feel that their opinions are utilized to their advantage. - (M. B. Mitchell)

(See also abstracts 3536, 4088)

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER APPLICATIONS

5053. Drabs, J. Pour un Institut Belge des Sciences du Travail. I. (Toward a Belgian Institute of Work Science.) Ergologie, 1952, I, 27-30.—The wealth of a nation is in its working productivity. An institute dedicated to the study of effectiveness of work is essential. It should have these divisions: polytechnic, physiological, psychological, sociological, and economic.—(R. W. Husband)

5054. Drabs, J. Pour un Institut belge des Sciences du Travail. II. Le batiment et son equipment. (Toward a Belgian Institute of Work Science. II. The building and its equipment.) Ergologie, 1952, 1, 113-116.—A proposed work science institute, proposed in a previous article, is discussed in terms of general location; disposition of laboratories and other rooms; space allotted to Research, Education, and Promotion;

and equipment. - (R. W. Husband)

5055. Drabs, J. Pour un Institut belge des Sciences du Travail. III. Les activités des trois departements. (Toward a Belgian Institute of Work Science. III. The duties of the three departments.) Ergologie, 1953, 1, 229-233.—The duties of the departments of this proposed institute, named in the preceding article, are elaborated; and the staff necessary is suggested.—(R. W. Husband)

5056. Geldard, Frank A. (U. Virginia, Charlottesville.) Military psychology: sclence or technology? Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 335-348.—Military psychology is classified into a number of areas and discussed. These areas are: manpower resources, personnel selection and classification, human engineering, military training, proficiency measurement, and human relations. The main difference between basic and applied research is stated to be that the "pure" research worker can manipulate all manipulable variables as independent variables while the "applied" researcher "is restricted to those variables which, when used as independent ones, do not change appreciably the situation from which they were extracted."—(J. A. Stem)

5057. Jassogne, M. E. La méthode clinique et les neophytes de la psychologie appliquée. (The clinical methods and beginners in the field of applied psychology.) Ergologie, 1952, 1, 25-26.—The clinical approach is widely discussed, especially by beginners in the field. It appears simple, and appeals to those favoring an intuitive approach. Psychometry, the last step in the progress of mental measurement started by Wundt, must precede clinical interpretations.—

(R. W. Husband)

INDUSTRY

5058. Bakan, Poul; Kappauf, William E., & Payne, M. Carr. (U. Illinois, Urbana.) Review of psychological research bearing on radar-scope interpretation in ADC operations. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 953, No. 53-26, iii, 15 p.—"This Technical Report presents a review of the findings of psychological research directed toward determining the most efficient utilization of existing equipment and personnel in radar-scope detection. As a by-product of the research review, recommendations are made both for improvement of operational practices and for research bearing on those optimal procedures for which the answers are not yet available. 54-item bibliography.—(W. F. Grether)

5059. Berger, Curt. Experiments on the legibility of symbols of different width and height. Acta ophthal., Kbb., 1950, 28, 423-434.—Three subjects observed the symbols 0, 5, E monocularly at 58 fc. illumination. Legibility of all symbols increased with a slight deceleration when height only was increased at all 3 widths used (1, 2.5, and 3 mm). Legibility of 0 increases more with increasing width than does 5 or E, but a narrow 5 more than 3 mm high is more legible than 0. As height is decreased below 3 mm, legibility of a narrow 5 approaches that of 0 and eventually equals it. The results are explained as a function primarily of spatial relations between activated units of the fovea and secondly of the "aligning power."—

(M. M. Berkun)

5060. Chrenko, F. A. Problt analysis of subjective reactions to thermal stimuli—a study of radiant panel heating in buildings. *Brit. J. Psychol.*, 1953, 44, 248-256.—"Subjects, dressed in normal clothing, were comfortably seated in the experimental room, at first

suitably screened from all overhead radiations, and then they were exposed to the radiation from the heated panel or ceiling, at various heights and temperatures, for periods of 30 min.... The subjects were questioned concerning their sensations of warmth of (a) the head, (b) the feet and (c) the rest of the body ... the percentage of frequency of unpleasant sensations was, for all subjects, more closely associated with the radiation received by the whole of the head than with the intensity of radiation received by the forehead or the top of the head."—(L. E. Thune)

5061. Davis, Louis E., & Josselyn, P. Dudley. How fatigue affects productivity: a study of manual work patterns. Personnel, 1953, 30, 54-59.—The specific purpose of this study was to determine what factors account for typical decrements in productivity and what changes in work habits appeared to cause decreases in production. Observations over a period of 6 months of 2 experienced women operatives engaged in semi-skilled light assembly work led to a conclusion at variance with accepted beliefs: work decrement in operations which are self-controlled and which admit of some flexibility in performance are largely the result of personal delays, rather than the product of fumbling, errors, and "slowing-up." Personal delays, consuming about 24% of the work day, are consistent in pattern and vary negligibly from day-to-day. Hypotheses to account for these and other findings are discussed from the point of view of increasing worker motivation .- (D. G. Livingston)

5062. Fornsworth, Doon, & Hillmann, Beverly. A comparison of specifications for dark adaptation red. U.S.N. Submar. Med. Res. Lab. Rep., 1953, 12(4), (No. 219). v, 18 p.—"The current specifications for red goggles, red compartment lighting fixtures, and red panel illumination for dark adaptation purposes are discussed and evaluated. A specification which computes rod and cone stimulation factors is found to be most effective in obtaining only those reds which allow the speediest subsequent dark adaptation. Common standards for measuring the spectral quality of the filter materials are recommended, and a computation form is proposed which incorporates rod and cone stimulation factor limits based on the most recent luminosity-energy data." 17 references.—(R. W. Burnham)

15063. Irwin, Irl A. (Randolph A F B, Tex.) A preliminary study of methods for conducting the postmission critique in a combat crew training situation.

USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Res. Bull., 1953, No.
53-16, v, 44 p.—Immediate student and instructor reactions to post-mission critiques (of flight training
missions) were obtained by means of specially prepared forms. In addition "observers obtained sound
recordings and described the critiques by assigning
behaviors to a set of categories hypothesized to be important. Variations in critique characteristics were related to student reaction, instructor perception of student reaction, and to four measures of student performance."—(W. F. Grether)

5064. Lauer, A. R. (Iowa State Coll., Ames.) A sampling study of drivers on the highways for the 24-

hour period. Highway Res. Bd Bull., 1953, No. 56, 14-31.—A 6-month, round-the-clock sampling study is viewed as evidence that the technique could serve "in many types of traffic studies involving the driver." Conclusions include the "slightly better actuarial risk" presented by women, dangerous habits of about 10% of youthful drivers between midnight and 0400, and the suggestion that "a group of less responsible drivers are found on the highways at night."—(R. Tyson)

5065. Mendelson, Emanuel S. (Naval Air Exp. Sta., Philadelphia, Pa.) Reduction of aircraft engine noise hozards. J. Aviat. Med., 1953, 24, 340-346.—A series of observations is reported, illustrating the noise intensity levels that may be expected at various near distances and locations from one type of jet aircraft engine. Results from audiometric tests of 117 engine laboratory personnel indicate that "The few individuals who protected their ears on the noisiest occasions appeared to retain their auditory acuity, while some who did not...showed auditory depression." Few persons continued to wear protective ear plugs in noise situations to which they were accustomed without ear plugs.—(J. M. Vanderplas)

5066. Miller, Robert B., Folley, John D., Jr., & Smith, Philip R. (HRRC, Chanute Air Force Base, III.) Systematic trouble shooting and the half-split technique. USAF Hum. Resour. Cent., Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-21, iv, 16 p.—A description of procedures based upon rational and logical considerations was presented for trouble shooting of electronics equipment. Two alternative methods were specified and have been termed "trouble shooting from probability data" and "trouble shooting by logical elimination of malfunction sources."

5067. Moffle, Dannie J., & Alexander, Carlton. Relationship of preventable to nonpreventable accidents in the trucking industry. Highway Res. Bd Bull., 1953, No. 56, 32-41.—The first 12-month employment periods of over 100 tractor-trailer drivers were analyzed to test the hypothesis that "preventable and nonpreventable accidents are closely related to one another in both their causes and general characteristics." Nonpreventable accidents tend more toward chance expectancy. "Personal and psychological factors appear to be more related to preventable" than to nonpreventable accidents. The analysis suggests that distinction between the two accident types is not clear-cut.—(R. Tyson)

1952, 1, 97-102.—There are two main problems: When? What kinds of music? In monotonous work 20-30 minutes every two hours is suggested. In other work about 10-15 minutes at beginning and end of work, during rest periods and meals. Study of about 600 workers gives men's preferences as accordion, march, and organ; women's as popular songs, accordion, and Hawaiian music, in that order.—(R. W. Husband)

5069. Morsh, Joseph E., Donze, Joseph M., & Burks, John E., Jr. (HRRC, Chanute Air Force Base, Ill.) Job satisfaction of Air Force technical school instructors—1950 and 1953. USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-8, v, 10 p.—Effectiveness of instruction in Air Force technical schools is seriously impaired by excessive instructor turnover. Although steps to decrease instructor turnover have been taken, the situation still demands attention. The study here reported represents a survey of instructors' attitudes with respect to various areas of job satisfaction and job dissatisfaction. The outcomes bear importantly on the instructor turnover problem.

5070. Odiorne, George S. (Rutgers U., New Brunswick, N. J.) "Selling" time study on the job; a technique for training the time-study man. Personnel, 1953, 30, 33-34.—Recorded practice sessions and discussions of play-backs have been used with success in Rutgers' Extension Division for the training of time-study men. After several such practice sessions, time-study trainees are able to determine "a number of practical working principles" which will assist them, subsequently, in gaining the cooperation of employees on the job when time-study becomes necessary.—(D.

G. Livingston)

5071. Parks, Robert B., Wood, Eugene D., & Perkins, Deryl R. (Lowry Air Force Base, Colo.) Development of the flexible gunnery proficiency evaluator. USAF Hum, Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 1953, No. 53-23, v. 14 p.—The Flexible Gunnery Proficiency Evaluator is a new research apparatus which permits more realistic presentation of the flexible gunners task than is possible with other existing ground simulators. The target is a small scale model aircraft which can be moved through a great variety of arbitrarily selected attack courses at speeds up to 1000 mph. The target is tracked by use of the General Electric Pedestal Sight. Scoring is accomplished by electric timers and/or graphic recorders. The stability of operational calibration of the apparatus was indicated to be satisfactory .- (W. F. Grether)

5072. Ronchi, Lucia. (Legibility of white letters on a black field.) Atti Fond. Ronchi, 1952, 7, 255-263. -The legibility of a white letter on a comparatively small, black background set in an infinitely large white surround is studied. As the size of the black background is increased, the legibility improves at first, but eventually falls somewhat from a maximum to a sensibly steady value. The point at which the value becomes constant corresponds roughly to the covering of the observer's fovea by the image of the background. The size of the background for maximum legibility is the greater the thinner the width of the strokes comprising the letter. In a comparison of the legibility of white letters on a black ground and black letters on a white ground, it was found that the legibility of the black letters was the same or greater than that of the white letters .- (Courtesy of Kodak Mon. Abstr. Bull:)

5073. Simon, George B. (HRRC, Chanute Air Force Base, III.) The development and tryout of a check list of observable behaviors in preflighting the B-25.

USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 1953, No.

53-7, v, 42 p.—The purpose of Part I of this report is to describe the procedures followed in the selection and organization of elements for a comprehensive check list of behaviors in preflighting the B-25 aircraft and to note some of the relevant problems. This check list is designed for use in direct observation of the B-25 mechanic on the job by specially qualified and trained observers, and it requires observations of the yes-no or did-did not type rather than outright performance ratings. The purpose of Part II is to describe the practices of Air Force mechanics in preflighting the B-25J aircraft. This is done primarily by indicating checks that were frequently made and those that were frequently not made, and by noting particular observations.

5074. Smith, Robert G., Jr. (Lackland AF Base, Tex.) Basic training research in the Air Force, Train. Anal. Develom. inform. Bull., 1953, 4, 100-107.

—Objectives, achievements, and plans for AF basic training research are outlined. Training, training standards, curriculum, attitudes, and adjustment to the air branch are basic areas concerned. The main effort has been to develop objective, reliable approaches to these problems. Contemplated steps include increased use of films, special songs, ceremonials, reassurance about basic training, counseling, grievance outlets, and instructor training.—(R. Tyson)

and instructor training.—(R. Tyson)
5075. Smith, Robert G., Jr. (HRRC, Lackland Air
Force Base, San Antonio, Tex.) A comparison between 8-week and 12-week basic training programs.
USAF Hum. Resour. Res. Cent. Tech. Rep., 1953, No.
53-5, iii, 4 p.—This study has compared two specific
courses. From these results no conclusions can be
drawn as to what procedures constitute more effective
training techniques. The two courses differ in too
many different ways. Where differences were statistically significant, the 12-week subjects made higher
scores on all information tests except 1. Yet, it may
well be that as future research develops more effective training procedures, the same results may be
achieved in less time.

5076. Smith, William M. (Princeton U., N. J.) Apparent size in stereoscopic movies. Amer. J. Psychol., 1953, 66, 488-491.—A discussion of reduction of apparent size induced in viewing stereoscopic movies. Results are attributed to anomalous convergence and accommodation. Certain objectionable features of stereoscopic movies are presented.—(J. A. Stern)

5077. Speroff, B. J. (U. Chicago, III.) Emporhic ability and accident rate among steel workers. Personnel Psychol., 1953, 6, 297-300.—"Forty steel mill workers were studied with reference to their Interpersonal Desirability Values, accident rates, and empathic ability as measured by the Empathy Test. One half of the sample (high Interpersonal Desirability Values and low accident records) was compared with the other half of the sample (low Interpersonal Desirability Values and high accident records) in an effort to test a part of the accident proneness theory: that some workers lack the skills to handle people diplomatically. The theory seemed to be valid since it was

found that a significant difference existed between the two groups and that those with low empathic ability are the ones who have the highest accident records and the lowest Interpersonal Desirability Values."-

(A. S. Thompson)
5078. Therndike, Robert L. (Teachers Coll., Columbia U., New York.) The human factor in accidents with special reference to aircraft accidents. USAF Sch. Aviat. Med. Proj. Rep., 1951, Proj. No. 21-30-001, Rep. No. 1, viii, 174 p.—Among conclusions drawn from a comprehensive survey made of the literature relating particularly to aircraft accidents are: (1) Much of the literature on accident-proneness must be discounted because of inadequacies in the data or the procedures of analysis. (2) No test has been found which is clearly outstanding as a predictor of tendency to have accidents. (3) Experimental evidence to indicate the critical level of such temporary factors as drinking, fatigue, and emotional disturbance is meager or lacking. (4) Where the task can be made easier, as by simplification, standardization, or better design of instruments and controls, it may be anticipated that accident rates will be reduced. 196-item bibliography.

5079. Vervoeck, M. Les gestes professionnels. (Occupational motions.) Ergologie, 1953, 1, 213-215. -A general discussion toward reduction of fatigue by economizing motions used in the pursuit of one's

occupation .- (R. W. Husband)

5080. Walther, Léon. La psychologie industrielle, son origine et sa portée sociale. (Industrial psychology, its origin and social significance.) Heilpadag. Werkbl., 1953, 22; 213-223.-Describes the development of industrial psychology as one accentuating more and more the role of human relationships in industry. Proves by statistical data that the percentage of salary needed for food has been decreasing during the last century. That is one aspect of the "deproletarization" of the industrial worker. 99 references. -(M. H. Nagy)

5081. Westen, H. C. Visual fatigue, with special reference to lighting. Trans. Illum. Engng Soc., Lond., 1953, 18, 39-66.—"From excessive muscular -though not exclusively oculo-muscular-exertion and from 'mental exertion' comes so-called 'visual fatigue'. Such exertion may be due to unsuitable lighting, to 'unphysiological' visual tasks or to ocular defects. Some relevant visual posture and time studies are described, and also, a study of facial muscular reactions to glare. Boredom and sleepiness due to lighting are distinguished from fatigue." Visual fatigue is defined as "weariness resulting from the bodily and mental exertion of seeing." Discussion. 34 references.—(R. W. Burnham)

(See also abstracts 3617, 3752, 4148, 4841)

BUSINESS & COMMERCE

5082. Brunk, Max E., & Federer, Walter T. (Cornell U., Ithaca, N. Y.) Experimental designs and probability sampling in marketing research. J. Amer. statist. Ass., 1953, 48, 440-452. - Combining probability sampling with an experimental design served to evaluate certain variables for use in the designing of an improved sample for future use and at the same time permitted some degree of estimate of the current movement situation together with its associated causes. -(G. C. Carter)

5083, Katana, George, & Mueller, Eva. (U. Michigan, Ann Arbor.) Consumer attitudes and demand, 1950-1952. Ann Arbor: Survey Research Center, Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, 1953, iv, 119 p. \$1.50 .- Surveys were made on purchases of durable goods, which are at least partially a reflection of consumer attitudes toward economic and political situations. Surveys were made at 4 times, June and November of 1951 and 1952. Attitudes were sampled on: spending, perceptions or price movements and price expectations, saving and investment preferences, evaluations of personal economic welfare (past, present, future), and general economic outlook. Consumers were asked whether they thought it was a good or bad time to buy, and answers were divided into income groups. Many tables are presented, and an appendix describes interview techniques and gives 3 sample conversations. - (R. W. Husband)

PROFESSIONS

5084. Adams, Stuart. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Trends in occupational origins of physicians. Amer. sociol. Rev., 1953, 18, 404-409. - There appears to be a declining tendency for physicians to come from high-status families over the last 50 years, although the trend seems to have leveled off within recent decades. These conclusions are reached on the basis of data regarding father's occupation of physicians sampled from two Midwest and two Northeastern cities in the United States; to obtain chronological variation, the physicians were classified by date of birth. The fact that vertical mobility into the medical profession has been greater in the older, Northeastern region of the country may foreshadow a continuation of the current trend in the Midwest. Various factors which could affect extrapolation of the trend into the future are discussed .- (W. W. Charters, Jr.)

5085, Boerman, A. J. Carolus Linnaeus: a psychological study. Taxon, 1953, 2, 145-156. - The author evaluates the personality of Linnaeus from both Klages' scheme of character analysis, and Freudian and Adlerian psychoanalysis .- (C. M. Louttit)

5086. Bullock, Robert P. (Ohio State U., Columbus.) Position, function, and job satisfaction of nurses in the social system of a modern hospital. Nurs. Res., 1953, 2(1), 4-14.—This progress report of a study begun at Ohio State in 1952, and still being continued, attempts to identify the social and organizational factors that are significantly related to efficiency and job-satisfaction. Included in the present report are: (1) present status of the project; (2) preliminary test of real and ideal image scale items; (3) behavior image of nurses as revealed by descriptive statements; (4) the interview-observation program;

(5) the observation period; (6) the interview procedure; and (7) the questionnaire schedule.—(S. M. Amatora)

5087. Csapody, Etienne. Ecriture et operation.
(Handwriting and surgical operations.) Beib. Schweiz.
Z. Psychol. Anwend., 1953, No. 20, 125-143.—Handwriting samples of a number of ophthalmologists have been reproduced. It is hypothesized that personality characteristics deduced from graphological analysis give some indication of ophthalmological operative skill. The possibility of utilizing graphology as a measure of aptitude is discussed.—(H. P. David)

5088. Glauber, I. Peter. A deterrent in the study and practice of medicine. Psychoanal. Quart., 1953, 22, 381-412.—5 illustrative cases are presented to indicate how medical students and practitioners, in approaching their patients, may have inhibitions, symptoms, and symptomatic acts directly related to their choice of profession. In general these practitioners and students were unable to maintain an optimal, flexible distance from their patients, being too close to some, too distant from others, and fluctuating from one extreme to the other with the same patient. 19 refer-

ences,-(L. N. Solomon)

5089. Gregg, Alan. The place of psychoanalysis in medicine. In Alexander, F. & Ross, H., 20 years of psychoanalysis, (see 28: 3495), 28-49.—The changing concepts of the theory and practice of medicine are first examined before it is used as a frame of reference for the place of psychoanalysis. It is shown how psychoanalysis has contributed, and can further contribute to, the feaffirmation of the essentially historical character of the organism and its problems. It has also made significant studies in psychosomatic medicine that have enriched the holistic approach in the study of man. In its practice, there are many unsolved problems, which psychoanalysis shares with medicine. Another gap that must be bridged may be effected through research and a common dialect, dialectic, terminology and semantics.—(N. H. Pronko)

5090. Hogon, Rolph M. (Chm.) Proceedings of the second Conference on Scientific Manpower... 1952. Washington: National Science Foundation, 1953. 47 p.—Includes the 7 papers presented to the scientific manpower conference held at the 119th meeting of the AAAS in December 1952. Papers by Wolfle (see 28: 5099) and Williamson (see 28: 5098) are abstracted in this issue. Other papers discuss implications for higher education, the activities of the National Science Foundation, and a national scientific manpower

policy .- (C. M. Louttit)

5091. Kundler, Harriet M., & Hyde, Robert W. (Boston (Mass.) Psychopathic Hosp.) Changes in empathy in student nurses during psychiatric affiliation. Nurs. Res., 1953, 2(1), 33-36.—A test consisting of 27 traits, 16 aggressive and 11 passive, was given to 50 affiliated students in 4 successive groups. An over-all appraisal of the direction and amount of change in empathy between the test given at the end of the first week of affiliation and at the end of the 11th week revealed a change in all students; 41 increased in positive affect and 9 showed

a decrease. Details of findings are given and discussion follows.—(S. M. Amatora)

5092. Latham, Darrell Ellsworth. An investigation of some personality traits related to success in athletic coaching. Dissertation Abstr., 1953, 13, 350-351.—Abstract of Ph.D. thesis, 1953, U. Illinois. Microfilm of complete manuscript, 183 p., \$2.29, University Microfilms, Ann Arbor, Mich., Publ. No. 5236.

5093. Margolin, Sydney G. (Mt. Sinai Hosp., New York.) Psychophysiological basis of medical practice. Amer. J. Psychiat., 1953, 110, 206-207.—Ab-

stract.

5094. Menninger, William C. Psychietry and the practice of medicine. Bull. Menninger Clin., 1953, 17, 170-179.—Some of the basic tenets of psychiatry are briefly presented under the headings: acceptance of the validity of psychological and social data, the concept of personality, personality anatomy, physiology of the personality, the homeostatic quality of the personality, development of the personality, role of the environment, concept of illness, and interpersonal relations. If these principles were applied as universally as is the knowledge of chemistry and physiology, far better results would be achieved in the practice of medicine.—(W. A. Varvel)

5095. Petrie, Asenath, & Powel, Muriel B. Personality and nursing capacity. Rev. Psychol. appl., 1953. 3. 344-345.—Abstract.

50%. Shapiro, Theresa R. What scientists look for in their jabs. Sci. Mon., N. Y., 1953, 76, 335-340.

—This study is based on interviews with 407 physicists, biologists, and chemists, all of whom held doctorates. Reasons cited for remaining on same job, leaving jobs, or choosing new jobs are tabulated and the various factors discussed. The focal point in these scientists' attitudes toward a job was the wish for worthwhile and interesting work.—(A. J. Sprow)

5097. Thomas, Charles A. Special report on a test onelysis of a group of time study men. Advanced Mgmt, 1953, 18(8), 13-18.—In general times study men rate considerably better than the average in Otis, Bennett, Moore, and Minnesota, and as measured by the Guilford-Martin Personnel Inventory they are at the 70% level in objectivity. Their Kuder preferences are for Mechanical, Computational and Scientific work, with 10% above the average in Artistic, and 10% below the average in clerical.—(H. Moore)

5098. Williamson, E. G. (U. Minnesota, Minneapolis.) A program of research on the characteristics of scientists. In Hogan, R. M., Conference on scientific manpower, (see 28: 5090), 6-14.—The author summarizes studies on "the characteristics of scientists, their sources, and productivity" conducted under sponsorship of ONR. These studies include personal traits and origins, working conditions, management, etc., of scientists and the ways in which they work. 8 references.—(C. M. Louttit)

5099. Wolfle, Dael. Supply of scientific manpower. In Hogan, R. M., Conference on scientific manpower, (see 28: 5090), 1-5.—The present status and trends

in scientific manpower at the Ph.D. level and lower are analyzed.—(C. M. Louttit)

(See also abstract 4950)

UNPUBLISHED THESES

(Copies available through inter-library loan)

5100. Adler, Nathan. Perception of time as a function of self-organization. 1954, Ph.D., U. California.

5101. Aumack, Frank Lewis. The Dramatic Productions Test: psychological and social validation with a Ph.D. population. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5102. Axtell, Stewart Barton. The relationship between some aspects of personality and certain dimensions and patterns of religious beliefs. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5103. Cosgrove, D. A study of the reliability of judging emotions as expressed by the hands. 1954, M.A., U. Detroit.

5104. Cuadra, Carlos Albert. A psychometric investigation of control factors in psychological adjustment. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5105. Goldstein, Fred. Some antecedent conditions of perceptual accentuation. 1954, Ph.D., U. California.

5106. Goldstein, Irving Morton. Sex differences in the perception and recall of symbols. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5107. Greenfield, Norman Samuel. Same cognitive aspects of a personality dimension: neurosis and problem-solving behavior. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5108. Handlon, Joseph Harold, Jr. The relationship between the sign and incentive properties of stimuli. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5109. Hyman, Marvin. An investigation of cognitive process in schizophrenia. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5110. Iflund, Boris. Selective recall of meaningful material as related to psychoanalytic formulations in certain psychiatric syndromes. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5111. Rauch, Mary Darby. An investigation of relationships between social behavior and psychiatric status in hospitalized mental patients. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5112. Rauch, Stephen Selig. The self concept in relation to interpersonal attitudes and behavior in psychotic persons. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5113. Reed, Charles Frederick. An experimental study of group pressure. 1953, Ph.D., U. California.

5114. Rice, M. of the Divine Heart. A study of the correction of physical defects and handicaps as a rehabilitation factor of the socially maladjusted adolescent girl. 1954, M.A., U. Detroit.

5115. Romanella, A. E. A study of electroencephalographic sleep records of schizophrenics. 1954, M.A., U. Detroit.

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Reports (English translation, 36 p. mimeo.) of the proceedings of the Wiener Arbeitskreis für Tiefenpsychologie (Vienna Working-Circle for Depth Psychology) meeting of March 14 and 15, 1953, workshop for collective psychology, workshop for drive theory, and general seminar have been received from the Director, Igor A. Caruso, Lainzerstrasse 45, Wien, XIII, Austria.

Child Care Publications announce that the Journal of Child Psychiatry will become a quarterly beginning with volume 3, April 1954.

Dissertation Abstracts has become a monthly publication commencing with volume 14, January 1954.

Rorschachiana changed title to Zeitschrift für Diagnostische Psychologie und Persönlichkeitsforschung with 1954, volume 2, number 1.

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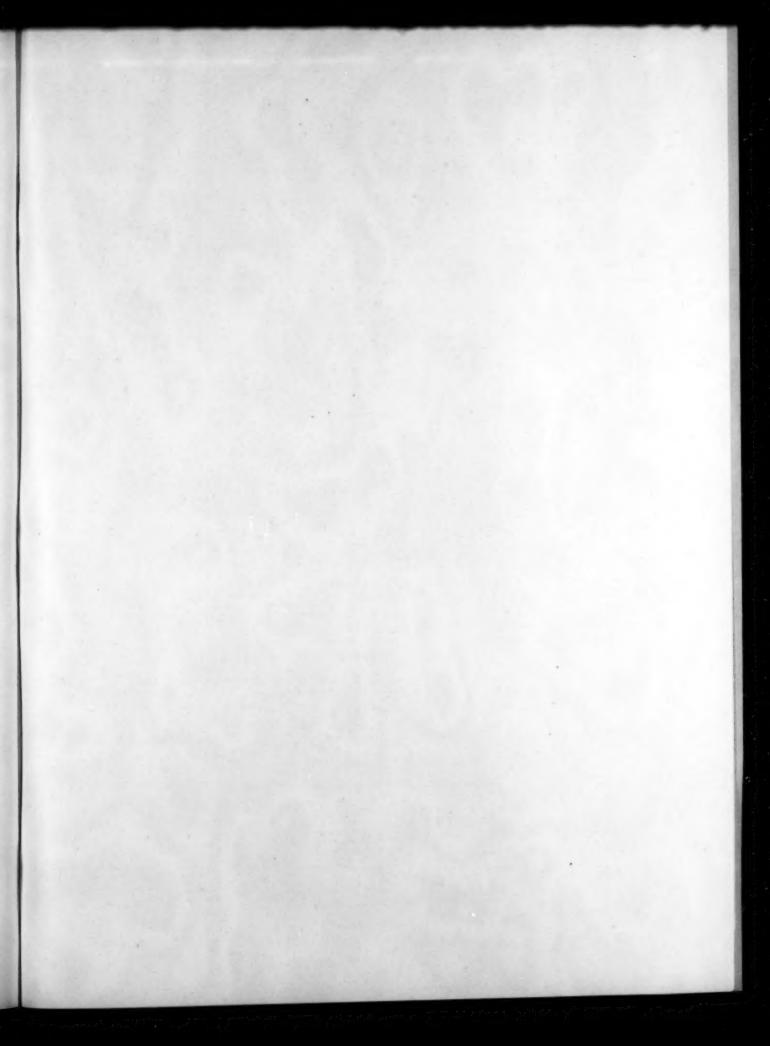
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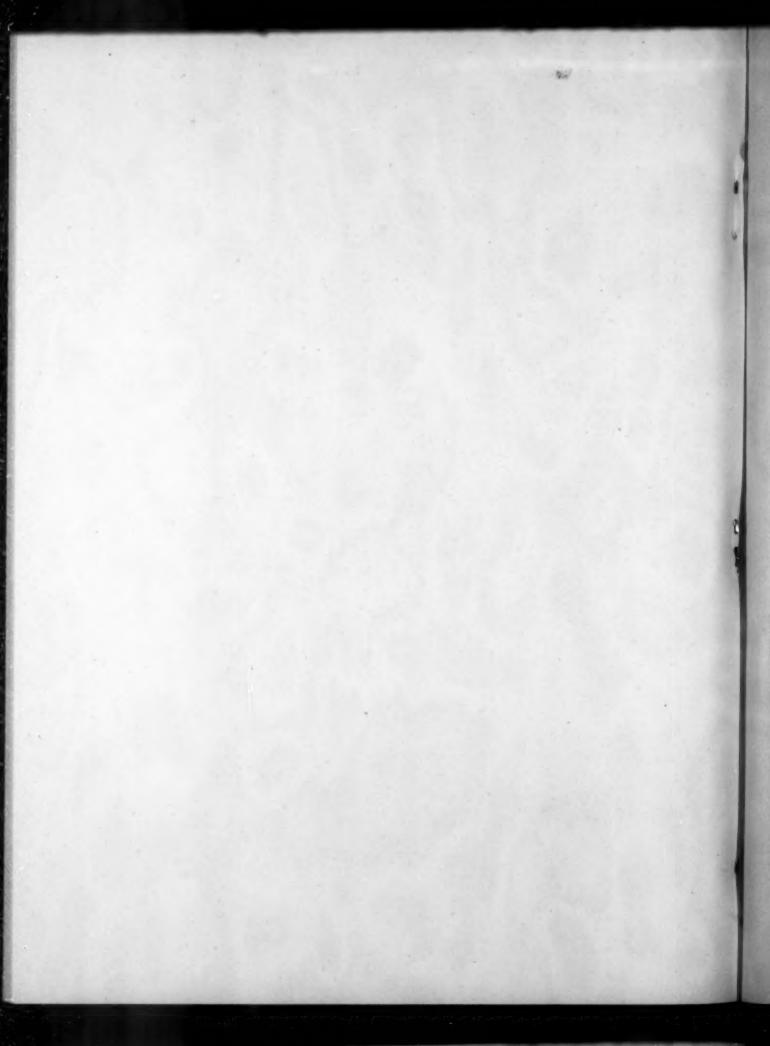
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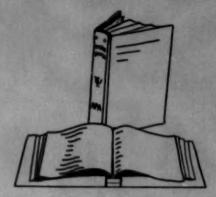
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